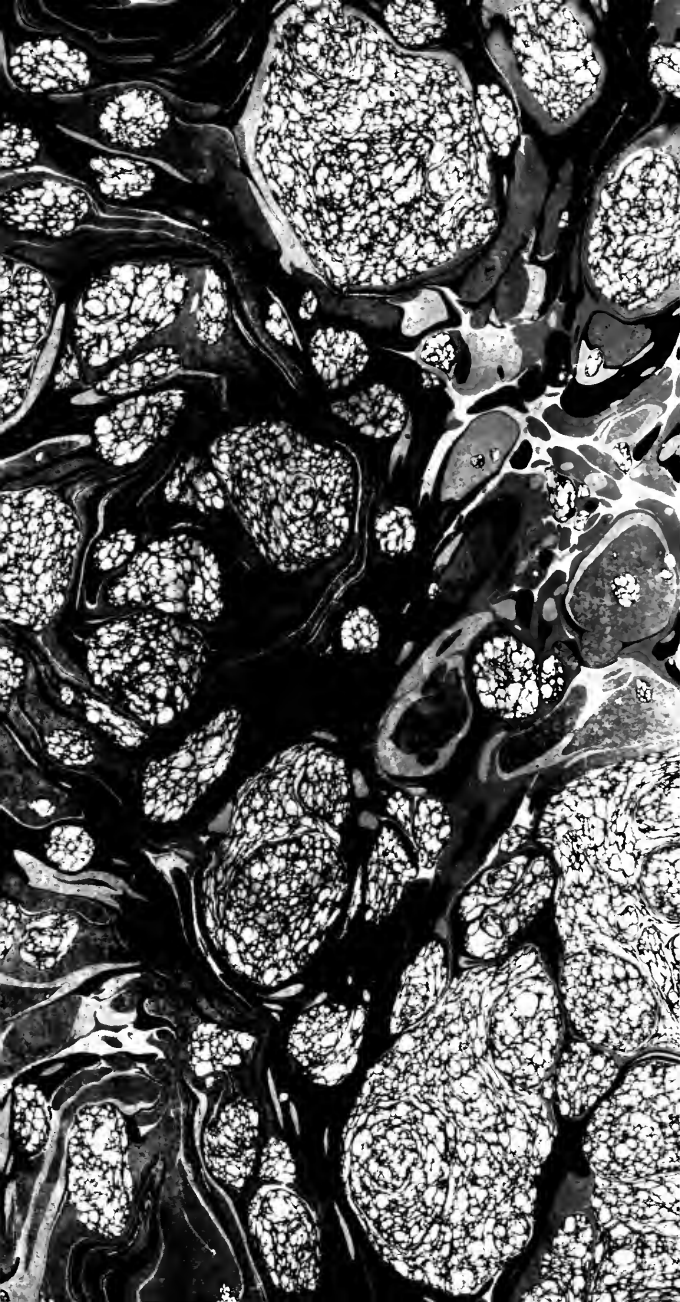


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England & Scotland.

BY THE REV. C. CRUTTWELL,
AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

==
VOL. I.

LONDON:

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PREFACE.

IN the present work, though the editor had the former editions of the Tour through Great Britain in his eye, he has not been led implicitly to copy it, nor to follow that plan, if any regular plan was intended to be pursued in that work.

He has, in the present volumes, divided the whole of the kingdom into different journies, as the roads from London may extend, wishing to note all places of which any thing can be recorded worthy the attention of the traveller or the reader; as much as he could, adding historical information to local description, and preferring plain narrative to beautiful or ornamental language.

In the first volume he has given a short view of the history of England, of Wales, and of Scotland; with a survey of each of the counties, respecting their ancient and their present state, their agriculture, commerce, parliamentary consequence, and population; and this by way of introduction, that the journies might be less interrupted with observations, in themselves proper, but more applicable to the state of the county at large than the particular town or village in review: this occupies half the first volume.

To London and Westminster, with their

additions, the remaining part of the volume is allotted; and yet such are the grandeur, commerce, trade, and buildings, of these united cities, that the history and description of their several parts must be necessarily short.

From London the Itinerary begins on the right bank of the Thames through Kent to Dover, and proceeds from the south and west progressively towards the north and east, till the reader is brought to the left bank of the Thames in the county of Essex.

The journies through England and Wales, with the islands round the coast of the whole of Great Britain, occupy the second, third, fourth, and fifth volumes. The sixth and last is appropriated to the roads of Scotland only.

Such has been the Editor's plan: with respect to the execution he has now appealed to the public at large, pleading in his own behalf, that he has taken great pains to investigate the truth; and that for those towns and places which he has not visited himself, he consulted the most approved authorities. He had two designs in view;—to make it an useful companion to the traveller on the road; and, as the veracity of his narrations may be depended on, to obtain a place for it as a book of information and amusement in the library and the parlour.

Wokingham, Berks.

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SUMMARY VIEW

OF THE

HISTORY OF BRITAIN.

GREAT Britain, including England, Wales, and Scotland, we are told by Pliny, was in more ancient times called Albion: the name of Britain being applied to all the islands collectively; Albion to one only.

Albion is also by Ptolemy called a British island: the derivation of this word is generally ascribed to its white cliffs, which, on several coasts, appear from the sea; though some derive it from a son of Neptune: some etymologists discover a similitude in the Hebrew, and others in the Phœnician language: but of this there can be no certainty. Nor are we much better satisfied in the derivation of the word Britain: Nennius and some others ascribe it to Brito, the fifth in descent from Æneas: others from the British words Pryd Cain, that is, a white form. Camden derives it from *Brith*, painted; and *Tania*, a country or region. Of the former we shall only consider the whole story as a fable: and, though we pay the greatest respect to the authority of Camden, we shall to the latter simply object, that the name of Britain was applied to the island

by foreigners only, and not by the natives; who never styled themselves Britons nor their country Britain, their true name being Cumri or Cumbri; and Cambria is still retained as the name for Wales by the natives.

Several other derivations are given; among the rest that of the learned Bochart seems to have been most generally adopted: according to him, the Phœnicians called the island *Barat-Anac*; that is, the country of tin or lead; which name might by the Romans have been formed into Britannia, or Britannicæ insulæ.

That the Phœnicians discovered these islands, and traded with them for tin, we are told by Strabo and by Pliny. The Greeks, to whom the Phœnicians sold the tin, called the island *Cassiterides* (that is, the island of tin); a name of the same import with the Phœnician *Barat-Anac*. But after all, the derivation is involved in too much obscurity to be perfectly satisfactory.

The form of Britain, as Cæsar observes, is triangular, with three principal promontories branching different ways; as *Belerium*, or the Land's End, towards the west; *Cantium*, the Kentish or North Foreland towards the east; and *Travifium* or *Orcas*, Caithness, towards the north.

It is on all sides surrounded by parts of the Atlantic ocean, but separated on the east by the German ocean from Germany and Holland; on the south-east from France by the British channel; on the west the Vergivian, or Irish sea, called also St. George's channel, divides it from Ireland; and on the north it is bounded by the northern sea.

Some authors have conjectured that Britain was once joined to the continent, and cite the correspondence of the opposite shores near Calais and Dover as a kind of evidence: the fact might be as supposed, but the distance of seven leagues from one coast to the other appears rather too great to preserve the original form of separation; and if ever they were united, some other matter most probably must have intervened.

The whole length of the island from north to south

is about 560 miles; the breadth is various; and perhaps the circumference of the whole, allowing for the windings of the coast, may be about eighteen hundred miles. The south coast, from the Land's End at the extremity of Cornwall to the North Foreland, measures about three hundred miles; from the North Foreland to the northern point of Scotland, about seven hundred; and from the latter to the Land's End, the western coast, is about eight hundred. Considered as a perfect triangle, the right lines might be estimated at fifteen hundred miles.

It was under the Romans the granary of the western empire; an immense quantity of corn being every year transported from hence, for the supply of the army on the frontiers of Germany: and from the fertility and agreeableness of the climate, the British have been called *The Fortunate Islands*, where the face of nature smiled with a perpetual spring.

That the southern part of Britain was peopled from Gaul, we are told by Cæsar; this is likewise the opinion of Tacitus, as well as of the most judicious of modern and ancient authors: and is founded on the similarity of customs, manners, language, and religion; form of government, mode of warfare, &c.

The more northern Britons, Tacitus supposes, were a colony of Germans: and, we are told by Cæsar, they were aborigines; by which we may at least understand that their language, manners, and customs, were different from those who came from Gaul.

The Picts, who inhabited the ancient part of Britain north of the Tyne, Bede tells us, came out of Scythia, by which we are to understand Scandinavia, now comprehending Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. The learned Stillingfleet, agreeing with Hector Boetius, thinks it not improbable that the Picts were descended from the Agathyrsi, who migrated originally from Sarmatia into the Cimbrica Chersonesus, and from thence to Scotland.

As no Roman author mentions the Picts before Am-

mianus Marcellinus, who wrote towards the end of the fourth century, some writers suppose them to have been really Britons, who had withdrawn themselves from the rest that united with and adopted the manners of the Romans: and, in support of this opinion, allege the authority of Camden, who, in his introduction, endeavours to shew that the names of places possessed by the Picts in the south and west parts of Scotland are British, and that their language was one and the same: but we are assured by Bede of the contrary.

He tells us, that in his time God was served in five several languages in this island; viz. of the Angles, the Britons, Picts, Scots, and the Latins; which latter was the language generally used in the churches: and it is certain, that the Picts were for several ages a separate and distinct nation, differing both from the Scots and Britons, not only in language, but in their laws and customs. The contrary opinion is founded on the conformity of the name Picts with the Latin word *Picti*; but Verstegan, and some other writers, derive the name from a word in their own language which signifies warrior. The Scots called them *Pehiti*, which by some antiquaries is thought to answer to *Picti*; but this seems hardly allowable, as the Scots were too short a time under the dominion of Rome to have conferred on their neighbours a Roman name.

Buchanan takes the name to be Roman, but at the same time supposes the Picts were descended from some Gauls who had settled in Thrace, where they painted their bodies as well as in Britain; he likewise tells us, that they spoke the same language as the Britons and the Scots. But in this he is contradicted by Bede: and we are further informed by John Major, one of the most ancient of the Scotch historians, that in his time almost half Scotland spoke the Irish language, which they had brought with them from that island.

Cæsar found the island populous and well stocked with cattle: the houses of the inhabitants were like those of the Gauls. They used copper or iron plates,

weighed by a certain standard, instead of coined money.

Those who inhabited Cantium, or Kent, were the most civilized; not differing in their manners greatly from the Gauls of the continent. Those more inland, for the most part, cultivated no corn, living chiefly on milk, and the flesh of animals, with which their woods and plains were well stored. The use of clothes was scarcely known in the island; only the inhabitants of the southern coast covered their nakedness with the skins of wild beasts, carelessly thrown over them, not so much to guard themselves against the cold, as to preserve a decency in the eyes of strangers, who came to trade with them.

All the Britons painted their bodies of a sky colour, with the juice of woad; and wore long hair; but shaved the rest of their bodies, except the upper lip: they had a community of wives; and they abstained from fish, though the surrounding seas, their rivers, and their lakes, abounded with a great and excellent variety: although they bred domestic fowls, they were by their religion forbidden to eat them.

Their towns were a confused parcel of huts, placed at a small distance from each other; and, generally speaking, in the middle of a wood; the avenues of which were defended by slight ramparts of earth, or with trees that were cut down to clear the ground. Strabo tells us that they were taller than the Gauls, but not so stout made. Diodorus Siculus tells us that their houses were made of reeds or wood: they laid up their corn unthrashed in their granaries, taking out only enough for each day's consumption; they were simple and honest in their dealings, and frugal in their diet.

By Pomponius Mela we are informed, that Britain was well peopled, and under the government of several kings: that they were rough and unpolished, and the farther they lived from the continent, the less they were acquainted with foreign riches; their own wealth

consisting chiefly in cattle. Ambition, and the desire of enlarging their dominions, excited them to frequent wars.

In Tacitus we read, that the Britons resembled the Gauls in their manners, which was owing to the same origin, or a similar climate : that the Britons, however, not yet softened by a long peace, shewed greater bravery in war ; that they were formerly governed by kings, but were then, in Agricola's time, divided by petty princes into parties and factions ; and that nothing assisted the Romans in the conquest of the most powerful among them, so much as their want of union against the common enemy : thus, while they fought singly, they were all subdued.

Dion Cassius, as epitomised by Xiphilin, speaking of the more northern Britons, says, that they tilled no ground, their food being game and fruits ; that they lived in their huts, naked : that they had their wives in common : that the chief authority resided in the people : that in war their arms were a shield and a short spear, to the lower end of which was fastened a bell of brass, in order to terrify their enemies when they shook it. They were inured to cold, to hunger, and to other hardships ; and, when in the woods, could live on the bark and roots of trees. He adds, that on all occasions they had ready a kind of food, of which if they took but the quantity of a bean, they were not troubled with hunger or thirst for a considerable time after.

From Herodian and Solinus we learn, that the more northern nations of Britain knew not the use of garments, but adorned their waists and necks with iron, which they held in as much estimation as other nations did gold : that they made deep incisions in their bodies, in the shape of flowers, trees, and animals ; which, with the juice of woad, they painted of a sky colour, that never wore out. They were warlike, and most greedy of slaughter. In war they used a narrow shield, a lance, and a sword.

Pliny tells us, that, among other customs, they wore

rings on their middle fingers, and manured their land with marl: which must be understood of those who resided near the coast; for the others did not apply themselves to the cultivation of their soil. In battle they made use of chariots, which they drove and managed with great skill. Their trade was inconsiderable, and chiefly with the Phœnicians: their vessels were small, slightly made, with ribs of timber, interwoven with wicker, and covered with skins.

The religion of the Britons was like that of the Gauls: one of their deities was called Taran, or Taranis, which in the British language and in Welsh signifies thunder; and the oak is said to have been worshipped as the representative of this god. He is considered as the Jupiter of the Greeks.

Their other deities were Duw Taith, or Tutates, the god of journies, and supposed to be the same as Mercury: Hesus, called also Camulus, the god of war, or Mars: Beleus, or Belinus, supposed to be the same as Apollo; called also Belatucardus. Their goddesses were Camma, supposed to be the same as Diana: and Andate, or Andaste, the goddesses of victory; to whom they sacrificed their prisoners of war.

The care and direction of all religious matters, as well among the Britons as the Gauls, was the province of the Druids, who were held in the utmost veneration, and exercised an authority, both in religious and civil matters, almost absolute; and were themselves under a supreme pontiff, or arch-druid, whose office was for life, and elective at his death by a majority of votes.

Besides the druids, there were *bards*, or priests, of an inferior rank, whose peculiar employment was to celebrate the exploits of their heroes, in verses, which they sung to the harp.

These druids never committed any thing of their religion or their laws to writing, though acquainted with letters, and on other occasions using Greek, or perhaps Phœnician characters.

But although the Britons themselves were originally from Gaul, yet the discipline of the druids appeared to Cæsar to have originated in Britain, and been thence transferred to Gaul. If it be so, it is not unlikely that it was brought from Palestine, by the emigrants who escaped from their country, when invaded by the children of Israel, under their brave generals, Joshua and his successors.

Their worshipping in groves, their human sacrifices, and their marking or tattooing themselves, are strong characteristics of a Canaanitish origin. And it is well worthy of observation, that those very customs have been found in all the new-discovered islands of the South Pacific ocean: they were before found in the Indians of America; among the Mexicans, the Peruvians, and the inhabitants of the West-India islands; a strong presumption of one and the same original.

Some of these strangers have been found circumcised: this is a proof, not altogether of an Israelitish descent; but a mark of distinction, used probably by all the sons of Abraham, and their descendants, to whom several of these nations owed their origin; and still observed by some as a custom of their forefathers.

Both the Phœnicians on the coast of the Mediterranean, and the Edomites on the Red Sea, were merchants, and had a considerable knowledge of navigation; I do not rank their abilities with the present times, but from their voyages to Britain only, it is very evident they were something more than coasters.

Because the knowledge of the mariner's compass was lost for ages, can it be from thence positively asserted that it was never known before? that they were capable of astronomical observations, that they were acquainted with the motions of the heavenly bodies, we have reason to believe. And Herodotus speaks of vessels sent by Necho king of Egypt, under the conduct of the Phœnicians, to circumnavigate the peninsula of Africa. *Melpom.* xiii. Whether this was performed or not, it is evident that its practicability was believed.

Spices were imported; which must have come from the Indian sea: and I cannot help thinking, that all those who mark their flesh, worship in groves, and offer up human sacrifices, have originally sprung from some or other of these Canaanitish nations; and that those who have used circumcision, have sprung from the descendants of Abraham, though not from Jacob, or the Jews.

The whole island of Britain was divided into several states, having each a chief, dignified by authors with the name of king: of these kings, Cæsar tells us there were four in Kent only. In cases of danger, one of these kings was chosen, in a general assembly, commander in chief of the whole of their forces: thus Cassibelan commanded the forces against Cæsar; and in the time of Claudius, Caractacus, king of the Silures, was chosen general of the whole.

That part of Britain now called England and Wales, was divided into seventeen states, inhabited by the *Danmonii*, now Devonshire and Cornwall; the *Durotriges*, Dorsetshire; the *Belgæ*, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire; the *Attrebatii*, Berkshire; the *Regni*, Surry, Suffex, and part of Hampshire on the sea-coast; the *Cantii*, Kent; the *Dobuni*, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire; the *Trinobantes*, Middlesex and Essex; the *Iceni*, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Nottinghamshire; the *Coritani*, whose country comprehended the present Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire; the *Cornavii*, who inhabited the tract now named Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire: the *Silures* possessed Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire: the *Demetræ* held the remaining part of South Wales; viz. Caermarthenshire, Pembrokehire, and Cardiganshire. The six counties of North Wales were inhabited by the *Ordovices*; the *Brigantes*, sometimes called *Brigæ*, possessed Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cum-

Summary View of the

berland ; and lastly, the Ottadini, or Ottatini, inhabited Northumberland.

Three great walls, or ramparts, were erected by three different emperors to secure the country belonging to Rome against the northern barbarians. Of these, the first and hithermost was that built by Adrian. This wall is by most antiquaries placed between Solway-frith and Tinmouth, eighty miles in length ; it was made after the manner of a mural hedge, with large stakes fixed deep in the ground, and fastened together. In the reign of Antoninus Pius, when the Brigantes revolted, Lolius Urbicus, then governor of Britain, having subdued and driven back the barbarians, built another wall of turf, or earth ; but its site is now unknown, though Camden and Brietius place it from the north of the Tweed, to the head of the Esk, in Eskdale, so as to secure the sea coast, and inclose part of the territory of the Ottadini ; and this opinion appears not ill founded ; for Antoninus begins his itinerary from the mouth of the Tweed, as the most northern boundary at that time of the Roman empire : though others suppose it was made from Queen's-ferry, on the Firth, to old Kirk-patrick, on the Clyde, about three miles from Dumbarton : but this is by the authors of the Ancient Universal History thought to have been the wall built by Severus ; for a third wall was built by that emperor, of thirty-two miles in length, which reached from sea to sea ; which they think could be found only here. However, it is certain, that a wall of stone was afterwards built on that of Adrian, which began at Blatobulgium, now Bulnesh, on the south side of the mouth of the Ituna, or Solway-frith, and passing by Lugovallum, now Carlisle, crossed Northumberland to the German ocean, at the mouth of the Tyne between Newcastle and Shields.

The learned Camden thinks this was the last wall built by the Romans, before they finally abandoned the island, about the middle of the fifth century : but to

this neither Archbishop Usher, nor the authors of the Ancient Universal History, can assent; because only one legion was then sent over, and that was soon recalled; and it does not appear likely that one legion in so short a time, who were in haste to return, could erect a stone wall, eighty miles in length: they therefore suppose the wall then built to have been that already constructed by Severus, between Bodotria near the Forth, and the Glotta, now the Clyde. In Buchanan's time were the remains of a stone wall, and at this time vestiges are known under the name of Graham's dike.

We may thus reason on probabilities, but cannot determine with certainty; thus far only is evident, that these three walls were at different times the boundaries of the Roman empire, separating *Britannia Romana* from *Britannia Barbara*, or that part which was not subject to Rome.

Britannia Romana was divided into *Britannia superior*, and *Britannia inferior*, or upper and lower Britain. The former reached from the Channel at least as far as Chester, including England and Wales: lower Britain contained all subject to the Romans, north of Chester, to the wall which separated it from *Britannia Barbara*; from the Firth to the Clyde.

Constantine divided Roman Britain into four governments, which were called *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Flavia Cæsariensis*; and *Maxima Cæsariensis*.

Britannia Prima lay between the channel, the Severn, and Thames; *Britannia Secunda* occupied all the country between the Severn and the Irish sea; *Flavia Cæsariensis* was enclosed within the Thames, the Humber, and the Severn; and *Maxima Cæsariensis* extended from the Humber to Adrian's wall.

A fifth province was afterwards added, named *Valentia*, probably by the emperor Valentinian, from his brother Valens; for in the reign of Valentinian, this district, extending from Adrian's wall to the Frith of

Forth, and Clyde, was recovered by Theodosius, father to the emperor of that name.

Each of these provinces had a particular magistrate; some a consular, others only a præses or president: they were all subject to the Vicarius of Britain, as he was to the Præfectus Prætorio of Gaul, one of the four Præfecti Prætorio instituted by Constantine.

The civil government was administered by the vicar, and the governors of the five provinces, with other inferior officers.

The military government was deputed to three officers, under the Magister Militum of the west; viz. the Comes Britanniarum, the Comes litoris Saxonici, and the Dux Britanniarum. The Comes Britanniarum is supposed to have had command over the inland and southern part of the island: the Comes litoris Saxonici, or count of the Saxon shore, had the superintendence of the eastern coast, opposite to Gaul and Germany, and under him were eight præpositi, and one tribune; commanders of legions, or cohorts, quartered at different places near the sea. The north part of the island was subject to the Dux Britanniarum, and under him were fourteen præpositi.

To maintain an intercourse between one station and another, and for the convenience of the armies, the troops in peaceable times were employed in making roads, called viæ militares, consulares, prætorixæ, strætæ, publicæ, &c.: and as no fewer than one hundred and fourteen mansions through fifteen roads are mentioned in the Itinerary; and in the Notitia, forty-six garisons; there must have been many highways made for passing from one place to another. Our historians only mention four of note; but in a country so abounding in stations, camps, cities, and fortresses, there must undoubtedly have been many more.

The four ways or streets, whose names occur in history, are: the Watling-street, which extended, according to some, from Dover to Cardigan; but ac-

according to others, from Dover to the Welsh coast, over against Anglesea: the name is of uncertain derivation; some ascribe it to Vitellianus, a Roman, who was perhaps employed in forming it; some to a Saxon word, signifying a beggar, as being much infested by beggars: others think it a corruption of Guthelir, or Irish-street. It passed through London, Dunstable, Towcester, &c. and crossed the Severn near the Wreking, in Shropshire.

The Foss-way, so called, perhaps, from its not having been finished, but left like a ditch; which extended from Totness in Devonshire to Lincoln, and thence to Caithness.

Ikenild-street, so called, perhaps, from the Iceni, which led from Southampton to York, and thence to Tinmouth.

Ermine, or Hermin-street, from St. David's to Southampton.

All these roads had branches, which were called vicinal roads: and there were two others which we read of; viz. Julia Strata in Monmouthshire, formed by Julius Frontinus, who subdued the Silures; and the Strata Marcella, not far from the Julia Strata, formed by Ulpius Marcellus, prætor of Britain, in the reign of Commodus.

It is here to be observed, that several other roads are called Hermin, or Ermin-street.

After the troubles of the Roman empire occasioned the withdrawing of that people from the land, the Britons, harassed by the Picts and Scots, called in the Saxons and Angles to their relief: of which they had reason to repent; for the Saxons soon turned their arms against them; and multitudes of their countrymen following the first adventurers, drove the unhappy Britons from their homes, and compelled them to retire to the mountains of Wales, to Cornwall, and to that part of the continent afterwards called Bretagne.

Seven kingdoms were formed by the Saxons, under different leaders, viz.

1. Kent, which included the county so called.
2. Suffex, or the South Saxons, containing Suffex and Surry.
3. East-Anglia, comprehending Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, with the Isle of Ely.
4. Wesssex, or the West Saxons, in which were Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Berkshire.
5. Northumberland, including Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and a part of Scotland to the Frith of Edinburgh.
6. Essex, or the East-Saxons, which comprised Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire.
7. Mercia, which contained Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, and part of Hertfordshire.

During the existence of the heptarchy, we are told, that the most powerful monarch was called king of the Angles.

That the Angles were a people in some respects different from the Saxons is most certain, but in what particularity is not so well ascertained. The Saxons were settled along the coast of the German sea, from Holland to Jutland: from which latter country they spread to the southward, and possessed themselves of the whole of the country between the Elbe and the Rhine.

In the northern part they were called Jutes, and their country Jutland. The Angles are said to have been seated in what is called the duchy of Sleswick: and Ethelwerd, who wrote about the year 950, informs us, that Hengist and Horfa, the first leaders of the troops into England, were themselves Angles: if so, it is not at all extraordinary that the term should be of superior estimation, and when the whole heptarchy was united

under Egbert, that he should adopt the name Engle-land; i. e. Angle-Land, in preference to any other.

It would be foreign to the general design of this work, to seek further into the origin of our ancestors, or their history from this time, farther than to say, that Alfred, or Aelfred, first divided England into counties, and these again into hundreds and tythings.

At the first institution the number of counties was thirty-two, but in the reign of the Conqueror, when a survey of the kingdom was made, there were thirty-six: though only thirty-four are named in the public records; for Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, are not accounted among them; the three last belonging at that time to Scotland, and the two first being either exempted from taxation, or included in Yorkshire: but being afterwards added, they complete the present number of thirty-nine, into which England is at present divided.

In these counties the king appoints a deputy, called a lieutenant, or lord-lieutenant, being chiefly chosen from the nobility; and every year a gentleman of character and fortune is chosen by the king likewise, to take care of the police of the county, under the name of sheriff, whose business it is to collect and pay into the exchequer the public revenues of the county, to levy fines by distraining, to attend the judges and execute their orders, to summon juries, and superintend the execution of criminals convicted.

The established religion is the protestant: and with respect to ecclesiastical government, the kingdom is divided into two provinces, under two archbishops, of Canterbury and York, of which the former is primate and metropolitan of all England. Under these are twenty-four bishops, of whom twenty-one are suffragans of Canterbury, and three are suffragans of York; besides the bishopric of Sodor and Man, which not being at the gift of the crown, is hardly ranked among the dioceses.

The parish churches are variously estimated; but

perhaps the number subject to the jurisdiction of the bishops is about 9284, of which 3845 are appropriations, or livings, originally annexed to part of the endowment or revenue of some monastery, bishopric, college, or hospital; and which at the dissolution were granted to laymen.

Although the government of England be called monarchical and independent, yet the king has no power of himself to make new laws or levy new taxes: these things can only be done jointly with the parliament: so that the constitution of England may be called in part monarchical, and partly republican.

The supreme power is vested in the king, lords, and commons; the executive power in the king only.

One great fundamental maxim of the constitution is, that the crown is hereditary; but that right of inheritance may be from time to time changed or limited by parliament.

Thus, the convention of the estates, or representatives of the nation, voted the abdication of James II. and the vacancy of the throne; which was next adjudged to the Prince and Princess of Orange, who were afterwards crowned by the name of William III. and Mary II.

Soon after, the parliament settled the crown, after the decease of William III. and Queen Ann, on the heirs of the Princess Sophia of Hanover, the protestant descendant of James I. And the king or queen at their coronation swears to govern the people agreeably to the laws of the land; to cause justice to be duly executed; and to maintain the protestant religion, and the rights of the church.

Notwithstanding the limitations of power, the king of England is one of the greatest princes ruling over a free people: his person is sacred; as the law makes it treason to imagine or intend his death; neither can he himself be deemed guilty of a crime; his ministers only being answerable if they infringe the laws of the land. He can declare war and make peace: he can

send and receive ambassadors, make treaties of league and commerce, levy armies, and fit out fleets; grant commissions, and revoke them at pleasure: he can call a parliament, and when met, can adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve it at his pleasure: and he can refuse his assent to a bill which has passed through both houses of parliament. He can choose his own council and ministry, and nominates to all superior orders, both in church and state.

Parliaments, or councils, to assist the king with advice, are of Saxon origin; but the regular establishment can hardly be ascertained.

King John promised to summon all the archbishops, bishops, lords, and greater barons, personally, and all other tenants in chief, under the crown, by the sheriffs and bailiffs, to meet at some place, with forty days' notice, to assess aids when necessary, in the year 1215; and in the year 1266, knights, citizens, and burgesses, were summoned to parliament in the reign of his son, Henry III.

The parliament is composed of the upper house, or nobility; and the lower house, or members chosen by the freeholders of a county, or the burgesses, citizens, or freemen, of a city or borough.

The nobility is composed of dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons; who are created by the king: their number is unlimited. In the year

1760, In 1780, At the end of 1800,
there were

23 Dukes,	22 Dukes,	19 Dukes,
1 Marquis,	1 Marquis,	11 Marquesses,
56 Earls,	78 Earls,	86 Earls,
11 Viscounts,	14 Viscounts,	16 Viscounts,
57 Barons.	72 Barons.	12 Barons.

Besides these, the archbishops and bishops rank as peers, and have a seat in the house of lords.

Thus the constituent parts of a parliament are the king, lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons;

and each of these so necessary, that no bill can be passed into a law without the consent of all: and if we could suppose any thing to be enacted by one or by two only, it would be no law; nor would any regard be paid to it, except in matters relating to their own privileges.

The parliament was at first constituted of English peers, and representatives returned by English counties and boroughs: in the reign of Henry VIII. Wales became completely united with England; and Scotland in the reign of queen Anne; from which last it obtained the name of the parliament of Great-Britain. In the year 1800 the Irish parliament, by an act of legislature, was dissolved, and united to that of Great Britain; and on the 2d of February, 1801, the first meeting was held, under the title of the Imperial Parliament of Britain.

In consequence of this union, the king's title is, George III. by the grace of God, of Britain (in Latin *Britanniarum rex*) king, defender of the faith; omitting other titles as improper or unnecessary, and the armorial bearings have been altered accordingly.

The number of the commons, who represent the body of the people in parliament, is 658; that is to say, 489 for England, 24 for Wales, 45 for Scotland, and 100 for Ireland.

Besides the parliament, the king has a number of privy-counsellors, nominated by himself, who are by oath to give the best advice for the honour of the king and good of the country, without partiality, and unbiassed by interest, fear, or affection.

There are also immediate officers of the crown, or the ministers, who are appointed or dismissed at the will of the king.

The courts of law are those of Chancery, the King's bench, the Common Pleas, and Exchequer.

The court of Chancery is next in dignity to the parliament, and is designed to judge rather by the spirit than by the letter of the law. The lord chancellor is

the sole judge, or, in his absence, the master of the rolls.

In the court of King's-bench there are four judges, the lord chief-justice being the first in rank: here matters are determined by common law between the crown and the subject.

The court of Common Pleas tries all causes and civil actions between one person and another: four judges belong likewise to this court, the first of whom is styled lord chief justice of the Common Pleas.

The court of Exchequer was instituted to take care of the revenues of the crown, with a power of determining by law and equity: the judges are the lord chief baron, and three other judges called barons. The cursitor-baron in this court does not act in a judicial capacity, and is only employed in administering the oaths to sheriffs and other officers, and to the several officers of the customs.

The king's eldest son is prince of Wales by creation, duke of Cornwall by birth, duke of Rothsay, earl of Chester, hereditary prince of Brunswick and Lunenburg, earl of Carrick, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles.

Besides the hereditary nobility before mentioned, there are knights, baronets, knights of the garter, of the bath, and of the thistle; and knights bannerets.

The title of a knight is known in every court in Europe, and is understood to mean a soldier serving on horseback: it entitles the party so honoured to fix the word *Sir* before the name.

The minor judges are generally created knights: the title is not hereditary.

Baronets were first created in the year 1611. They are entitled to the prefix *Sir*, and the honour is hereditary: a bloody hand is displayed in the field of their arms as a mark of their distinction.

The order of the knights of the garter was instituted by Edward III. in the year 1344, and is composed of the sovereign, the king of England, and twenty-five

companions, who are styled knights companions of the garter; they wear a medal called the George, representing the patron saint of England killing the dragon, suspended by a blue ribbon across their body from the shoulder.

A garter of blue velvet, bordered with gold, is buckled under the left knee, with the inscription, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," Evil be to him who thinks evil.

These knights are always installed at Windsor. The bishop of Winchester is always the prelate, and the bishop of Salisbury chancellor of the order.

The order of the knights of the bath is said to have been first instituted in the year 1399, by Henry IV. but was long discontinued, till revived by George I. in the year 1725.

They wear a scarlet ribbon hanging from the left shoulder, with a medal, the badge of their order, a rose issuing from the right side of a sceptre, and a thistle from the left, between three imperial crowns, placed within the motto, "*Tria juncta in unum*," i. e. Three united in one.

The king is sovereign of the order, and the number of knights unlimited. They are installed in the chapel built by Henry VII. in Westminster-abbey: the bishop of Rochester is perpetual dean.

The order of the thistle belongs peculiarly to Scotland, and is of great antiquity, but frequently neglected and renewed.

It is composed of the sovereign, and twelve knights companions, with this motto on their banner, "*Nemo me impune laceffet*," i. e. No one shall provoke me with impunity.

Knights bannerets are properly those who are knighted on the field of battle; and the title is always considered as a reward for military desert.

Speaking of England, a respectable foreigner says, that the nobility are the finest flour of the wheat, and that the commonalty are the coarsest bran.

The former he represents as honourable, generous,

complaisant, liberal, civil to strangers, and greatly interested in the glory of their own country. They are in general well educated, and their education improved by travelling and conversation with foreigners.

But the vulgar he represents as cruel, insolent, brutal, seditious, and inimical to strangers. The abundance of the necessaries of life renders them vain and negligent, so that they are not equally industrious or skilful with other people, where the soil is not equally propitious. “It has been long observed, that the English are gentle enough in adversity, but dangerous in prosperity;” “*Anglica gens est optima flens, sed pessima ridens.*”

It is unnecessary to remark, that this picture is greatly overcharged; and caricature rather than character. A well-informed English gentleman is a character that stands as fair as any in the rank of life; and, united to any profession, whether of arms or science, must be respected.

At the same time it must be acknowledged, that riches neither soften the manners, nor humanise the mind: and in the humbler paths of life are often found examples of piety, honesty, and benevolence, which would do honour to the most exalted.

The English have been accused as gluttons and drunkards: I believe the charge is untrue: in eating, I think, they are far outdone by the French; and in drinking they must yield to the Germans. They are naturally brave, and an English coward is a character seldom met with.

The language is a mixture of Saxon, Norman, and French, with some British, Latin, and Danish, and has received a part from each of the nations who severally prevailed. Science is greatly indebted to the Greek, most of the terms being, directly or indirectly, derived from that language.

W A L E S.

WALES, a part of Great Britain, is bounded on the west and north by the Irish sea; on the east by Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire; and on the south by the river Severn and the Bristol channel: about 150 miles in length, from north to south, and from fifty to eighty broad.

We have already noticed that it was peopled by the Ordovices, the Demetæ, and the Silures, who were all subdued by the Romans.

After the departure of the Romans from the island, when the Britons were driven from their homes by the Saxons, and forced to take refuge in countries at a distance, some fled into the mountainous country beyond the Severn, called, in Latin, *Cambria*, at which time, or soon after, it is said to be divided into six regions, *Guynedh*, *Powys*, *Dehenbarth*, *Reynuc*, *Efyluc* or *Syl-luc*, and *Morgan* or *Morganuc*, each of which was governed by its own king, till in the year 843 *Roderic the Great* became sole monarch of Wales.

Some of the Britons retired into Cornwall, others to the southern parts of Scotland, in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, and settled there till the year 871, when they were driven out by the Scots and English, and forced to take refuge in that part of *Cambria* called, by Latin writers, *Venedotia*, and at present *North Wales*.

The Britons at first possessed all the countries beyond the *Dee* and the *Severn*, which two rivers, in ancient times, divided *Cambria*, or *Wales*, from *England*; the towns on their eastern banks having been built to restrain the *Cambrians*, or *Welch*, from breaking into *England*: but the English having passed the *Severn*, by degrees seized on the country situated between that

river and the Wye; so that all Herefordshire, and that part of Gloucestershire called the Danish Wood (or Forest of Dean), and such parts of Worcestershire and Shropshire as lie beyond the Severn, are still considered a part of England; nay, some parts of Flintshire and Denbighshire were subject to the kings of Mercia: for Offa, the most powerful king of that country, caused a deep ditch and wall to be formed as a barrier between his dominions and the territories of the Cambrians, from the north of the Dee, a little above the town of Flint, cross mountains, vallies, rivers, &c. to the mouth of the Wye.

Of this ditch, still called Offa's Dike, and, by the Welch, *Claudh Offa*, traces are still visible; and all the towns situated on the east side of it have names ending in *ton* or *ham*, a proof of Saxon habitation; nay the inhabitants are by the Welch now called *Guyr y Mers*, that is, Men of Mercia.

Others of the Britons fled into Armorica, which from them was called *Bretagn*; in Latin, *Britannia Armorica*, and *Britannia Cismarina*.

After the death of Roderic, Wales was divided among his three sons into three principalities, called North Wales, South Wales, and Powis Land: the last was swallowed up in successive wars, and divided between the other two.

The other two divisions of North and South Wales still exist, each containing six counties, but not as independent states.

Llewellyn ap Griffith was the last prince who exerted himself in the defence of his country, and was, after a brave defence and struggle, subdued by Edward I. king of England, who created his own son prince of Wales. Since this time it has been always considered as an apanage of the heir apparent.

The gallant Llewellyn died in the field in the year 1285; and his brother David, being betrayed into the hands of the English, was, by the command of Edward, barbarously hanged as a rebel.

From that time Wales has been annexed to England, but the union was not complete till the reign of Henry VIII. when the government was formed agreeably to that of England; and all laws which were contrary to those of England were abrogated by act of parliament, with a privilege of sending to the English parliament twenty-four members, that is to say, one for each county, and one for the principal town in each county, except that of Merioneth; in the room of which two towns elect in the county of Pembroke.

In the same reign four several circuits were ordered to be held for the administration of justice; each including three counties.

The first being chief justiceship of Chester, includes within its jurisdiction Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Montgomeryshire: the other northern circuit includes Anglesea, Caernarvonshire, and Merionethshire,

Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, and Radnorshire, in South Wales, form one circuit: and Cardiganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Caermarthenhire, the other.

In this reign Monmouthshire was separated from Wales, and made a part of England. The principality of Wales, pays eleven parts of the land-tax,

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORDSHIRE, when the Romans first landed in Britain, was included in the country of the Catiuchlani, whose chief, Cassibelan, commanded the united forces which were raised to oppose Cæsar.

When Constantine divided Britain into five Roman provinces, it was comprised in the division called Flavia Cæsariensis, and continued such till the Romans quitted the island.

During the Saxon heptarchy, it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia; and when Alfred divided the kingdom into different counties, it obtained its present name.

It is otherwise considered as in the Norfolk circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Lincoln.

The form is oval; and extent about 33 miles long from north to south, 20 broad from east to west, and nearly 145 in circumference; and containing an area of about 480 square miles, or 307,200 acres.

In nine hundreds, into which the county is divided, there are 124 parishes, and 10 market-towns, viz. Bedford, Ampthill, Biggleswade, Dunstable, Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, Potton, Shefford, *Tuddington* *, and Woburn.

Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, have made but very small steps towards the population and general improvement of this county. The making of thread-lace, with women's hats and other articles of straw, forms the principal part of the manufactures. The chief importation is coals for fuel and blacksmiths' work; deals, fir, timber, and salt: its exports are fullers'-earth, oak-timber, and corn; the latter commodity is chiefly vended by the growers on the north part of the county, at St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, and on the south and east, at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire; so that, except in the town of Bedford, very little business is done in the corn-trade, and with regard to several of the other towns, very little more than the name of market remains. Before a dreadful fire which happened a few years ago at Potton, that town possessed a very flourishing trade for corn, &c. but since that time, it has not been much resorted to.

Of the 307,200 acres contained in this county, from the best estimation, it will not be very much contrary to the truth, to estimate 68,100 acres meadow, pasture,

* At those towns printed in *Italic*, the markets are discontinued, or irregularly kept

and arable land; 21,900 acres of woodland; and 217,200 acres of open or common fields, common meadows, commons, and waste lands.

It is generally supposed that in this county improvements in agriculture have been very much neglected.

Every soil, and every mixture of soil, commonly seen upon high land in the kingdom, may be found in this county, from the strongest clay to the lightest sand.

The property of the respective proprietors is mixed in the common fields generally in the same way, with but little variation in point of management. In the north and west parts, clayey and strong loamy land most prevails; on the south and east we find mixed, light loamy, sandy, gravelly, and chalky soils, and oftentimes two or three different in the same parish.

Neither the mode of husbandry, nor the farmers' stock, such as cows, sheep, and swine, are to be commended.

In the western part of the county, the Earl of UPPER OSSORY and FRANCIS MOORE, Esq. have made some very considerable improvements, by planting light sandy land with trees. Their plantations consist chiefly of varieties of the fir tribe; and it appears, although in the outset ornament engaged a considerable share of their attention, that such plantations have turned out extremely profitable.

His Grace the Duke of BEDFORD is planting and beautifying many hundreds of acres of barren and waste land, in the neighbourhood of Woburn Abby, which is laid out with great taste, and will doubtless turn out, in every respect, beneficial.

Lord CARTERET has raised some very ornamental plantations near his seat at Haynes; and it is supposed that when the improvements which his lordship is carrying on are completed, nothing will remain upon his estate to be performed which art can effect.

The principal river is the Ouse, which is navigable to Bedford. The next in size is the Ivel, which joins the Ouse at Tempsford.

Bedfordshire is supposed to contain about 67,350 inhabitants: it sends four members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the town of Bedford; and pays seven parts of the land-tax.

In this county there are many remains of Roman, Saxon, and Norman antiquities; but few Roman stations. Sandy, near Potton, is by some supposed to be the ancient Magiovinum; by others, the ancient Sale-næ. Another station Camden supposes to have been at Maiden-bower, near Dunstable, and called Magintum.

Three Roman roads cross the county: the Ickneld-street, which enters at Leighton-Beaufort, and passes to Baldock, in Hertfordshire; the Watling-street crosses the Ickneld-street, near Dunstable, as it passes from St. Alban's to Stony-Stratford; and a third enters the county near Potton, and is continued on to Bedford.

Antiquities in this county worth notice are Bedford Bridge and Priory, Chicksand Abby, Dunstable Priory, Eaton Park House, Five Knolls near Dunstable, Newnham Priory, Northill Church, Summeris Tower near Luton, Warden Abby, Woburn Abby, Woodhill or Odhill Castle.

BERKSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE, an inland county, contained the whole of that principality which, among the Britons, was possessed by the Attrebatii, who are, with great probability, supposed to have come from Gaul.

Under the division of Constantine, it was included in the Britannia Prima; and under the Saxons it formed a part of the kingdom of Wessex.

In the reign of Alfred it assumed the present name of Berocshire, or Berkshire; and was by him divided into twenty hundreds. It is included in the Oxford circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Salisbury.

The Thames separates it, towards the north, from Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. On the east it is bounded by Surry; on the south by Hampshire; and on the west by Wiltshire, and a small part of Gloucestershire: the form is irregular, being in one part nearly thirty miles broad, and in another not six.

The greatest extent is from east to west; that is, from Old Windsor to the edge of the county bordering on Highworth, about forty-four miles: the mean breadth may be estimated at $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles: the number of square miles is computed at 682, and the number of acres at 438,977.

Of the 438,977 acres, the inclosed lands,	
parks, and woods, are supposed to con-	
tain about	170,000
The common fields and downs	220,000
The forests, wastes, and commons	40,000
Roads	8,977

Total 438,977

In the twenty hundreds, which comprise the county, there are twelve market-towns, and about 200 villages and hamlets.

The population of the whole, exclusive of persons occasionally residing, is about 115,000 souls; of which 35,000 reside in the market-towns, as the following account more particularly shews:

Reading	8500	Hungerford	2000
Newbury	5500	Wallingford	1800
Abingdon	4000	Wokingham	1700
Windfor	3500	Maidenhead	1200
Wantage	2100	Lambourn	1200
Faringdon	2000	Ilfleys	1500
<hr/>			
			9400
<hr/>			25600
			<hr/>
			35,000

A great part of the above, as well as the remaining 80,000, are employed chiefly in agriculture; for although there are a few manufactories established in some parts, the proportion of hands employed in them is small, when the aggregate is regarded.

Berkshire may be considered as a county well situated for the encouragement and extension of its produce. Its ready communication with the metropolis, and the midland parts of England; its excellent roads, dry soil, and wholesome air; all contribute to make it a county alike beneficial to the cultivator, the manufacturer, and mechanic.

Nor are its rural beauties to pass unnoticed; the diversified scene of hill and dale, woods and cultivated land, that embellish the greatest part of the county, and which are increased in their effect by the residence of many persons of rank and opulence, which present themselves in all parts, fully evince the high estimation in which its air and natural excellences have at all times been held.

The predominant soil of Berks is a kind and fruitful loam, in some parts mixed with gravel, and in others with sand; generally pleasant to cultivate, and fertile.

The Vale of White Horse, by general acceptation, is confined to a few parishes west of Wantage, which is a rich deep soil, equal to the best parts of England;

and indeed the whole of the county lying north of the Downs (with the exception of a small district near Oxford) is likewise of an excellent quality; and though not so rich as the Vale, is certainly a well-adapted country, not only for the production of corn, but for the turnip system of fattening cattle.

The greatest part of the southern side of the county, from Hungerford to Windsor (except a part of Kentbury hundred, and some land on the south side of the Kennet, and the greatest part of Windsor Forest), consists chiefly of a gravelly loam.

The hills and downs are chalk, with a thin soil on the surface, in some places inclined to gravel, in others to a blackish sand; the vegetative powers of which have been almost exhausted by that most infamous of all practices on a shallow soil—*burn-baking*.

The greater proportion of this county is divided into what may be deemed large farms: for, unless it is from some local circumstance, it is very rare to find a farm under one hundred pounds a year. In the Vale of White Horse, indeed, some smaller dairy and grazing farms are found; but there are more farms from two to five hundred a year, than of any other size.

In the open and hilly parts of this county, there is indeed some plea for large farms; since the soil is to be made the most of by that kind of husbandry which depends on a large flock of sheep; and which the little farmer cannot avail himself of.

But in the Vale of White Horse, and other parts where the land is good, or the country inclined to grass, there can be no reason why farms in general should run so large as 300 or 400 acres.

Berkshire, with respect to situation of markets, is peculiarly situated. They are distributed so well, that a distance of ten miles to a market is difficult to be found.

Newbury, Reading, Abingdon, Wallingford, and Windsor, have all the advantage of water-carriage to London, and the interior parts of the kingdom. The

two former send a prodigious quantity of flour to London, and the others barley and malt to a considerable amount.

Illey has of late become a sheep market of the first importance, not only to Berkshire, but its neighbouring counties. Not less than 20,000 sheep have sometimes been sold in one market-day; and it is computed, that the annual average is not under 250,000, comprising lambs, tags, wethers, and ewes; but they are chiefly lean sheep.

Newbury has, time out of mind, been justly considered a most excellent corn market, and still retains some customs that would be of great use were they observed in all other markets. Here the grain is pitched in open market, is ingenuously offered to the public in small, as well as large, quantities: thus defeating, as much as possible, the artifices of monopolizers; and holding out to the industrious lowly hand, the chief nourisher of his existence, at a fair market price.

Another good custom is also observed here; that the farmer, let him sell much or little, has his money paid on delivery of the article, verifying the old observation on Newbury market, that

“The farmer may take back

“His money in his sack.”

Berkshire has, and ever must have, from the nature of the soil, a great quantity of sheep kept upon it. The present are certainly not only a very useful, but handsome stock, and are in great reputation in the neighbouring counties. They are well adapted for folding; being strong and agile, they travel long ranges during the day, and from their size and weight, are good folding sheep at night. Like other parts of England, a spirit of crossing the breed is diffusing itself. South Downs and Dorsets are introduced in many parts, and it is likely may improve the fleece very much.

The neat cattle, fattened off in this county, are generally the Herefordshire, Shropshire, Glamorganshire, and other

parts of South Wales, bought in at the spring and fall. The system of fattening with turnips is not universally adopted; and in the grazing part of the White Horse Vale, where a great quantity of beasts are annually stall-fed, they are generally fattened with hay, beans, and barley meal, oil-cake, &c. Linseed, both dry and steeped, is given by some graziers, and found to answer exceedingly well; but this practice, though a good one, is not common.

The cows most esteemed in this county, are those of the north country breed; they are excellent milkers, and well adapted to the dairy farms of the Vale. The dairymen keep up the succession, partly by rearing, and partly by buying heifers in calf, at Lambourn, and other fairs in the county.

The Berkshire farmer considers his profits from horses no inconsiderable part of his farming; and this, in some degree, accounts for the unnecessary number of horses kept in every part of the county.

Some breed their own stock, and others buy in sucklers, which they put to work very early; and after using them for two or three years, sell off to the brewers in London, and the stage waggons, at high prices.

The quantity of swine fattened in Berkshire is certainly very great. In the small town of Faringdon only, 4000 are annually slaughtered for the London and Oxford markets, between the beginning of November and the beginning of April. This, however, is in a part of the county where the dairy farms are situated; but nevertheless, when it is considered how many store pigs are sent annually to the distillers and starch-makers in the vicinity of London, Berkshire receives no inconsiderable return from this profitable kind of stock.

At the east end of the county the poultry becomes very profitable, from its vicinity to London. A great number of higlers attend regularly on market days to purchase them, and the number weekly sent away is prodigious.

At the northern or western sides, the farms running large, these useful and necessary articles, which the little farm rears up, are overlooked or rejected, and perhaps will account for the dearth of this kind of provision.

Considering there are 240,000 acres of arable land in Berkshire, and allowing five horses to each 100 acres, it may be estimated there are 12,000 horses kept in the county for the purposes of agriculture. One third of these might be saved by the introduction of the Norfolk and Suffolk ploughs: and whatever the farmer may now get by bartering in horses, would be amply compensated for in the saving of keep by such reduction; independent of farriers' expences and chances, to which every dealer in horses is subject: and other advantages also might arise by a general use of oxen in husbandry, which is partially adopted.

In a national point of view, the saving to the state would be immense.

4000 horses employed in agriculture consume (allowing them only twenty-five bushels a year) 100,000 bushels*.

Which, allowing fifty bushels to be the average produce of an acre, occupies 2000 acres for the growth of oats only. Add to this, at least 1500 acres for the growth of grass and hay; and the total quantity of land necessary for supporting 4000 horses may be moderately estimated at 3500 acres.

Of these 3500 acres, it may be reasonably presumed, 1000 acres might be always in wheat, and 1000 acres in barley. On this low scale we may fairly estimate the advantages that would result to the community.

* A horse kept in the stable, for coach or saddle, eats, on a moderate calculation, ninety bushels of oats per annum, besides hay; and may thus be considered to consume the produce of, at least, three acres of land.

1000 acres of wheat, at twenty-five bushels per acre, which is a fair average crop, produce 25,000 bushels; and from the observation and investigation of several ingenious men, it has been ascertained, that a man, his wife, and four children, will not consume more than thirty bushels of wheat during the year: BREAD for the subsistence of 5000 souls would thus arise from land now devoted to purposes which might without detriment be spared.

The tract of meadows contiguous to the river Kennet, from Hungerford in the west to Reading east, are all of them watered in a masterly style; and the quantity of hay cut from them, independent of the very early feed, is very great.

Part of this tract of meadow, however, has for its surface a gravelly soil; which, of all others, is the best adapted for water meadows. The other part consists of peat; a soil, though known by name in most counties, is not elsewhere of that peculiar and excellent quality, as in the neighbourhood of Newbury, and other parts of Berkshire, towards Oxford.

Those which have peat under the surface, are not reckoned so valuable to a tenant, but to a landlord much more so. One acre of land has been let for 300l. ! where the purchaser was limited,

First, To cut no deeper than six feet.

Secondly, To cut and clear off the whole in the course of the year.

And, lastly, he was to pare off the sward that was on the acre at the time of the agreement, and relay it, in a proper manner, on the surface, after he had got out the peat; in order that it might, when returned to the landlord, be in a state for meadow land again.

The reader, unacquainted with the properties of peat, may, with reason, enquire, how it could be so very valuable?

To this it may be answered, that besides it being a tolerable fuel, the ashes, considered as a manure, are an excellent improver of grass lands, particularly clover

lays and sainfoin; which shew to an inch where the peat-ash has been bestowed on them. The quantity necessary to dress an acre, is reckoned from fifteen to twenty-five bushels, according to the condition of the land, and which may be bought on the spot, from 2d. to 4d. a bushel, according to the strength and goodness of the ashes.

The south and east sides of Berkshire, have a large proportion of wood land appertaining to them.

The predominant wood in the county is hazle; sometimes, however, it is mixed with ash, oak, beech, willow, and alder. There are also some few beech woods to be found entire.

It sends nine members to parliament, viz. one for Abingdon; and for the county, the towns of Reading, Wallingford, and Windsor, two each; and pays ten parts of 513 towards the land-tax.

The principal rivers are the Thames, the Kennet, the Loddon, and the Ocke.

The Roman Watling-street, from Dunstable, enters Berkshire at Streatley, between Wallingford and Reading, and crosses the county to Marlborough. Another road comes from Hampshire to Reading and Newbury, the ancient Spinæ, where it divides, one branch to Marlborough, and the other to Cirencester: a branch, from the Ickneld-street, passes from Wallingford to Wantage. There are some ancient camps near Wantage, at East-Hamstead near Wokingham, and two or three others.

Antiquities worth noticing are Abingdon Church and Abby, Aldworth Castle, Bisham Abby, Donnington Castle, Lambourn Church, Reading Abby, Sunning Chapel, Wallingford Church and Castle, and above all Windsor Castle.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire; on the east by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex; on the south by Berkshire; and on the west by Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire.

Prior to the coming of Cæsar, it belonged to the Carieuchlani, and by the Romans was included in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis. During the heptarchy it made a part of Mercia.

Alfred divided it into eight hundreds, in which are fifteen towns, Ailesbury, Amerham, Buckingham, Marlow, Wendover, Wycomb, Beaconsfield, Chessham, Newport-pagnell, Risborough, Stony Stratford, and Winslow; of which the first six are boroughs, and send each two members to parliament; making, with two for the county, fourteen in the whole: besides the towns, it contains above 616 villages, and pays twelve parts of the land-tax.

The greatest length, from north to south, is about forty-five miles; its breadth about eighteen miles; and its circumference 138 miles: containing 518,400 statute acres of land.

Its chief rivers, from which it derives great advantages, are the Thames, the Ouse, and the Coln. There are several other smaller rivers, on which flour and paper-mills are erected; and the canals made, and now making, through different parts of the county, will be of essential service, as by them the various products of its interior parts will more easily be conveyed to the metropolis, as well as to the distant market towns through which, or near which, they may chance

to pass, to the ultimate increase of agriculture and commerce.

The air is reckoned very wholesome, particularly about the Chiltern hills, the soil of which is chalk; that of the vale is rich loam, strong clay, with a layer of loam upon chalk: and, indeed, the whole of the county is principally composed of rich loam, strong clay and chalk, and loam upon gravel.

In looking over the division of the estates of this county, it evidently appears, that originally they were in few hands; consequently, that the property possessed by individuals was large, which is indeed to this day in some measure the case: but the great influx of wealth has of late years been the means of making that property more general.

On the hills are the seats of the Earl of Inchiquin, Countess of Orkney, Lord Boston, and Lord Grenville, together with other families of lesser note. In the same division, but in the lower parts, are to be found the seats of the Dukes of Marlborough and Portland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Beaulieu, Sir John Dashwood, William Drake, esq. Edmund Waller, esq. William Clayton, esq. These, with a few others, make up the principal seats in this division; and to them may be ascribed, in a great degree, those improvements that visibly have been made in the various parts of agriculture. In the northern part, the magnificent seats of the Marquis of Buckingham, the Earl of Chesterfield, Sir William Lee, bart. afford the chief examples for improvement in the vale.

There are not many farms of 500*l.* a year, two or three of 1000*l.* and the generality from 60*l.* to 250*l.* a year, throughout the county.

In the vale of the northern district, the land is composed of pasture, meadow, and arable. In the Chiltern it is principally arable, with a considerable portion of beech wood.

North Wiltshire wethers for store, and Berkshire ewes for breeding, are the prevailing sheep of the

county. Some of the new Leicestershire breed have been lately introduced, and promise success; but the wetness of the soil, occasioned by its tenacity, oftentimes produces very serious losses by the rot.

The cows consist of the short-horned Lincolnshire and Yorkshire breed; but very different from those which are kept for the milk, in the environs of the metropolis.

Every dairy farm fattens a certain number of hogs, with the skim-milk and butter-milk, without any other assistance, except when there is a scarcity of milk; and then barley-meal, beans, and peas, are used as a substitute.

Oxen and cows constitute the principal stock of the grazing farms; the former are composed of Yorkshire and Herefordshire beasts, which are bought in lean, from twelve to fifteen pounds per head; the latter are barren cows purchased from the dairymen.

Perhaps (the Pevensey Level and Romney Marsh excepted) no land in the kingdom is better calculated for fattening cattle than the Vale of Aylesbury. Its amazing fertility soon makes a visible alteration in the appearance of the animal, and the extraordinary size they afterwards attain, is a proof of the nutritive quality of the land.

The south-west part of the county abounds in woods; and it is calculated that one sixth part of the land is covered with beech.

These woods require but little attention, as the old trees shed a sufficient quantity of seed to keep the wood constantly full of young plants. This valuable wood is converted to a variety of purposes, one of which is the affording an abundance of fuel to that part of the county where coals are scarce.

In the parish of Wycombe there are supposed to be 700 acres of common (beech) woodland. In the neighbourhood of Chessham are large thriving beech woods, under good management. In the parish of

Amersham are woods of fine beech, growing upon chalk; and in the beautiful park of William Drake, esq. there is a variety of thriving timber. The heaths in the parishes of Wavendon and Brickhill, which formerly were covered with short heath, &c. were some years ago purchased by Colonel Moore of Eggington, who, after leaving more than a sufficient allotment for the poor, inclosed the remainder, and planted it with Scotch firs, and other timber trees.

These are at present in a very thriving state, and promise to become a source of wealth: they have already so much altered those formerly barren tracts, as to make them of great value. These plantations are now in the possession of the Duke of Bedford, who has ordered rides to be cut through them, and thereby added much to their beauty.

Waddon Chase is divided into several coppices, containing together about 2200 acres, part of which is shut up for a certain number of years, and then laid open to the deer, as well as to the commoners, for so many years more. The coppices produce large oak, ash, and other timber, as well as underwood; but from the custom of the deer and the commoners' cattle being suffered to depasture thereon without restraint, the young timber is at this time totally destroyed.

The high turnpike-road, from London to Oxford, is generally kept in very good condition; but that which leads from Fenny Stratford to Stony Stratford is bad indeed.

The principal manufactures are those of paper and lace. Lace is made in many parts of the county by women and children; the best hands can earn from one shilling to eighteen-pence per day.

The principal produce is corn and butter.

The Roman encampments are but few in this county, viz. at Ellisborough, near Monks Risborough, and at Princes Risborough.

Antiquities worthy notice are Aylesbury Church, Bolbec Castle near Winslow, Cheyne's Church near

Amersham, Colnbrook Chapel, Eaton College, Nottenbury Abbey, Oulney Church, Stukeley Church.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by Lincolnshire and Norfolk; on the east by Norfolk and Suffolk; on the south by Essex and Hertfordshire; and on the west by Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire.

Before the arrival of Cæsar it was inhabited by the Iceni, and by the Romans included in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis, which extended from the Thames to the Humber.

Under the heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom of the East Angles, and was by Alfred divided into seventeen hundreds.

It is about forty miles in length from north to south, twenty-five in its mean breadth from east to west, and 130 in circumference. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 140,000.

It contains one city, Ely, eight towns, and about 280 villages: the towns are Cambridge, *Caxton*, Linton, March, Newmarket, *Soham*, *Thorney*, and Wisbeach. A part of Royston also is in this county. Six members are returned to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for the town of Cambridge, and two for the university. Cambridgeshire pays nine parts of the land-tax.

The principal rivers are the Cam, the Nen, and the Ouse; and besides these there are many channels and drains, for almost all the water from the centre of England, except what is discharged by the Trent and the Thames, falls into part of this county. These

channels are called the Gleane, the Welland, the Mildenhall, the Brandon, the Stoake, &c. besides Moreton's Leam, which is navigable from Peterborough to Wisbeach.

A considerable portion of this county is distinguished by the name of the Isle of Ely, which consists of fenny ground, divided by innumerable channels, and is part of an immense level containing upwards of 300,000 acres of land; and extending into the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. This level is generally supposed to have been overflowed in some violent convulsion of nature; as it is certain that they were once very different from what they now are.

William of Malmfbury says, that in his time this county was a terrestrial paradise. He describes it as a plain level, and smooth as water, covered with perpetual verdure, and adorned with a variety of tall, smooth, taper, and fruitful trees: "here," says he, "is an orchard bending with apples, and there is a field covered with vines, either creeping on the ground, or supported by poles: in this place also art seems to vie with nature, each being impatient to bestow what the other withholds. The buildings are beautiful beyond description; and there is not an inch of ground that is not cultivated to the highest degree." Here, however, it must be remarked, that William of Malmfbury was a monk at Thorny Abby, and describes a place at some distance; it must also be observed, that he mentions marshes and fens, but says that the marshes were covered with wood, and that buildings were erected on the fens.

But whatever the condition of the county was before the inundation, it was extremely bad after; the waters stagnating became putrid, and filled the air with noxious exhalations: the inhabitants could have no communications with the neighbouring towns by land, and by water it was difficult in some places, and impracticable in others; for the water covered the ground to

some height, yet it was so choaked with sedge and mud that a boat could not make way through it everywhere; and in winter the surface was frozen sufficient to prevent all navigation, but never hard enough to bear horses; so that the inhabitants were distressed, or in danger of starving for want of food.

At length, to remedy these evils, a company of adventurers was formed, with the Earl of Bedford at their head, in the reign of Charles I. to drain this land. During the civil wars nothing seems to have been done; but in the reign of Charles II. the plan was carried on, and 95,000 acres recovered. An act was passed to settle the drains of the great level, called, from the first undertaker, the Bedford Level; and the proprietors were incorporated by the name of the governor, bailiffs, and commonalty, of the company of the conservators of the great level of the fens, who are empowered to lay taxes, levy penalties, &c.

In the Isle of Ely the air is damp and unhealthy, but in the south part of the county it is pure and wholesome; the soil is also different. In the Isle of Ely it is spongy, yet it affords excellent pasture: in the uplands it produces good wheat and barley. The principal productions are corn, malt, cattle, butter, saffron, cole-feed, and hemp: wild fowl are in great abundance, and chiefly taken in decoys.

There are ancient camps at Grantchester near Cambridge, at Royston, at Arbury, and near Audre. The Roman military road is visible from Chesterton to Gogmagog hills, where is a camp with treble entrenchments, supposed to be the ancient *Camboritum*. It stands on an eminence upon the great road from Colchester to Lincoln; within a few miles of the intersection of the Ermine and Ickening streets, and within sight of both. *Camalodunum*, now *Castle Camps*, was another station.

Antiquities worth notice are Anglesey Abby near Water Beach, Barnwell Priory, Cambridge Castle, &c. *Castle Camps* near Linton, Denny Priory, Ely Catho-

dral, Grantchester Ramsay Abby, Soham Church, Spiney Abby, Thorney Abby, Inckleton Nunnery, Whittlesea Church.

CHESHIRE.

CHESHIRE is bounded on the north by Lancashire and Yorkshire; on the east by Derbyshire and Staffordshire; on the south by Shropshire; and on the west by Denbighshire, Flintshire, and the Irish sea.

Among the ancient Britons it was inhabited by the Cornavii; under the Romans it was included in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; and during the Saxon heptarchy it formed a part of Mercia.

Alfred divided it into seven hundreds, which contain 670 villages, one city, Chester, and twelve towns, viz. Altringham, Congleton, *Prodsbam*, Halton, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Malpas, Middlewich, Namptwich, Northwich, Sandbach, Stockport, and Tarporley. It was erected into a county palatine by William the Conqueror, in favour of his nephew Hugh Lupus: four members are sent to the parliament, two for the county, and two for the city.

The county is about fifty miles long, thirty broad, and 112 in circumference, and contains about 125,000 inhabitants. It pays seven parts of the land-tax.

According to a general view of the agriculture of the county, as drawn up by Mr. Wedge, the proportions of the cultivated parts of the county, and those which lie either waste, or in a state of little profit, are nearly as follows:

	Acres.
Arable, meadow, pasture, &c. about . . .	615,000
Waste lands, heaths, commons, greens, but few woods of any extent, . . .	30,000
Peat bogs and mosses, . . .	20,000
Common fields, probably, not so much as . . .	1000
Sea sands within the estuary of the Dee, ex- clusive of what may be upon the shores of the river Mersey . . .	10,000

Making in the whole 676,000

The general appearance of Cheshire is that of an extended plain; but on the eastern side there is a range of hilly, or rather mountainous country, connected with the Derbyshire and Yorkshire hills, of about twenty-five miles in length and five in breadth, extending from near Congleton to the north-eastern extremity of the county. From Macclesfield, in a north-western direction, the surface is irregular and hilly; but continues of that description not further than to Alderly, about five or six miles from Macclesfield. On the Shropshire side the surface is also broken and irregular. Approaching the western side of the county (at the distance of about ten miles east from Chester), there is another range of irregular hills, between the rivers Dee and Mersey; these hills are in a direction almost north and south, and extend about twenty-five miles from Malpas, on the south side the county, to Frodsham, on the north side of it. The remaining part of the county, amounting to nearly four fifths of the whole, is probably not more, on the medium, than from 100 to 200 feet above the level of the sea. Cheshire has formerly been celebrated as the vale royal of England, and if seen from the highlands about Macclesfield, the whole county appears westward one extended plain.

The principal rivers are the Mersey and the Dee; these receive, and carry off to the sea, all the smaller rivers and rivulets in Cheshire, viz. the Weaver,

the Dane, the Whicelock; the Goyte, the Bolling, &c. &c.

The river Mersey divides Cheshire from Lancashire, for near sixty miles; and is navigable about thirty-five miles from Liverpool, as far up as to the mouth of the river Irwell, for vessels of sixty tons. The Dee forms a part of the western boundary of the county, and is navigable from the sea to the city of Chester, for vessels of considerable burthen.

The river Weaver falls into the Mersey about fifteen miles above Liverpool, and is navigable for vessels carrying sixty or seventy tons, near twenty miles from its junction with the Mersey, to Winsford bridge, above Northwich.

The plan upon which the latter of these rivers was made navigable (by means of locks and wears) deserves to be noticed. The money raised for the purpose, amounting to about 49,000*l.* was subscribed by the gentlemen of the county, who were empowered by an act of parliament to divide on their respective subscriptions an interest of 6*l.* per cent, until such time as the tonnage, arising from the trade on that river, should be sufficient, by instalments, to reimburse them. After such reimbursement, the whole amount of tonnage, first deducting the charges of necessary repairs and management of the river, “to be from time to time employed for and towards amending and repairing the public bridges within the said county of Chester, and such other public charges upon the county, and in such manner as the magistrates shall yearly direct.” All vessels navigating in this river pay one shilling per ton, whether they pass the whole length of the navigable part, or to any shorter distance; and the receipt amounted, in the year 1793, to near 8000*l.* The debt has been paid off several years, and near 4000*l.* has been annually drawn from this resource, for the last four or five years, in aid of the expence of building a new county gaol at Chester.

The Duke of Bridgewater’s canal for fourteen-feet

boats from Runcorn (which is about thirteen miles above Liverpool) to Manchester, runs at no great distance from the Mersey, about twenty miles through the county, before it crosses to the Lancashire side of that river. The Staffordshire, or grand trunk canal, joins the duke's canal at Preston Brook, about five miles from Runcorn; and passes in a south-eastern direction through nearly the centre of the county. The Chester canal extends from Chester to Nantwich, easterly, about twenty miles. The Ellesmere canal, which, when completed, will unite with the rivers Mersey, Dee, and Severn, is proposed for fourteen-foot boats also, to commence about ten miles above Liverpool, at Pool Wharf in Wirral; and proceed from thence to Chester, about eight miles and a half: from Chester it is at present proposed to pass about seven miles along the present Chester canal, then to turn off towards Ellesmere in Shropshire, and to terminate at Shrewsbury, which is on the whole near sixty miles exclusive of the branches.

There are a great variety of soils in Cheshire; clay, sand, black moor or peat, marl, and gravel, in various intermixed proportions, abound in different parts of the county. The three first, however, are the chief prevailing soils, and of these the largest proportion is a strong retentive clay. The under soil is generally rammel or clay, marl, sand, gravel, or red rock; but most commonly one of the two former, viz. clay or marl. The numerous mosses, marshy meadows, and peat bogs, which abound in different parts of the county, seem sufficiently to prove, that either clay, marl, or some other unctuous earth, is very generally at no great depth below the surface. With regard to the climate, it has been stated, that a large proportion of the surface of Cheshire is not more than from one to two hundred feet above the level of the sea: from this circumstance some idea of the climate of the county may be formed. It is, on the whole, more temperate and mild than the generality of other counties lying under

the same latitude, owing to the flatness of its surface (abounding as it does with much hedge-row timber), and to its lying within the influence of the sea air.

There are in Cheshire many very considerable estates possessed by gentlemen who reside in the county. The number of proprietors of land, possessing from 500l. to 1000l. per annum rent, are also many. But the race of yeomanry is supposed to be much diminished. Another species of freeholder, however, has increased in those parts bordering on Lancashire and Yorkshire, where a number of small farms have been purchased by the manufacturers of cotton, &c.

The tenure is almost universally freehold: there are some few copyholds, or what may be called customary freeholds, paying fines and rents certain, in Macclesfield, Halton, and one or two other manors.

The land is occupied in farms of various extent; some may contain 500 acres and upwards; there are few, however, of more than 300 acres: though the practice of laying farms together seems to be increasing, on the whole, it is probable, that there is at least one farmer to every eighty statute acres. In a parish, which is nearly in the centre of the county, the following is an exact statement:

£.	£.	Tenants.
From 300 to 150	per annum, there are	6
150 to 100		11
100 to 50		18
30 to 15		3
15 to 8		28

There are very few woods of any considerable extent in Cheshire, but there is an abundance of timber, principally oak, in the hedge rows, particularly on the Lancashire side of the county, to a degree which is frequently detrimental to the farms.

The cotton manufactories of Lancashire have extended very considerably into this county.

There is some little cloth manufactured on the Yorkshire side of this district. In and near Stock-

port, there has been a considerable trade in hats, as well as in cotton and silk. There are silk-mills and copper-works at Macclesfield. A very considerable quantity of salt is manufactured in the neighbourhood of the Wyches.

The effect of manufactories upon agriculture has been an increased demand for the produce of the land, and more especially for the luxuries of life; they have at the same time seriously increased the price of labour, and occasioned a scarcity of useful hands for husbandry.

Manufactories have also had a tendency to increase the poor-rates, in those parishes where they have been introduced, and have had a bad effect upon the morals of the people.

The dairy being the main object, there are very few sheep kept on the farms in Cheshire; what are kept, the farmers are supplied with chiefly from the Welch and Scotch markets, and from the neighbouring counties of Salop, Derby, &c. In general, no more sheep are kept on the farms than can be supported by "*running in the stubbles, and picking the fallows.*"

There is no species of cattle which is peculiar to this county. The long-horned Lancashire, the Yorkshire short-horned or Holdernefs, the Derbyshire, the Shropshire, the Staffordshire, the Welch, Irish, Scotch, and the new Leicestershire cattle, have at different times been introduced indifferent parts of the county, and the present stock of dairy cows is a mixture of all these breeds. It is impossible to say which of the intermixed breeds are the most approved of as milkers, milk being the general object. There are on this subject a variety of opinions. Some persons prefer half-bred cattle from the Lancashire and present Cheshire; others a breed between the Cheshire and Lancashire; and there are those who prefer a half breed between the Cheshire and Welch; whilst a cross between the Lancashire and Holdernefs, and one between the Lancashire and Welch, have also their advocates. On the better lands,

a breed partaking of the short-horned Holdernes, or the long-horned Lancashire, seems to be most prevalent.

The principal productions are corn, salt, iron, millstones, alum, hops, timber, cheese, &c.

The Roman road enters this county at Manchester, and proceeds to Congleton; from thence to Chester and Bangor.

Antiquities worthy notice are Ashbury Church, Beeston Castle, Birkenhead Priory, Chester Cathedral, &c. Combermeere Abby, Halton Castle, Holt Castle, Malpas Church, Norton Priory, Rudheath, an ancient asylum, Sandbach Church, Stockport Church.

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL is a maritime county, bounded on the north by St. George's channel, on the east by Devonshire, on the south by the English channel, and on the west by the Atlantic. Among the ancient Britons it made a part of the territory of the Danmonii, and by the Romans was included in the province of Britannia Prima.

During the first part of the Saxon government it was the retreat of the Britons as well as Wales, and remained unconquered till about the middle of the seventh century, when it was made subject to the West Saxon kings.

At the union of the several kingdoms under one monarch, this county was included in the county of Devon, and that accounts for Alfred's not mentioning Cornwall. On forming the juridical itinerary courts after the conquest, it was included in the western cir-

cuit; and ecclesiastically in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Exeter.

Ever since Edward III. who created his son prince of Wales and duke of Cornwall, this county has been under the jurisdiction of the heir apparent, who not only appoints the sheriff, but all writs, deeds, &c. are made out in his name, and not in the king's; and he has also peculiar royalties and prerogatives distinct from the crown, for which he appoints the officers.

It is about eighty miles long, and 250 in circumference: the breadth is various; on the borders of Devonshire, from Morinstow, on St. George's channel, to Rame Head, it measures forty-three miles; but from this point the land narrows so rapidly, that for above a third of the county it is only eighteen miles across, in some places not more than twelve, and from Mounts bay to St. Ives hardly five: the form has been compared to a cornucopia.

It is divided into nine hundreds, which contain 201 parishes, and 758,484 acres. The land, stretching itself out in the form of a narrow peninsula, is high and mountainous in the centre, and declines towards the sea on each side. On the sea-shores and the vallies, near the banks of the great rivers, are the chief and almost only seats of cultivation. The higher grounds exhibit, in many parts, the appearance of a dreary waste. In the vallies, on the sea-coasts and great rivers, and in almost all the low and flat grounds in the more inland situations, are to be found strata of marl, rich loams, and clays, which, being alternately intermixed, afford an extensive field to the industry of the inhabitants.

The mines of Cornwall consist chiefly of tin, copper, and some lead. The strata in which these metals are found, extend from the Land's End, in a direction from west to east, a very considerable distance into the county of Devon, to the farthest part of the Dartmore hills. This extensive range forms the high ground in the middle of Cornwall, from which the wind, rain, and storms, have washed much

of the vegetable earth to enrich the vallies, and in which they have been aided by the operations of the miners.

Formerly, immense quantities of tin were found in the county of Devon, and in the eastern part of Cornwall; but at present the chief seat or mining lies to the westward of St. Austle. From hence to the Land's End, the principal mines are to be found in various strata, extending along the northern coast, keeping a breadth of about seven miles. The annual produce of tin for seven years, from 1786 to 1792, both inclusive, has been about 22,000 blocks, amounting nearly to 10l. 10s. per block, exclusive of duties, in the whole affording a produce of 330,000l. From the stream-ore is produced generally what is called grain tin, amounting to 5 or 600 blocks per quarter, and sometimes more. The superior price of this tin above the common tin, at different times, has been from four to twelve per hundred weight.

Native gold has been found in some stream works, and also, but more minutely, blended in some grains of tin.

The produce of the whole of the copper mines amounts to about 40,000 tons of ore, yielding, on an average, about eleven three-fourths in the hundred; and, consequently, producing about 4700 tons of copper. The greatest part of the copper ores are sent out of the county to be smelted, and the price is very variable; but taking the ore at 8l. per ton, the produce of the copper mines will amount annually to about 320,000l.

There are also lead mines in different parts of the county, but they are not much worked at present, nor is their produce great, although the ores in general, it is said, produce a pretty considerable portion of silver.

Of iron-ore there is abundance in many parts of the county; but there are no mines of this ore which have been much worked. Many tons have indeed been lately sent to Wales, which the proprietors say is so rich, that they have not been able to find out a proper flux for it. Probably, the ore they received has not been properly analysed. Some state the number of

men employed in the mines at 22,000; others, at not above 9000; but including the streamers, who are a distinct body from the miners, the number of men, women, and children, employed in raising the ore, washing, stamping, and carrying it, will probably amount to 16,000. In Cornwall, the air is milder in winter than in the more internal parts of England, and cooler in the summer months. From its being open to the vast Atlantic ocean, without the intervention of any land almost to the coast of America, it receives the whole force of the south-west winds, which are remarked to blow in general throughout Great Britain four-fifths of the year. The air is thereby more full of moisture, and frequently subject to fogs, but they are not unhealthy. The winters are very open, and there are but few in which gentlemen are able to procure ice to fill their ice-houses. From the prevalency of the south-west winds also, it is very difficult to raise plantations of trees in exposed situations; and it is only in sheltered vales where any remains of the ancient natural woods are to be found, although there is no doubt that this country, as well as the greatest part of all continents and islands, has originally been covered with wood. Myrtles grow every-where in the open air, without the aid of green-houses, both in this county and Devonshire, particularly on the southern coasts. Many other tender green-house plants are to be seen in the open air, in the gardens of the curious. Fruit-trees are every-where found to thrive, particularly the apple; and in the eastern part of the county a great deal of cider is made, and of very good quality; but very little is produced to the west of Truro. The mulberry-tree flourishes well in Cornwall, in the western parts, and the fruit ripens in perfection. Cornwall returns forty-four members to the British parliament, viz. two for the county, and two each for the following boroughs; Bodmyn, Bossiney, Callington, Camelford, Fowey, Grampound, Helston, Launceston, or Dunheved, Liskeard or Liskerret, East-Looe, West-

Looe or Portpigham, Loftwithiel, St. Michael, Newport, Penryn; Saint Germain's, Saint Ives, Saint Mawe's, Saltash, Tregony, and Truro.

The chief rivers are the Tamar, the Fall, the Alan or Camel, the Looe, the Fowey, the Lynher, &c. The Scilly Islands are considered a part of Cornwall. Antiquities worthy notice in this county are, Boscajel Castle in the parish of St. Just, Bosliney Castle, St. Burien's Church, Carnbre Castle near Redruth, the Cheese-ring near St. Clair, Choon Castle near Morva, Fowey Castle, St. Germain's Priory, the Hurlers, Launceston Castle, Lestormel Castle, Lestwithiel Palace, St. Mawe's Castle, St. Michael's Mount, St. Neot's Church, Pendennis Castle, Pengerfick Castle, Rocking Stone near St. Levan, Sisters near Wadebridge, Tintagel Castle, Trematon castle, Trereen castle, Wadebridge.

CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND is a maritime county, bounded on the north-east by Northumberland; on the east by Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham; on the south by Lancashire; on the west by the Irish sea; and on the north-west by a part of Scotland.

Before the arrival of the Romans it was inhabited by the Brigantes; and after the division of the island by Constantine, included in the province of Maxima Cæsariensis.

During the heptarchy it made part of Northumberland; after the Norman conquest it was included in the northern circuit, the province of York, and diocese of Carlisle. Fifty-eight miles in length from north to south, thirty in breadth, and 224 in circumference.

The surface is beautifully diversified with plains and

eminences; vales and stupendous mountains; open, braky, heathy commons, and irregular inclosures; in some parts enriched with plantations: the whole watered by innumerable streams and lakes, abounding with fish of various denominations, with plenty of game.

Though this county enjoys an extent of sixty-seven miles of sea-coast, yet few of its rivers are navigable; the tide flows not more than two or three miles up the greatest part of them: even the Eden, by much the largest, is full of shoals; and its navigation only reaches to Bowness, though the tide flows a few miles further.

This county abounds with coal, lime, and lead-ore: it also produces blacklead, copper, gypsum, lapis calaminaris, and excellent slate.

Cumberland may naturally be divided into two districts: the *mountainous*, incapable of being improved by the plough; and the *arable*, or all such parts as have been, or can be, improved by tillage.

The mountainous districts are again separated into two divisions; one of which bounds the east side of the county, and is the *highest part* of that ridge of mountains that divide the eastern and western coasts of the island, from Derbyshire in England, to Linlithgow in Scotland. Crossfell, Hartsidefell, Gelsdale forest, and Spadeadam-waste, are the names of that portion of the ridge which passes through this county. These mountains are composed of strata of different kinds of stone, and are rich in coal, lime, and lead-ore; but are no otherwise remarkable.

The other division of mountainous districts occupies the south-west part of the county, and they are known by the names of Skiddaw, Saddle-back, Helvellyn, Wrynose, Hardknot, Seafell, &c. &c. and remarkable for their steep, broken, rocky sides, and romantic shapes. They are in general one mass of that kind of stone which produces the beautiful blue slate, so much, and so deservedly, esteemed for covering the roofs of houses. They are indeed destitute of coal, lime, or any metal-

lic ores ; but, besides valuable slates, they produce that singular mineral substance, *blacklead*, which is found in Borrowdale; and, it is said, no-where else in the kingdom.

The height, the ruggedness, the steepness of the sides (in some places ornamented with wood, and projecting rocks), the varied forms, sublime assemblage, and picturesque beauty of these mountains, and the lakes they environ, form scenes that probably few other places in the island can equal; and have, at different times, exercised the pens of many descriptive writers.

But we may here observe, that this kind of slate stone appears to be very friendly to vegetation. The soil which covers the steep sides of these mountains, and found in considerable depth at their bases, is, in great part, decayed slate; and the most fertile soils in the vales, we suspect, have a large portion of this stony matter in their composition.

From a map of Cumberland, published by Messrs. Hodgkinson and Donald, laid down from a scale of two miles to an inch, we calculate, that

	Acres.
The mountainous districts contain	342,000
Improvable common,	150,000
Old inclosures,	470,000
Lakes and waters,	8000
Total quantity of acres in the whole county,	970,000

In a county like Cumberland, enjoying such an extent of sea-coast, and where so large a portion is occupied by mountains, and those reckoned amongst the highest in the kingdom, the climate must be various. The highest mountains in the kingdom are,

	Feet.	
Benevish in Scotland,	4350	the highest in Scotland.
Benlomond, ditto	3240	
Snowdon, in Wales,	3456	the highest in Wales.

	Feet.	
Croßfell, in Cumber-		
land,	3400	} the highest in England.
Helvelling, ditto,	3324	
Skiddaw, ditto,	3270	
Saddleback, ditto,	3048	
Blackhouse heights,		
Selkirkshire	2370	
Ettrick-pin, ditto	2200	
Carterfell, Roxburgh-		
shire	1602	
Whomside, Yorkshire	1350	
Ingleborough	1239	

Along the coast, and for a considerable way up the rivers, the snow seldom lies above twenty-four hours; but upon the mountains the snow sometimes continues for six or eight months. Of course, the lower parts of the county are mild and temperate, while on the higher lying grounds, and upon the mountains and their vicinity, the air is cold and piercing. But the whole is healthy, though subject to great and frequent falls of rain, particularly in the autumn, which makes their harvest very precarious and expensive. This excess of wet, we believe, is more or less the case upon the whole of the western coasts of the island.

The soil is various: as, fertile clays, or rather rich strong loams, which occupy but a small portion of this county.

Dry loam, including the various degrees from the rich brown loam to the light sandy soils, is the most prevalent, occupying a greater portion of the county than any other.

Wet loam, generally on a clay bottom: the fertility of this soil is various, depending on the thickness of the staple, and the nature of the clay below.

This soil is dangerous for sheep, but may be applied with advantage to keeping cows for the dairy, breeding young cattle and horses, and to the culture of wheat, oats, clover, and ray-grass.

Black peat-earth is most prevalent on the mountainous districts, particularly those adjoining Northumberland and Durham. It is also found on moors or commons, in the lower parts of the county; in some places only a few inches thick, upon a white sand, well known, by those whose lot it has been to cultivate it, to be an unprofitable soil.

There are probably few counties in England where *property in land* is divided into such small parcels as in Cumberland, and those properties so universally occupied by the owners; by far the greatest part of which are held under the lords of the manors, by that species of vassalage called *customary tenure*, subject to the payment of fines and heriots, on alienation, death of the lord, or death of tenant, and the payment of certain annual rents, and performance of various services, called *boon-days*, such as getting and leading the lord's peats, plowing and harrowing his land, reaping his corn, haymaking, carrying letters, &c. &c. whenever summoned by the lord.

It is estimated that nearly *two thirds* of the county are held by this kind of tenure, in tenements from 5*l.* to 50*l.* a year, but the generality are from 15*l.* to 30*l.* On the large estates, there are some farms from 100*l.* to 150*l.* a year; few reach 200*l.*: four or five as high as 3 or 400*l.* a year, but none above that rent. The rental of the largest estate in the county is said to amount to about 13,000*l.* per annum.

This county is far from being well wooded, the Ith-ing, Eden, and Caldew, are the only rivers whose banks produce any large quantity of *natural wood*; and of these, the banks of the Caldew seem to have the largest proportion of old oak-timber.

The ewes and wethers are all polled or hornless, and also many of the tups; their faces and legs are speckled; but a great portion of white, with a few black spots on those parts, are accounted marks of the purest breed, as are also the hornless tups: they have fine, small, clean legs.

The roads are, in general, very good, both parochial and turnpikes. The materials are excellent, in general lime-stone; but, in almost every instance, not broken small enough by one-half, and seldom covered to form an union.

The commerce of this county consists principally in the exportation of coals from Whitehaven, Workington, and Maryport, to Ireland, &c. The number of vessels employed in this trade amounts to upwards of 300, from 60 to 120 tons burden. This lucrative trade has arisen to its present importance within the last hundred years: it originated at Whitehaven, from the exertions of Lord Lonsdale's ancestors, to whom the coal in that neighbourhood principally belongs.

At those places coal cannot be wrought fast enough to supply the demand, vessels having frequently to wait six or eight weeks before they can get a loading; a certain sign of an increasing trade.

The manufactures are not extensive: printing cottons at Carlisle, and a check manufacture (on a small scale) in most of the market towns, with four or five cotton mills, erected of late years near Carlisle, Dalton, and Corby, with a small factory of corduroys at the latter place, is all this county has to boast of.

Whether the coal trade and manufactures have occasioned any improvements in the agriculture of the county, is doubtful; but they certainly have encouraged it, by making a very increased demand for its produce.

There are some lead mines on Alston-moor.

Near Carlisle the Picts wall was begun by Adrian in the year 121: it was eight feet broad, and twelve feet high, with twenty-five strong castles, the foundations of many of which are still visible. Besides which, there are many ancient camps: the Roman military road extends from Carlisle to Old Penrith, and another vicinal way from Old Penrith to the wall.

Antiquities in this county worthy notice are, St. Bees

Priory, Bew Castle, Boulnefs Font, Calder Priory, Carlisle Cathedral and Castle, Castle Steeds and Old Penrith, Cockermouth Castle, Corby Castle, Dacre Castle, Deerham Church, Drumburg Castle, Egremont Castle, Hay Castle, High-head Castle, Holm Cultram Abby, Lanecroft Priory, Long Meg and her daughters near Kirk Oswald, Naworth Castle, Pap Castle, Penrith Castle, Picts Wall, Rose Castle, Scaleby Castle, Warwick Church, Wetherall Priory, Wigton Church, &c.

Cumberland contains one city, Carlisle, and seventeen towns, Aldstone, Bootle, Brampton, Cockermouth, Egremont, Hesket, *Holme-abby*, Ireby, Kefwick, Kirk Oswald, Longtown, Maryport, Penrith, Ravenglass, Whitehaven, Wigton, and Workington. The principal river is the Eden. Cumberland pays one part of the land-tax, and sends six members to parliament, viz. for the county, Carlisle, and Cockermouth, two each.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBYSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north-west by Cheshire; on the north by Yorkshire; on the east by Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire; on the south by Leicestershire and Staffordshire; and on the west by Staffordshire.

Among the Britons it formed a part of the dominions of the Coritani; under the Romans it was included in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis.

In the Saxon heptarchy it belonged to Mercia, and is now in the midland circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry: the length is about fifty miles from north to south, the breadth about thirty, and the circumference 130.

It is divided into six hundreds, which contain nine

market towns, and 503 villages. The towns are Derby, Alfreton, Ashbourn, Bakewell, Bolsover, Chapel in Frith, Chesterfield, Dronfield, Tideswell, Winstery, and Wirksworth.

Four members are sent to parliament, two for Derby and two for the county: the number of inhabitants is estimated at 155,000, and it pays six parts of the land-tax.

The principal rivers are the Derwent, the Trent, the Wye, the Dove, and the Rother. The north-west part of the county is very mountainous, and called the High Peak; the eastern part of the county, and the centre, are called the Low Peak. The soil of the High Peak is very shallow, hardly admitting the use of the plough, but affords pasture for sheep. The Low Peak is more capable of cultivation, and the southern parts of the county, being less hilly, are fertile and well cultivated.

The noted places are Mam-Tor, Chee-Tor, the Peak, Buxton, Matlock, Poole's Hole, &c.

There are no itinerary Roman stations in this county, but the military way, which comes out of Warwickshire, leads to Derby.

The chief antiquities are All Saints Church at Derby, Beauchief Abby, Bolsover Castle, Castleton Castle, Codnor Castle, Dale Abby, Gressly Castle, Melborn Castle, &c.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north-east by Somersetshire; on the east by Dorsetshire; on the south and south-east by the English

channel; on the west by Cornwall; and on the north-west by St. George's channel.

In the ancient time of the Britons, it was inhabited by the *Danmonii*, or *Dunmonii*, or *Damnonij*. By the Romans it was included in the province of *Britannia Prima*.

During the Saxon heptarchy it made a part of the kingdom of the West Saxons, and is now included in the western circuit, province of Canterbury, and diocese of Exeter.

It measures about seventy miles from north to south, and rather more than fifty from east to west. It is divided into thirty-three hundreds, which contain one city, Exeter, forty market towns, 1,733 villages; and the population is, by Mr. Frazer, estimated at little short of 400,000.

The distinguishing characteristic of the climate of Devonshire is mildness: and it is generally allowed that the mild disposition, affability, and kindness of its inhabitants, correspond with the temperature of the air, the fertility of the soil, and the great beauty and variety of scenery, so as to render many districts of this county, particularly the southern, the most interesting and pleasing of any in the kingdom.

This mildness and temperature of climate is more particularly felt in winter. Protected from the cold northerly and north-eastern winds by the grand projecting mountains of Dartmore, the contrast is strongly felt by those who have been accustomed to pass their winters on the eastern coasts of the island; and much good effect has resulted from this circumstance to many invalids, and especially to those who are afflicted with asthmatic and pulmonary complaints.

Medical men are now so much convinced of the advantages resulting from the mildness of climate of the south of Devon and Cornwall, that they recommend it to their patients as much as to Lisbon.

From this advantage in point of climate, there is little interruption to vegetation in time of winter. It

has the appearance almost of a perpetual spring. In the south of Devon, the snow seldom lies on the ground, in severe seasons, more than three or four days; and the delicate myrtle will live abroad all the winter.

In the high grounds of Dartmore, and in the northern parts of the county, the climate is not entirely so mild; but the difference is not so great as the inhabitants themselves apprehend.

On Dartmore and the high grounds adjacent, snow continues, in severe winters, sometimes ten days or a fortnight, but seldom longer.

There certainly is no county in England which contains a greater diversity of soil than the county of Devon. There are, however, some great characteristic outlines.

A strong loam, on a clayey bottom, predominates through the whole of the southern, and the greatest part of the eastern, district.

Throughout the whole of the western district, the same sort of mineral strata prevail as are found in the county of Cornwall, proceeding in almost an uninterrupted chain of mountains, from the Land's End to the bounds of this district; in all which, to the furthest boundaries, innumerable traces of ancient workings of mines are to be seen.

There is scarcely a valley which has not been searched and robbed of much of its soil, by the avaricious hands of tinners washing it away in search of ore.

Excepting the vales of Whittecombe, Buckland, part of Holne, and along the banks of the Tamar and the Tavy, there are only small parcels of land in cultivation. By far the greatest part consists of undivided wastes and commons, amounting to about 2 and 300,000 acres of land, if not even more than that quantity.

In the centre of these wastes is situated the forest of Dartmore, the property of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

This forest is the highest part of the district. In the north parts of this forest, and the highest grounds, the soil consists of extensive tracts of a wet turf, or peat, with swamps of great depth; in other parts of a light black soil, or gravelly, intermixed with a yellowish or whitish clay. Declining from the forest, in other parts of the district, it partakes more or less of similar qualities; chiefly light, black, peaty earth, or gravelly. Many of the vales, both on the forest and in other parts of the district, appear very capable of improvement; and the whole, if properly stocked with cattle and sheep, capable of being made the source of additional wealth to the kingdom.

In the northern district, along the borders of Somerset, the soil is of a light sandy quality, on a stratum of dunstone. These lands are not productive of a very luxuriant grass, but they make excellent feeding for sheep and young bullocks. Between Cullump-ton and Wellington, across this district, the mould is intermixed with a flinty stratum like that on Haldon Hill. This is not of great extent, and goes westward from Blackdown Hill.

The midland district reaches from the extremity of the county, in the north-west, to the Taw river. This district appears to be chiefly clay, with strata of sand in different parts. A great part of it is fenny, but capable of great improvement by draining. Through this district several navigations are proposed, which will be of great advantage to the culture of the lands, particularly one from Bude Haven, towards Holsworthy and Hatherleigh.

In general, throughout the whole of the county of Devon, the land is occupied by tenants for the terms of ninety-nine years, determinable on three lives. These are considered, as in fact they are, a species of independent property, and are generally called the estates of the holder, although in other counties a fee-simple property only generally obtains that denomination. These life-estates are frequently let out for terms

of seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, but many occupy their own.

Farms in general are small, from twenty to fifty or sixty acres being the common run of the holdings in this county. Of late the farms are beginning to increase, and one farmer is sometimes found to occupy two, three, or more of these holdings; but very few farms exceed two, or at most, three hundred acres. The freehold property of the county of Devon is very much divided, more than in most other counties of England. The large tracts of country granted to the ancient barons, have been subdivided amongst their descendants, or sold; so that, a few families excepted, there are no very great proprietors; but there are a great number of gentlemen of easy independent fortunes, who pass their time chiefly on their own estates, and live in great social harmony with each other, and with the respectable yeomanry in their neighbourhood.

In the South Hams in particular, this respectable class of yeomanry is more numerous, perhaps, than in any district of England. They live in great comfort, and exercise, without parade, that old English hospitality, which the refinements of modern manners have banished from many other parts of the kingdom: the attention they pay to their various dependants around them is great, as well as their kindness to the poor.

The South Hams, situated in the south-east part of the county, include a tract of country nearly equal in extent to one fourth part of the whole county; and in point of goodness of soil, produce of grain, fruit, sheep, and cattle, perhaps not to be equalled by any district of similar extent in Great Britain. On one side of this land of plenty is situated Cawsand bay, Plymouth sound, and the Hamoaze; on the other side, the charming and excellent roadstead and harbour of Torbay. Nature kindly seems to have placed these admirable bays, so excellently adapted to the equip-

ment and rendezvous of the navies of Great Britain, in the neighbourhood of a country which can always furnish sufficient and immediate supplies of provision. The numerous ports and harbours in this district afford also great convenience for foreign and domestic trade, particularly for the Newfoundland fishery, which forms an excellent and extensive nursery of seamen.

The scenery of this district is beautiful; whether we view the Teign, the Dart, or the Tamar, and their banks; or take a general view of the country, diversified with hill and vale; the vales interspersed with villages in the midst of orchards, and the hills fringed with wood, and cultivated to their tops.

In addition to this scenery, there is in most parts a view of the ocean, presenting itself in some grand and beautiful bay, covered with fleets, the sources of our wealth and commerce, and the bulwarks of England. On the other hand, the range of the Dartmore mountains forms a back ground to the scene, that gives an air of magnificent finishing to the whole; forming altogether the most beautiful and interesting picture that is any-where to be found.

The mountains of Dartmore form the grand reservoir, from which water is plentifully distributed to all parts of the county. Within the distance of three quarters of a mile of each other, the waters of the Dart rise on the south, and of the Okemet on the north; the one of which empties itself into the English, and the other into the Bristol channel. The sources of these rivers are computed to be not more than between eight and nine hundred feet above the level of the sea; and yet, except some of the *torrs*, this is higher than any other part of Dartmore.

In the neighbourhood of Exeter, and all around in the southern district, they produce a good deal of butter for sale, which is made in a way entirely peculiar to the people in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and no-where else practised in England. The use of

the churn is not known: they put the milk into pans, either made of copper tinned, or brass, or in brown earthen vessels, glazed, which they place on a stove gently heated with charcoal, and scald it until the cream is raised to the surface of the milk by the heat. When it has continued on the stove a certain time, which the dairy-maid judges of by practice, bringing it as near to boiling as possible, without doing so, it is then set by to cool. Twelve hours are sufficient to stand in winter; although it generally remains from four o'clock in the afternoon to seven the next morning: sixteen hours are customary in summer. The cream is then taken off, and it is worked up by the hand, without any churn, into butter. The operation is performed by the dairy-maid turning the cream round with her hand in a circular motion, always moving it in one direction, which unites the particles together.

The butter made carefully in this way is very sweet and good, but very frequently, when carelessly made, is ill tasted, arising either from being too much scalded, or perhaps frequently from the use of copper and brass pans, with which the oil of the cream has a natural tendency to generate verdigrease. Earthen pans are, however, in general use. Brass pans, being supposed to raise more cream, are too often made use of, without reflecting on the consequences.

A great number of bullocks are reared, kept, and fattened, in the south of Devon. The yearlings the first year are kept upon straw, except the working oxen and cows, which have hay: in summer they run in pastures, stubbles, &c. They are of the short-horned breed, and have been in the south part of Devon from time immemorial.

There are to be found in this county both the polled and horned sheep. The polled sheep, generally called nott, or knott sheep, are of a large size, with long combing wool: sheer on an average about eight pounds each.

Throughout a considerable part of this county, particularly towards the south, cider constitutes a very material article of rural economy. Every farmer has his orchard, which supplies him, in the first place, with an agreeable and wholesome beverage for himself and family, and the surplus he disposes of to the cider merchant. The operations of the farmer in preparing his cider are simple and easy. The juice of the fruit being extracted by means of the pounding mills and the press, the liquor is put into large vatts, where it is left to ferment; and when the fermentation is arrived at full perfection, of which they judge by the head beginning to break, the cider is then drawn off into hogshheads or barrels, and kept for family use, or sold to the cider merchant, who racks and prepares it for the London and other markets.

It is not a general practice to sort the different species of apples: those which produce the greatest quantity of juice are preferred: the red-streak is, in general, considered as the apple which gives the finest flavour to the cider. The apples formerly were pounded in a hollow trough of moor-stone, by means of a mill-stone of the same, revolving on its edge. It is now pounded generally by a machine, which mashes the apple much more perfectly.

Much has been said of the colic caused by the cider of this county, so as to be peculiarly called the Devonshire colic.

I have frequently seen the cider drawn and heated in earthen pitchers glazed: whether this be sufficient to produce the complaint I do not pretend to determine; but that the lead used in glazing the earthenware will be eroded and dissolved by cider I think admits no doubt.

The towns are, Ashburton, Barnstaple, *Beerallston*, Dartmouth, Honiton, Oakhampton, Plymouth, Plympton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Totness, Axminster, Bampton, Bideford, Bowe, Bradninch, *Brent*, Chegford, Chudleigh, Chumleigh, Columpton, *Comb-Martin*,

Crediton, Culliton, *Dodbrook*, Hartland, Hatherleigh, Holfworthy, *Ilfracomb*, Kingsbridge, *Lyston*, Modbury, Moreton, Newton Bushel, Ottery St. Mary, Plymouth Dock, *Sheepwash*, Sidmouth, South-Molton, *Teignmouth*, Topsham, and Torrington, of which the eleven first send each two members to parliament, which, with two for the city of Exeter and two for the county, make, in the whole, twenty-six members. Devonshire pays twenty-one parts of the land-tax.

In this county are some remarkable places, as Lundy Island, Edystone Rock, Brent Tor, Crockern Tor, Dartmoor Forest, &c.

There were two Roman stations, Moriduno near Seaton, and Isca Dumnoniorum, now Exeter: the two grand military roads, the Ikening-street and the Fosse, meet; but which of them has its termination at this union it is hard to determine.

There are several ancient camps; and the principal antiquities are, Ashburton Church, Axminster Church, Barnstaple Bridge, Berry Pomeroy Castle, Bideford Bridge, Buckfastleigh Priory, Chegford Church, Compton Castle, Crediton Church, Dartmouth Castle, Exeter Castle, Cathedral, &c. Ford Abby, Frithelstoke Priory, Hartland Priory, Henny Castle, Lidford Castle, Newnham Abby, Oakhampton Church and Castle, Ottery Priory, Plimpton Castle, Powderham Castle, Tavistock Abby, Tor Abby, Torrington Castle, Wear Abby, Weycroft Abby, &c.

DORSETSHIRE.

DORSETSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Somersetshire and Wiltshire; on the east by Wiltshire and Hampshire; on the south by the English channel; and on the west by Devonshire.

extending about fifty-five miles in length from east to west, and thirty-five from north to south; and containing 775,000 acres of land.

Among the Britons it formed the principality of the Durotrigæ; by the Romans it was included in the province of Britannia Prima; and in the Saxon heptarchy it formed a part of the West Saxon kingdom.

After the Norman conquest it was comprised in the western circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Exeter: but on the erection of the bishopric of Bristol, in the reign of Henry VIII. this county was added to the new diocese.

It is divided into thirty-four hundreds, in which are twenty-four market towns, and 248 parishes; the number of inhabitants is about 89,000. It pays nine parts of the land-tax.

Of the 775,000 acres of land, 250,000 are supposed to be employed in tillage, 50,000 are water meadow, 90,000 pasture, 9000 woods and plantations, 290,000 sheep pasture and downs, and 86000 common or uncultivated.

The greater part is uneven ground, and much of it very hilly; it has chiefly a high cliff towards the coast, and a very small proportion of marshy or fenny land.

The soil is mostly shallow, upon a chalk bottom; a large proportion of it very poor, but some parts of it (particularly the vale of Blackmoor) extremely rich. The most striking feature of the county is the open and uninclosed parts, covered by numerous flocks of sheep, scattered over the downs.

It has three rivers, viz. the Stower, the Piddle, and the Frome: the Stower, which is by much the most considerable, runs quite across it, from the vale of Blackmoor to the sea, by Sturminster, Blandford, and Winborn-Minster; the Piddle, from Piddletown and Bere-Regis, to Wareham; and the Frome, from the country north of Maiden Newton, by Dorchester to Wareham. The two latter are much divided in many

places; into a variety of small streams, by the branches of which great advantage is derived in watering of the meadow land through which they pass.

The advantage derived from sheep in the county of Dorset is very considerable, and it is undoubtedly its greatest object as an agricultural resource; indeed of so much real importance, as to be productive of great national benefit. The number of sheep kept in the county is supposed to amount to upwards of 800,000; and the number sold annually, and sent out of the county, amounts to upwards of 150,000.

In one particular instance the sheep owners excel all other parts of the kingdom, which is in providing ewes to yearn at a remarkably early season in the midland counties, which supply the metropolis with fat lambs.

"To describe the true Dorset sheep," says Mr. Claridge, in his General View of the Agriculture of the County, "may be difficult, as to its size and shape, but I apprehend, that if the face and nose are white, and the claws or feet without any mixture of colour; the forehead woolly, and the face long and broad, the horn round and bold, and projecting rather forward, a broad shoulder, straight back, broad loin, deep carcase, and short in the leg, it is the nearest to the true description of a Dorset sheep." This attention to have the sheep without colour, is considered of material consequence by the breeders of early lambs, as they are said to be of more value for the London market, on account of the extreme delicacy of the meat.

The wool produced in this county is short and fine, of a close texture, and the quality of it is highly esteemed in the manufacture of broad-cloth.

The wether sheep are constantly folded all the year round, running over the ewe leas or downs by day, and are penned on the tillage by night: they are penned late in the evening, and let out from the fold before sunrise in the winter, and not later than six o'clock in the summer.

The sheep are constantly attended by a shepherd the

whole day, whose wages is six shillings per week; a great coat yearly, and a breakfast on a Sunday: a dog is found and maintained by the shepherd, and the master has the skins of the dead sheep.

The Leicestershire breed has been introduced within a few years, by which the stock is supposed to be much improved.

The produce of wool annually is estimated at 90,000 weys, or weights, of thirty-one pounds each.

The number of wethers sold, 50,000

The number of ewes, 100,000

The number reared, 450,000

And the home consumption, 200,000

Oxen are often used in agriculture here, and the breed, on the western side of the county, is chiefly from the red ox of Devonshire; the others, in the more eastern and northern parts, are a mixture of the Hampshire and Wiltshire, with some crosses of the Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, and north country beasts.

The oxen chiefly fed in the county are of the Devonshire breed, and go, when fat, to Smithfield market, and are said to be the best-grained meat in the kingdom. These are mostly fed in the vale of Blackmoor, which contains upwards of 170,000 acres of very rich land, chiefly grazing, dairying, and about one tenth part in arable, with some plantations of orchards.

The dairies extend all over the county: cow-calves, in general, are reared; and bull-calves afford a supply of veal. The custom of the dairy, as every-where practised in Dorsetshire, seems peculiar to that county, and is unknown to many other parts of the kingdom. The cows are all let out by the farmer to a dairy-man, at a fixed price for each cow, according to the quality of the land and produce of the beast. In some of the poorest parts of the county, as low as fifty shillings or three pounds per head, per annum, and in others, as high as six pounds ten shillings, or seven pounds; and

in one parish near Beaminster, called Broad Windsor, as high as eight pounds.

Among various articles of great import to the community, in the county of Dorset, one of the principal is the growth and manufacture of flax and hemp. In the neighbourhood of Bridport and Beaminster all sorts of twine, string, packthread, netting, cordage, and ropes, are made, from the finest thread used by saddlers in lieu of silk, to the cable which holds the first-rate man-of-war. The nets made for the fishery at Newfoundland, as well as for home use, and the sails for shipping of every kind, are manufactured of the best quality, as well as sacking for hammocks, &c. and all kinds of bags and tarpaulin: and, in addition to the great quantity of flax and hemp used here, not more than one third of it is allowed by the manufacturers to be of British growth; the remaining two thirds of it are imported from Russia and America as raw materials.

The manufacture at Beaminster employs upwards of 2000 pair of hands.

At Bridport there is a great number of manufactures; and about 1800 people are said to be employed in this town and its environs, as far as seven or eight miles round; upwards of 7000 people are in constant work.

No ores have been found in this county, nor any mines of coal.

The whole island of Portland seems to be one entire mass of the most beautiful stone, chiefly used in the metropolis and elsewhere for the most superb buildings, and is universally admired for its close texture and durability, surpassing any other. The raising of it is a laborious business, sometimes employing upwards of a hundred men to break down a large jamb of it; afterwards it is divided into blocks, and then conveyed in cars by horses to the shore. One shilling per ton is paid to the owner of the land for breaking ground, six shillings per ton is paid to the workmen for raising and quartering it, and the price of carriage to the shores va-

ries as to distance, from sixpence to half-a-crown per ton. Fourteen shillings per ton in time of war, and ten shillings in time of peace, is paid for freightage to London. Some of these stones weigh four, and some five, ton each; but the general estimate is, that an hundred blocks will weigh eighty tons.

Upwards of 400 people are employed in digging and tooling the stone which is raised here from pits, some twenty, others forty feet deep: they are not open to the top, but are undermined, and under-built. About 50,000 tons are annually shipped at Swannage.

About a mile distant from the borough of Corfe Castle are found large quantities of pipe clay, which is in great estimation, and of important consequence to the potters in Staffordshire and other places. About 11,000 tons are annually sent from this place for that purpose, and about one hundred men are constantly employed in digging it. Some of the pits are not more than ten or twelve feet deep.

Mr Claridge, from the best intelligence he was able to collect, states the population at 89,000.

The produce of the county may be thus estimated: 250,000 acres, supposed to be in tillage, are divided annually nearly as follows:

35,000 acres of wheat, at 18 bushels to an acre,	-	78,750 quarters.
75,000 ditto barley, at 30 ditto	-	281,250 ditto.
50,000 ditto beans, pease, oats, and vetches, at 30 ditto,	-	187,500 ditto.
36,000 ditto fallow and turnips.		
53,000 ditto clover, lay, and sainfoin, at 1 ton ditto,	-	53,000 tons.
1000 ditto flax and hemp, producing	-	35,208 stone wt.
Butter	1750 tons, and	
Cheese	1000 ditto.	

Together with fat cattle and horses, in both of which the returns are not very considerable.

Besides which calculation, ought to be mentioned the amount of corn and grain received at the ports from other counties; and it is supposed, that upwards of 3000 quarters of flour are annually imported at Lyme and Bridport from the Isle of Wight; upwards of 2000 quarters at Weymouth, and about 3000 quarters at Poole. About 20,000 quarters of barley are supposed to be exported from the different ports annually.

The towns are Bridport, Corfe Castle, Dorchester, Lyme, Melcomb-Regis, Poole, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Weymouth, Abbotsbury, Beaminster, *Bere-Regis*, Blandford, Cerne Abbas, *Charmouth*, Cranbourn, *Ever-shot*, *Gillingham*, *Maiden Newton*, *Piddletown*, Sherbourn, Stalbridge, Sturminster, Swannage, and Winburn.

There are Roman, Saxon, or Danish camps met with in several parts of the county; and the Ikening-street leads through by Vindobaglia now Badbury, near Crayford-Blandford, and Durnovaria now Wareham.

Antiquities worth notice are, Abbotsbury Abby, Bindon Abby, Brownsea Castle, Cern Abby, Chidiok Castle, Corfe Castle, Lulworth Castle, Maiden Castle, &c. near Dorchester, Milton Abby, Portland Castle, Sherborn Church and Castle, Sandford Castle, Stalbridge Cross, Studland Church, Wareham Church, Weymouth Castle, Winburn Minster, &c.

DURHAM.

DURHAM is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Northumberland; on the east by the German sea; on the south by the county of York; and

on the west by Westmoreland and Cumberland. The rivers Derwent and Tyne run along the northern boundaries, the river Tees separates it from Yorkshire to the south, and the Wear crosses it from west to east nearly in the centre; the three last emptying themselves into the German ocean. The form is nearly triangular, and circumference about 107 miles.

Among the Britons it was a principality of the Brigantes, and by the Romans formed a part of the province of Maxima Cæsariensis. During the heptarchy it belonged to the kings of Northumberland.

It is divided into four wards, which contain one city, Durham, and fourteen towns, viz. Barnard Castle, Bishop's Auckland, Chester-le-street, Darlington, Hartlepool, *Marwood*, *Middleton*, *Norton*, *Sedgfield*, *Stainthorpe*, *Stanhope*, Stockton, Sunderland, and Wolsingham. Durham pays three parts of the land-tax, and sends four members, two for the county, and two for the city.

It is usually styled the bishopric of Durham, or the county palatine of Durham, from the great power possessed by the bishops, who were formerly sovereign princes in their diocese.

The palatine right of the bishops of Durham is founded on immemorial prescription, and proceeded at first from a principle of devotion to St. Cuthbert, that whatever lands were given to him, or bought with his money, he should hold with the same freedom as the princes held the rest of their estates. But the act 27 Henry VIII. for the reconveying certain liberties taken from the crown, directs, that all writs, indictments, and all manner of process in counties palatine, shall be made only in the king's name; since which time all the difference in the style of proceedings in this county from others is, that the teste of the writ is in the name of the bishop, according to the directions of that act. Still he is perpetual justice of peace within his territories (and can sit only at such), as is also his temporal chancellor, because the chief acts

of the exempt jurisdiction used to run through his court.

All the officers of the courts, even the judges of assize themselves, have still their ancient salaries, or something analogous, from the bishop, and all the standing officers of the courts are constituted by his patents.

When he comes in person to any of the courts of judicature, he sits chief in them, those of assize not excepted, and even when judgment of blood is given: though the canons forbid any clergyman to be present, the bishops of Durham did and may sit in their purple robes on the sentence of death.

All dues, amercements, and forfeited recognizances, in the courts of the palatinate, and all deodands, belong to the bishop. If any forfeits are made, either of war or by treason, outlawry or felony, even though the soil be the king's, they fall to the bishop here, as to the king in other places.

All the tenures of land here originate from the bishop, as lord paramount in chief. Hence he grants charters for erecting boroughs and incorporations, markets and fairs; inclosing forests, chaces, and warrens; licences to embattle castles, build chapels, found chantries and hospitals, and dispensations with the statute of mortmain.

All inclosed estates, as well as moors or wastes, to which no title can be made, escheat to him. He grants the custody of idiots and lunatics, and had the custody of minors while the custom of wards and liveries subsisted.

Besides the dependence of leasehold or copyhold tenants on him, if any freeholders alienated their land without his licence, they were obliged to sue out his patent of pardon; and all money paid for such licences belongs to him.

In the article of military power, the Bishop of Durham had anciently his thanes, and afterwards his barons, who held of him by knight's service, as the rest

of the hailwork-folk held of them by inferior tenures. On alarms he convened them as a parliament, with advice to assist with their persons, dependants, and money, for the public service at home and abroad; and all levies of men or money were made by the bishop's commission, or by writs in his name out of the chancery at Durham; for he had power both to coin money and levy taxes, and raise and arm soldiers in the bishopric from sixteen to sixty years old. But now the militia of this county has been long on the same footing with the rest of the kingdom, under the lord-licutenant. The only difference here is, that that office has generally, though not always, been borne by the bishop.

The admiralty jurisdiction in this county belongs also to the bishop, who holds the proper courts by his judges, and appoints, by his patents, a vice-admiral, register, and marshal, or water bailiff, and other officers; and has all the privileges, forfeitures, and profits, incident to this power, as royal fishes, sea wrecks, duties for ships arriving in his ports, &c.

This county, for its size, is, perhaps, one of the most hilly in the kingdom: the hills are, in general, covered with verdure to the top, and many of them contain lead and iron ores, coals, lime-stone, free-stone, marble, &c.

The east and north-east part of the county are particularly rich in coal mines, lying in horizontal strata, from three to six feet thick, and extending many miles through the country.

Near Wolsingham are found beautiful black spotted marble, and the large grey mill-stone for grinding corn. Grind-stones are found a little to the south of the river Tyne, and not far from Newcastle; these form an article of exportation to most parts of the habitable globe. There are also several quarries of fire-stone, immense quantities of which are exported to be used in ovens, furnaces, &c.

Near the river Tees the land is rich, consisting of a

loamy, rich clay, and is generally fertile near the other rivers; other parts are not so good.

The climate is very uncertain, and the harvest hazardous; wheat, barley, oats, and peas, are the chief productions; beans are seldom raised in the western part of the county.

The principal manufactures are tammies, carpets, huckaback, cotton in various forms, sail-cloths, salt, steel, glass, ropes, pottery, iron works, iron founderies, copperas, paper, &c.

There are some ancient encampments in this county, and the grand Roman road, called Watling-street, passes the Weare at Wolsingham, and a branch of it passes on to Chester-le-street and Shields.

Antiquities in this county worthy notice are, Barnard Castle, Bishops-Auckland Palace and Church, Branspeth Castle, Durham Cathedral, Palace, &c. Evenwood Castle, Finchdale Priory, Gateshead Monastery, Hilton Castle, Holy Island, Lumley Castle, Northam Castle, Raby Castle, Ravensworth Castle, Cataract in the Tees, Hell-kettles near Darlington, Whilton Castle, Yarrow Monastery.

ESSEX.

ESSEX is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, from the latter of which it is separated by the river Stour; on the east by the German sea; on the south by the river Thames; and on the west by Middlesex and Hertfordshire: about sixty miles in extent from east to west, fifty from north to south, and 225 miles in circumference.

It is divided into fourteen hundreds, and five half-

hundreds, in which are 403 parishes, twenty-four market towns, and about 320,000 inhabitants.

Among the Britons, Essex was inhabited by the Trinobantes, and by the Romans included in the province of Britannia Prima: during the heptarchy it made a part of the kingdom of Essex, or the East Saxons. It is now comprised in the home circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London. It pays twenty-four parts of the land-tax, and sends eight members to parliament, viz. for the county, and for the towns of Colchester, Harwich, and Malden, two each. The other towns are, Billericay, *Barking*, *Bradfield*, *Braintree*, *Burntwood*, *Chelmsford*, *Coggershall*, *Dedham*, *Dunmow*, *Epping*, *Grays*, *Halsted*, *Harlow*, *Hatfield*, *Horndon*, *Maningtree*, *Ongar*, *Rayleigh*, *Rochford*, *Rumford*, *Thaxted*, *Walden*, *Waltham Abby*, and *Witham*.

The climate is mild, and the soil of every species, from the lightest sand to the strongest clay: the greatest part is for the most part well watered, neither is the air so unwholesome as is universally represented; the most unhealthy parts, viz. the hundreds of Dengey and Rochford, called, in reproach, the hundreds of Essex, so dreaded for the agues they produced, are now, whatever they once might have been, not only the most fertile districts, but equally free from noxious qualities with any other parts of the coast.

As Essex is rather singular in the production of a kind of treble crop, consisting of coriander, teazel, and carraway, a particular mention of it may be acceptable to the public. The seeds of these several plants are sown together, very early in the spring, upon a strong old ley, once ploughed, and generally yield very considerable returns; the usual mode is, for a substantial farmer to take in a sort of partner in this species of husbandry, who is in an inferior situation, and will give up his time to the hoeing and managing of it: the agreement is, that the farmer supplies the land, ploughs it, and pays all parish and other usual

charges incident to land; and the labourer sows it, keeps it clean by frequent hoeings, cuts, threshes, and makes it ready for market, and then the produce is equally divided: this connection lasts three years, and sometimes longer. In the first the several seeds come up, and, when of sufficient growth, are set out with a hoe; and the coriander, which is an annual, is ripe before harvest, and produces a return of from ten to fourteen hundred weight an acre: in the second year the teazel, most of which will run now, yields a load, or six score staves, of fifty heads each staff; and the carraway from three to six hundred weight of seed: the third year the teazel declines, and the carraway is in perfection, and will yield an equal bulk with the coriander; and most of the teazel that did not run last season, will produce heads this, and afford a fourth or fifth part of the crop it did the preceding season; by which time the several plants are in general exhausted, though a fourth and even fifth year of carraway has been known to succeed. The coriander, or *col*, as some call it, and carraway, are to be treated with great care when ripe, otherwise the largest and best part of the seed will be lost: to prevent which, women and children are employed to cut it, plant by plant, as soon as it is ripe, and put it immediately into cloths, prepared to receive it; and in them it is carried to the middle, or some other convenient part, of the field, and threshed upon sail-cloth spread for the purpose, upon which men stand to receive it; who, with a few strokes of the flail, get the seed clean out of the straw, and are ready for another little load in a few minutes. The teazel is also cut by women, who are instructed to leave the weak and rotten heads, and select only the strong and healthy ones; the others, being of no use, would spoil the sample, and the credit of the grower: at the same time these heads are cut with a stalk of six or eight inches in length, and bound up in small bunches of five-and-twenty heads each, the like number of which bunches constitute half a staff; which, after a few

days' sun to harden and dry them, are tied together upon a stick, or staff, of two feet and a half long, and in this form carried to market.

Towards the borders of Middlesex and Hertfordshire there are some large dairy farms, celebrated for the goodness of the butter, particularly that made in the neighbourhood of Epping.

On the south side of the county are extensive salt marshes, along the bank of the Thames; and saffron is cultivated in the north-west part of the county.

The principal rivers are the Thames to the south, the Stour to the north, the Blackwater, the Coln, the Stort, the Chelmer, the Roding, &c. most of which abound in fish.

There are several ancient camps, and the remains of a Roman military way from Colchester to London.

The antiquities worthy notice are, St. Anne's Castle near Great Lees, Barking Nunnery, Barlow Church, Bickinacre Priory, Bileigh Abby, Birch Castle, Blackmoor Priory, Boreham Church, Bredon Priory, Chipping Ongar Church, Coggeshall Castle and Abby, Colchester Castle, &c. Dunmow Priory, Earls Colne Church, Greensted Church, Hadleigh Castle, Havering Palace, Hedingham Castle and Nunnery, Ingatestone Church, Laton Priory, Laver-Marney Castle, Lees Priory, Ongar Castle, Pleihey Castle, Raleigh Castle, Rochford Church, Saffron Walden Church, Thaxted Church, Waltham Abby and Cross, Witham Church, &c.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by Worcestershire and Warwickshire;

on the east by Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Wiltshire; on the south by Somersetshire; and on the west by the Severn, Monmouthshire, and Herefordshire: the length from north-east to south-west is about sixty-five miles, and the breadth from twenty to thirty.

Among the ancient Britons it was included in the principality of the Dobuni; under the Romans it made a part of Flavia Cæsariensis; in the Saxon heptarchy it was annexed to the kingdom of Mercia. It is now included in the Oxford circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Gloucester.

It is divided into thirty hundreds, which contain one city, Gloucester; and twenty-six market towns, Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Berkley, Campden, Cheltenham, Colford, Dean or Mitchel Dean, Dursley, Fairford, Lechdale, Marshfield, Minching-Hampton, Morton in the Marsh, Newent, Newnham, Northleach, Painswick, Sodbury, *Stanley St. Leonard*, Stowe, Stroud, Tetbury, Thornbury, Wickwar, Winchcomb, and Wotton-under-Edge; the two first are borough towns, and send each two members, which, with the city and the county, make eight in the whole. This county pays twelve parts of the land-tax.

The soil and cultivation are different in different districts. On the Cotswold hills the greater part of the soil is what is termed stone brash, a loam intermixed with stones, over calcareous rubble or rock; the average depth of ploughing not much exceeding four inches; there is, however, some quantity of stiff four land interspersed on these hills; many farms, and one or two whole parishes, are chiefly of that nature. Near Fairford and Cirencester the soil is richer and deeper, particularly about the former a deep sandy loam prevails, producing great crops in a favourable time, but apt to burn and parch up in dry seasons; at which times they likewise labour under great inconveniences for want of water, with which the greater part of these hills is abundantly supplied.

The Cotswold hills are milder than could be sup-

posed, from their height and deficiency of shelter. There is, however, sometimes two or three weeks' difference in the ripening of corn, in the different parts of the district, which cannot be accounted for by management, or any visible circumstances.

The properties are mostly large, and the occupations likewise: there are, however, some exceptions in both.

In the vallies, and where the land is of a sufficient staple for permanent meadow and pasture, it is chiefly in that state. Sheep and cow downs are likewise frequently met with; but the quantity of land thus employed bears but a small proportion to that which is occasionally under the plough: some few parishes on the sides of the hills, however, are an exception to this rule, in which, perhaps, half the land is meadow and pasture. In these situations dairying is mostly followed in preference to grazing: the sort of cows chiefly Gloucestershire, frequently crossed and improved from other breeds.

Most farmers dairy a little for home consumption; and though the nature of the soil renders sheep the live stock chiefly to be attended to, yet a sufficient quantity of cattle generally is, and always ought to be, intermixed with them to improve the pastures, and make the most of the keep: of these not so many are bred as formerly, Gloucester market weekly affording great choice from Herefordshire, Wales, and Somersetshire; of these the Glamorgan and Somerset appear most eligible as working cattle for the hills, being active in harness, and when turned off, feeding in less time than the larger breed of Herefordshire.

The native sheep of the Cotswold hills, in their unimproved state, was a small, light carcased, polled animal, bearing; within the memory of man, a fleece of fine wool of about 3lb. weight; but lighter and finer before that period. They were cotted in former times, but that practice has not been in use for some years, from which circumstances it is very probable that the assertions of ancient authors, that the Spa-

niards procured their breed of fine woolled sheep from the Cotswold hills, are founded in fact, though contradicted by some modern writers. Since that time, the inclosures and better management taking place, and good rams being procured from Warwickshire and other counties, the Cotswold sheep have considerably improved in weight of carcase and quantity of wool, which, though coarser than formerly, is in very great esteem as combing wool, being of a good staple, and very mellow quality. The fashionable Leicestershire sheep have been occasionally introduced.

Horses and oxen are both used, the latter in harness, and getting ground, but not so much as they ought. One team of horses is necessary for carrying out corn, on rough and hilly roads; but where more than one team is kept, oxen certainly are in every respect the most eligible. Where the farms are large or not handy to the homestead, a wooden house, fixed on a sledge, is sometimes used to hold the ox-harness; which being drawn to the ground where the beasts are pastured, and as convenient as can be to their work, saves a great deal of time and unnecessary travelling.

The woollen manufactures supply spinning work to the poor women in many parts of the district, but the earnings are very low. Some quantity of home-spun linen is likewise brought to Stowe and other fairs for common uses.

The soil on the Stroudwater hills is chiefly light loam, not so tenacious as the Cotswolds, nor so productive; there is likewise some quantity of sour wet land: the climate is nearly similar to the Cotswolds: the properties are various, as are the size of the farms. On the hills, strictly speaking, it is supposed nine tenths of the land is arable.

Sheep on the hills are the chief stock; these are mostly of the horned Wiltshire breed: the fleeces average nine to the tod of 28lbs.

The woollen manufactory is carried on to great extent in this district.

What is called the Vale of Berkley is a very extensive and fertile plain, on both sides of the Severn, in the south-east part of the county; and is celebrated for the excellency of its cheese.

Soil, for a few miles round Gloucester, is deep and rich, varying from light sandy loams to the stiffest clays.

A vast deal of land in this neighbourhood is the property of the church. The whole parish of Bamwood, a great part of Wooton and Cranham, and nearly all Tuffley, with many estates in every parish in and near the city, belong to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; the parish of Maisemore to the Bishop of Gloucester; and several estates to colleges at Oxford: the church has likewise the tithes of several parishes.

The chief manufacture carried on in this district is that of pins, which chiefly employs the poor in Gloucester, and a great deal round the country. Spinning is likewise brought into the neighbourhood from the clothing country.

In the Vale of Tewkesbury, or what is more generally called the Vale of Evesham, the soil varies from sandy loams to clay, but mostly deep and rich. In climate, this district in general is earlier than round Gloucester.

As to the Over Severn district, near Gloucester, the soil and management are similar to what has been described. But the country, generally understood by this term, consists chiefly of the red land of Herefordshire, varying from light sandy loams to stiff clays. In climate, it is considerably forwarder than the vale round Gloucester.

There are several ancient camps to be found in different parts of the county, and the celebrated Fosse-way runs through the county from Campden, by Cirencester, to Bath. The antiquities worthy notice are, Gloucester Cathedral, Tewkesbury Church, Cirencester, Fairford, Stroud, Wickwar, Campden, Cleave, Down-Amney, Lechdale, Winterburn, Wooton-under-Edge, and

Westbury Churches; Oakley, Hales Abby, Lanthony Priory; Beverstone, Berkley, Sudley, St. Brievels, and Thornbury Castles; Newark, Bristol Cathedral, and Penpark Hole, &c.

HAMPSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Berkshire; on the east by Surry and Suffex; on the south by the English channel; and on the west by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire: about sixty miles long, thirty broad, and 150 in circumference.

In the time of the Britons it was inhabited by the Belgæ; under the Romans it was a part of the *Britannia Prima*; in the Saxon heptarchy it was comprised in the kingdom of the West Saxons; and is now included in the western circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Winchester.

It is divided into thirty-nine hundreds, which contain one city, Winchester, twenty towns, and 1062 villages; the towns are, Andover, Christchurch, Ly-mington, Petersfield, Portsmouth, Southampton, Stock-bridge, Whitchurch, Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Fareham, Fordingbridge, Gosport, Havant, Kingsclere, Odiham, Ringwood, Rumsey, and Waltham: the first eight send each two members to parliament, which, with six for the boroughs in the Isle of Wight, two for Winchester, and two for the county, will make twenty-six, the whole of the representatives returned.

This county contains nearly 200,000 inhabitants, and pays fourteen parts of the land-tax.

There is a great variety of soils, but by far the greatest proportion tending to a chalk, particularly upon the uplands; nevertheless, there is a considerable propor-

tion of rich land and water meadows, which are very productive. On the north, bordering on Berkshire, the land is in general deep and a good staple, produces great crops of corn, and considerable quantities of oak and elm: in many places in that neighbourhood the oak has been originally transplanted, nevertheless is arrived to fine timber.

Towards Basingstoke, the land upon the top of the hills is in general very deep, strong land, with chalk underneath, which produces large crops, particularly in dry seasons, as it is said it never burns.

The land towards Whitchurch is generally chalky, with a thin staple, but produces good crops of corn and faintfoin. From Overton towards Stockbridge, and from thence to Redbridge, there is a beautiful vale, well covered with rich water meadows.

The land in general in this part of the county is very high and chalky, with a thin staple; nevertheless produces good crops of corn, particularly barley. Peat ashes are much used as a manure.

Towards Rumsley a much more fertile country presents itself, being well cultivated and interspersed with woods, and hedge-row timber: towards the New forest the land changes from a chalk to a loam and gravel, and here chalk is a principal manure, brought ten or twelve miles; of which they generally allow ten or twelve load per acre.

Towards Fordingbridge and Downton, there are some good water meadows.

Towards Christchurch, and adjoining Dorsetshire, there are vast tracts of land covered with heath.

In the neighbourhood of Lymington the soil is very unequal, the hills in general poor, and the meadows rich: their chief manure is marle and chalk; sometimes sea-weed.

About Redbridge there are some valuable salt marshes, as the salt water flows up considerably above that town: a large quantity of marle is procured from a new canal to Andover,

Towards Winchester and Alresford the land is high and chalky, with a thin staple, and continues much the same till you approach Alton.

The planting of hops has of late years increased in this county; principally in parishes bordering upon Surry; and the great repute of the Farnham hops seems to have been the principal cause of the planting.

Near Waltham is a considerable tract of land, called Waltham Chace, belonging to the see of Winchester, containing about 2000 acres that join the forest of Bere; from thence towards Portsmouth the country is more inclosed, and interspersed with timber and underwood; the land in general being stronger and deeper.

There are very few sheep bred in this district; the ewes are mostly brought in lamb from other parts of the county, which, with their lambs, are fattened for the different markets.

There is a considerable quantity of salt marshes towards the sea, of a fertile quality.

Towards Petersfield the land is more open, with a considerable quantity of down, some of which is very good.

There are but few manufactures of any consequence in this county, and those are chiefly of cloth, shalloons, and coarse woollens.

The size of the farms in this county vary much; the most predominant are from 200l. to 300l. per annum.

It may not perhaps be improper here to give the mode of cultivating a farm of 300l. per annum, and the quantity of stock generally kept, viz.

400 acres of arable, at 12s. per			
acre,	-	-	£. 240 0 0
100 acres of down, at 3s.	-	-	15 0 0
30 acres of meadow, at 30s.	-	-	45 0 0
			<hr/>
			£. 300 0 0

200 acres of the above are sown with corn.

100 acres, with feeds.

100 acres, fallow and turnips.

The stock kept is 300 ewes, eight cows, and twelve horses.

The original Hampshire sheep is horned, and for the most part with a white face; though some few have speckled faces; they were formerly long-legged and narrow, but are now much improved, and are short-legged and well carcased; they are an excellent kind for fattening: their wool is also much improved.

In some parts of this county the South Down sheep have been introduced, and found to answer extremely well, as three can be kept instead of two of the Hampshire sort.

Hampshire is considered as a great breeding county, and the stocks in most parishes are very large, although they are supposed to be reduced one third, on account of the downs having been broken up, and the inclosures which have lately taken place.

From the best accounts the number in the whole county is computed at about 350,000.

A great number of small horses is bred upon the forests, where but little attention is paid to their shape or size, as they run promiscuously together; and from the barrenness of the soil, for want of cultivation, they are extremely small, having scarcely any thing to feed on but heath, from which they have very properly derived the appellation of *heath croppers*.

These horses might very well be spared, and a number of small cattle advantageously kept in their room.

The breed of cows in Hants is, in general, very indifferent. The Welch breed has been introduced of late, and found to answer very well; but as there are few dairies in this county, very little attention is paid to the breed.

This county is particularly famous for hogs. The farmers encourage the largest sort, as most profitable for large families. The hogs in the neighbourhood of

the forests feed principally upon acorns and beech mast, which has given them a superiority over most others in the kingdom; they weigh from sixteen to forty score.

There are several considerable forests in this county, viz. the New forest, Alice Holt, Woolmer, and Bere.

The New forest is situated on the south side of Hampshire: it was formerly bounded on the east by Southampton river, and on the south by the British channel, being near thirty miles in length, and ninety in circumference; but the boundaries were much reduced by Henry III. and Edward I. and it now only extends from Godshill on the north-west, to the sea on the south-east, about twenty miles; and from Hardley on the east, to Kingwood on the west, about fifteen miles; containing, within those limits, about 92,365 acres; the whole of which does not now belong to the crown, as several manors and freehold estates, to the amount of 24,797 acres, are private property; about 625 acres are copyhold, belonging to his majesty's manor of Lyndhurst; 1004 acres, are leasehold, held under the crown; 902 acres are encroachments; 1193 acres are held by the master-keepers and groom-keepers attached to their respective lodges; and the remaining 63,844 acres are the woods and waste lands of the forest.

In all the freeholds, subject to the regard of the forest, which are of the nature of purlieus, the crown reserves certain rights.

The copyholds within the manor of Lyndhurst entirely belong to the crown, and are granted to tenants by copy of court roll, according to the custom of the manor. The timber on this manor is also the property of the crown. The leasehold estates in this forest are entirely the property of the crown.

The New forest is divided into nine bailiwicks, which are subdivided into fifteen walks.

The officers of the forest are, a lord warden, lieutenant, riding forester, bowbearer, two rangers, wood-

ward, under woodward, four verdurers, high steward, under steward, twelve regards, nine foresters or master keepers, and thirteen under foresters or groom keepers. Besides the above officers, there is a surveyor-general of the woods and forests, who appoints a deputy, and a purveyor of the navy: but these are not properly officers appointed solely for the New forest; the surveyor-general being superintendant over other forests, and the purveyor of the navy is paid by the navy-board as an officer of Portsmouth dock-yard.

The forest is so overstocked with deer, that upwards of three hundred died in one walk in 1787.

The following appears to be the state of the timber at different periods:

Date of survey.	Number of trees.	Number of loads.	Total loads.
1608 { Timber fit for the navy Dotard and decayed trees	123,927 number not men- tioned.	197,405 118,072	315,477
1707 { Timber fit for the navy Dotard trees not stated	12,476	19,873	19,873
1764 { Timber fit for the navy Defective oaks - - -	19,836 1,743	36,662 3,835	40,497
1783 { Timber fit for the navy Defective oaks - - -	12,447 596	19,827 1,003	20,830

Alice Holt and Woolmer forest is situated in the east part of Hampshire, on the borders of Surry and Suffex, and is bounded on one side by the river Wey, which is navigable at Godalming, about ten miles from the middle of the forest, and affords an easy conveyance for timber to Woolwich, and other dockyards in the river Thames.

The whole of the forest within this boundary contains about 15,493 acres; about 6,799 acres of which

are private property, the remaining 8,694 acres are forest lands belonging to the crown.

There are two divisions in the forest, one called Holt or Alice Holt, and the other Woolmer, which are divided by intervening private property.

Alice Holt contains about 2,744 acres of crown lands, upon which, according to a late valuation, there is growing about 60,000l. worth of timber.

Woolmer contains about 5,950 acres, upon which there is no timber worth mentioning.

Although there are two divisions, they are considered as one forest, and are governed by one set of officers, and subject to the same forest courts.

The ancient government of this forest was, as other forests, by a lieutenant, ranger or keeper, verdurers, woodward, regards, agistors, and under keepers, and those officers held courts of swanimote and attachments.

In the year 1608 there was a survey made of the timber, when there were found growing in the forest 1301 oak trees fit for the navy, and 23,934 loads of defective trees; and from a survey of the timber in 1783, it appears there remained only about 15,142 loads, including sound and defective trees, and that those are generally of one age, viz. from 100 to 120 years' growth; and that there are scarce any to succeed them.

The forest of Bere is situated in the south-east part of Hampshire, on the north side of Portsdown, and within eight miles of Portsmouth.

The whole forest contains about 16,000 acres, of which about one third is inclosed, and the rest open forest land; the land in general is extremely good, and proper for the growth of oak timber.

The officers of this forest are, a warden, four verdurers, two master keepers, two under keepers, a ranger, a steward of the swanimote court, twelve regards, and two agistors. The stock of deer is about 200

head, from which about seven brace of bucks are annually killed.

There was a survey of the timber in this forest in 1608, and another in 1783, from which it appears; that the timber in 1783 was only one 28th part of what was growing at the former period.

This county has several good sea-ports and harbours, with a number of creeks. The principal rivers are the Itching or Abre; the Tesse, the Avon, the Anton, the Stour, the Wey, the Loddon, and the Auborn.

There are several ancient camps; and the Romans had six stations in this county, if we reckon Farnham; viz. Calleva now Farnham, Vindonum now Silchester, Venta Belgarum now Winchester, Clausentum now Southampton, or rather Bittern, Brigæ near Broughton, and Cunetio at Edgbury near Witchurch.

Antiquities in the county worth notice are Andover Church, Basingstoke Chapel, Bishops-Waltham Castle, Calshot Castle, Christ-church Church, St. Cross's Hospital, St. Dionysius's Priory, Fordingbridge Bridge, Hyde House near Winchester, Holy Ghost Chapel near Basingstoke, Hurst Castle, Maison Dieu at Southampton, Netley Abbey, Odiham Castle, Portchester Castle, Rumsey Nunnery, Selborn Priory, Silchester, Southampton Castle, &c. Smallwood Castle, Southsea Castle, Titchfield Abbey, Warblington Castle, Warnford Church, Winchester Cathedral, Palace, &c.

The ISLE OF WIGHT lies on the coast of Hampshire, and is included in that county: the strait that separates it from the main land is of unequal breadth, being about one mile over towards the western, and about seven miles at the eastern extremity: its form is somewhat like a lozenge; and has been compared to a bird flying with its wings extended: the greatest length from east to west is twenty-three miles, and breadth from north to south thirteen: its superficial contents are reckoned at 100,000 acres.

The island is divided into two hundreds, called

East and West Medina, from the river of that name which runs from south to north, and also almost divides the island into two parts; contains thirty parishes, and rather more than 18,000 inhabitants. Its towns are, Newport (the capital), Newtown, Yarmouth, Brading, Cowes, and Ride; the three first send each two members to parliament. The air, particularly in the higher southern parts, is extremely wholesome; frequent instances of longevity occurring, and a general appearance of health and vigour prevailing among the lower ranks of people. Its fertility is almost proverbial, having long since been said to produce more in one year than could be consumed by its inhabitants in eight: an improved husbandry introduced of late years has increased this fertility; and we may estimate its annual production to be ten times as much as its consumption.

The soil is extremely different in different parts of the island; and sometimes exhibits a remarkable variety, even in the same parish.—Thus, for instance, in Brading the south part consists of a free, kind-working earth, mixt with a small proportion of sand; the west of a light loam, mixed with chalk; and the north and east parts of a stiff clay hardly fit for culture. In many parts of the island, the soil is gravelly; in others flinty; but its general character is a strong and loamy earth, well calculated for cultivation. It abounds with marle, both shell and stone; chalk, fullers' and brick earth; tobacco-pipe clay; stone of different qualities; and various kinds of sands; of the last, a fine white sort is found in the parish of Freshwater, esteemed far superior to any other in the kingdom, and used in great quantities for the glass and porcelain manufactories.

The face of the country is various, beautiful, and picturesque; consisting of gentle hills, diversified with vallies, verdant well-watered meadows, and rich corn fields. A chain of hills stretches from east to west through the heart of the island; and the short, sweet

food which they afford to the sheep, renders their wool and meat equal to those of the sheep bred on the downs of *Suffex*. In the southern parts of the island, particularly about *Steephill* and *Under-Cliff*, it is interesting to observe how the industrious labour of the inhabitants has overcome certain local inconveniences. Many spots of ground hereabouts lie in such intricacies among the crags of mountains and rocks, that one would imagine their situation should secure them from the notice of the husbandman: the islanders, however, have found means to reduce all these spots to tillage; and even those which appear, from their rapid descent and whimsical inequalities, to be most incapable of being worked, yet by ploughing them, sometimes in a transverse, and sometimes in an oblique direction, they make them produce heavy and abundant crops.

The roads of the island (particularly in the eastern division) are paid great attention to; and, except in the southern parts, where the rocky soil renders them rugged, are as good as those of *Hampshire*. The western division being less populous, the roads here are less pleasant to the traveller.

The grain cultivated in the island is, wheat (red-strawed), barley, oats, beans, and pease; though more or less attention is paid to the three latter, according to the situation of the different farms, and the different nature of the land.

Sheep have been very much attended to of late years by the *Isle of Wight* farmers. The number shorn is computed to amount to 40,000.

The average weight of wool per fleece in the eastern part of the island is three lbs. and in the southern and western parts about three lbs. and a half. Little of this is manufactured in the island, it being chiefly exported in the fleece to different trading towns.

The stock usually kept on the farms consists of sheep, cows, and horses: oxen are rare; what few there are, they generally feed with straw and hay, and work them

as horses. The cows are mostly of the Alderney breed, though mixed with English sorts; which the farmers think renders the butter better than it would otherwise be. The horses are of different breeds, but in general large. The hogs are of a breed, seemingly, peculiar to the island; they are large and tall, marked with black spots, and have very deep sides: the bacon is excellent.

Timber was formerly extremely plentiful in the island, but the inhabitants have had so good a market for it at Portsmouth, and the other dock-yards in and near this district, that little now remains; of this little the oak and elm appear to be the most flourishing.

This island was known to the Romans by the name of Vectis, or Vecta; and by Britons called Guith. Vespasian is said to have brought it under the subjection of the Romans.

In the sixth century it was reduced by Cerdic the Saxon, who drove away, or slaughtered, the remaining British inhabitants. In the year 1066 it was invaded by Tofti, brother of King Harold, with a piratical fleet of Flemings, who laid the inhabitants under contribution. It was afterwards conquered by William Fitz Osborn, marshal to William the Conqueror, who was the first lord of the island. In the year 1377 it was ravaged by the French, who made a second attempt in the year 1403, but were then beaten off.

Fitz Osborn's son being banished, Henry I. granted the island to Rivers, earl of Devon, but in the reign of Edward I. it was surrendered to the crown. Henry Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was by Henry VI. crowned king of Wight, but this new and extraordinary title died with him. It has a governor and lieutenant-governor, appointed by the crown.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORDSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by Shropshire; on the east by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire; on the south by Monmouthshire; and on the west by Brecknockshire and Radnorshire: above forty-five miles long from north to south, thirty-nine in its greatest breadth, and of a form nearly circular.

It was anciently inhabited by the Silures, and under the Romans it made part of Britannia Secunda. During the heptarchy it belonged to Mercia: at present it is included in the Oxford circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Hereford.

It is divided into eleven hundreds, in which are one city, Hereford, seven market towns, and 391 villages; the towns are Leominster, Weobly, Bromyard, Kington, Ledbury, *Pembridge*, and Ross. Eight members are sent to the parliament, viz. by the county, the city of Hereford, and the towns of Leominster and Weobly, two each: and it pays eight parts of the land-tax. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 90,000.

The soil of this county is very different; and the difference often becomes striking in the space of a few yards only, from a strong clay to a kindly sandy mould: yet all are rich, productive, and well adapted by nature for the nourishment of the different species of vegetables which are there found.

Excepting the borders of this county on the south, all the land that has a sufficient quantity of sand in its composition is, in a very high degree, friendly to vegetation; the only defect to which the soil inclines is when it contains too large a proportion of clay. But although the soil be often stiff here, it does not come

under the description of what it is called, in some places, “poor stiff clay.”

The principal part of the land is employed in tillage. The most intelligent farmers say, that there is too large a proportion under corn. It is calculated in general that two-thirds of the farms are thus employed: one-third is too small a proportion for meadow and pasture, considering the excellence of their breed of cattle. The principal productions are corn, wood, wool, and cider.

The produce of wheat on the borders of the county is 160, and on the richer lands 200 gallons per acre.*

The major part of the county being composed of a clayey soil, the cultivation of barley is not very general. On the south side of the county, where the soil is inclined to be sandy, barley, however, is a principal article. The produce may be about four quarters an acre; but near Ross much more.

Pulse, whether peas or beans, are sown *broad-cast*. The strong clayey soil is well adapted for this species of crop; yet, from the quantity produced, the fact would seem to be otherwise, since the average produce cannot be estimated at more than twenty-five bushels per statute acre.

Beans are sometimes set, but not in regular rows, with an intention to keep the land clean by hoeing.

This county is, in general, well wooded, and the coppice wood is kept under a most regular and rational system. The softer woods, such as ash, fallies, alder, are regularly cut from twelve to fourteen years' growth, the oak from eighteen to twenty years'.

The cultivation of hops has lately contributed to raise the value of woodlands in this county in a very remarkable degree, which produces not only a sufficiency for its own consumption, but a vast quantity is annually sent to the Severn for the Bristol and other

* This alludes to the general run of this county; for 300 gallons is not uncommon on Wye Side.

markets, mostly used in making hoops and hop-poles. The hills, which in most other places make but a trifling return to the owner, here, when planted, yield him more than his richest lands.

Orchards; which are so generally dispersed over all parts of this county, must some day become an object of considerable importance, and will be found entitled to a considerable share of attention from the promoters of every scheme calculated for the internal improvement of this kingdom. For they hold forth the means of procuring to society a beverage not only healthful, but grateful to the palates of all ranks and conditions of men, with little labour, and less expence.

Orchards are planted in this county in various degrees of elevation, and in aspects that look to every point of the compass; high and low, south and north, east and west; however, have all found their respective advocates; and the man who would venture to give either of these a preference over the rest, would not only bring a legion of foes about his ears, but would find his hypothesis opposed by a number of facts and reasonings, which he would find it difficult to overcome.

Hops form a very considerable article in the rural economy in the county of Hereford, and seems to be of all others the farmer's peculiar favourite. Time was, however, when the case was otherwise. Upon the first introduction of hop into this latitude, it met with a most unwelcome reception; for a petition was presented against it to parliament in the year 1528, in which it was stigmatised as a most pernicious and wicked weed; and the national vengeance was requested to be hurled at the heads of those who should propagate it on their lands. The wicked weed, however, did not remain long in disgrace; for in 1552 it is mentioned with some respect, and in 1603 was finally taken under the protection of the legislature. A penalty is inflicted on those who shall be found to adulterate hops, with a view to add to the weight: so

rapidly had the wicked weed ingratiated itself into the good graces of our ancestors.

The land preferred by the planter in this district, to be converted into hop ground, is meadow or old pasture, when it can be had; but any land that has lain for years in grass he prefers to tillage.

The situation of the high-ways reflect no inconsiderable portion of disgrace upon the notice of this district: to say that the roads are bad, is, in fact, saying nothing. And what is peculiarly mortifying, they are, in their present local situation, incapable of being made good, although they may be mended.

The bye-roads are mostly sunk many feet below the surface of the adjoining lands, by the floods having carried away the soil in the course of ages. In such a situation no road can be made good, nor could it be kept so if it were made, because it is always liable to be destroyed by the floods.

The turnpike-roads, however, stand in a different predicament from the parochial. "These," says Mr. Clarke, in his *View of the Agriculture of the County*, "have all been made during the present century, and the direction in which many of them are laid out exhibits marks of folly and stupidity uncommonly striking; or, more properly speaking, there seems to have been a malignant degree of ingenuity displayed by the persons (whoever they were) that laid out the roads, in entailing upon posterity so provoking an evil as that of unnecessary hilly roads." This country, as laid out by nature, is uncommonly favourable to level roads: the hills and swells are mostly detached, and all roads might easily have a sweep round their base. The thoroughfare from Wales to London, by the side of the Wye, as well as the communication between its own respective market towns, might have been so laid out, that, besides being shorter than the present turnpikes in general, there would not have been above a fall of one foot in twenty.

The principal rivers of Hereford are the Teme, the Wye, the Lug, the Munnaw, and the Arrow.

There are some ancient encampments near Hereford, Pembridge, Leominster, and other places.

The principal antiquities worthy notice are, Barrington Castle near Ashton, Branstill Castle near Ledbury, Brampton Brian Castle, Bromyard Church, Comfor Castle near Leominster, Courtfield Castle, Crafsfield Abby, Dorstan Castle, Eccleswell Castle, Eaton Tregnose Castle, Goodrich Castle, Gublington Castle, Hereford Cathedral, &c. Highland Castle near Leominster, Kilpeck Castle and Priory, Kinnersley Castle, Leominster Church, Lyons Hall Castle, Pembridge Castle, Penyard Castle near Ross, Richards Castle near Ludford, Snodhill Castle, Trengets Castle near Welch Newton, Triago Castle, Whitney Castle, Wigmore Castle and Priory, Wilton Castle near Ross, Wonton Castle.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORDSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by the counties of Bedford and Cambridge; on the east by Essex; on the south by Middlesex; and on the west by the counties of Buckingham and Bedford: the form is tending to oval, but with many indentations; about thirty-six miles from north-east to south-west, twenty-eight broad, and 130 in circumference.

It made a part of the principality of the Trinobantes and the Cattieuchlani, with a small district inhabited by the Cassi, now the hundred of Cashio, be-

fore the arrival of the Romans; after which it was included in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis: during the heptarchy a part of it belonged to Essex, a small part to Kent, and the rest to Mercia. It is now included in the home circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and in the dioceses of London and Lincoln.

It is divided into eight hundreds, in which are nineteen market towns, 949 villages, and about 95,000 inhabitants: it sends six members to parliament, and pays eleven parts of the land-tax. The towns are; Hertford, St. Alban's, Baldock, *Barkway*, Barnet, Berkhamstead, Buntingford, Bishop's Stortford, Hatfield, Hemel-Hempstead, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Richmondsworth, Royston, Standon, Stevenage, Tring, Ware, Watford. The two first send members to parliament.

The principal rivers are the Lee, the Coln, the Stort, the Ver, and the New River.

The air is pure and wholesome; the soil, for the most part, fertile, bearing excellent wheat and barley, which form the chief produce of the county, as well as the principal export, being manufactured into meal and malt.

There are some ancient camps in the county, and the Ermine or Heremon street passes through it, from which some are disposed to derive its name: it is universally allowed that Verulam was a Roman municipium, and stood on the Watling-street; the ancient Durolitum is supposed to be at Cheshunt, and Cæsarmagus at Braughin.

Antiquities worth notice are, St. Alban's Abby, Baldock Church, Berkhamstead Castle and Church, Bishop Stortford Castle, Cheshunt Nunnery, Gaddeston Cloisters near Tring, Hertford Castle, Hitchin Church, Kings Langley Church, Offley Palace near Hitchin, Royston Church and Cave, Rye House, Sawbridgeworth Church, Sopwell Monastery, Standon House, Ware Church, Wymondesley Priory.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE is a small inland county, bounded on the north by the counties of Northampton and Cambridge; on the south by Bedfordshire; and on the west by Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire: about twenty-six miles long and twenty broad, and comprehending about 210,000 acres.

It was, in the earliest times with which we are acquainted, inhabited by the Iceni: the Romans made it a part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis: during the heptarchy it belonged to Mercia; and is now included in the Norfolk circuit, the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Lincoln.

It is divided into four hundreds, in which are six market towns, Huntingdon, the county and a borough town, Kimbolton, Ramsey, St. Ives, St. Neots, and Yaxley. It sends four members to parliament, and pays four parts of the land-tax.

The chief rivers are the Ouse and the Nen: the Ouse rises near Brackley in Northamptonshire, passes by Buckingham, Stony Stratford, Newport Pagnel, Olney, Bedford, St. Neots, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, &c. and runs into the German sea a little below Lynn in Norfolk. The Nen rises a little to the south of Daventry in Northamptonshire, and running north-east passes by Northampton, Wellingborough, Higham Ferrers, Thrapston, Oundle, Peterborough, &c. and after being joined to several rivers in its course, and forming several lakes, it falls into the German sea near Wisbeach: these lakes are called meers, one of them, Whittlesea meer near Peterborough, is six miles long and three broad.

The air, in consequence of the fenny land and meers, is considered as unwholesome, especially towards

the north part of the county; the soil is in general fertile: the more elevated parts yield good corn and pasture, and in the vallies the meadow lands are rich, and afford cheese equal to Parmesan; the village of Stilton has long been celebrated for the best. The inhabitants are well supplied with fish and wild fowl; the principal fuel is peat or turf.

The fen-lands of this county yield but little profit, on account of the great defect in the drainage; they consist of about 44,000 acres, including lakes, and form about one seventh part of what is called the Great Bedford level, of which more than 50,000 acres are drained by a different outfall. Of these 44,000 acres, about eight or ten thousand may be called productive; but even these are kept, if kept at all from inundation, at an expence which is equal to near one third part of the rent, and are at all times in a state of extreme hazard.

Mr. Maxwell, the sensible author of the *General View of the Agriculture of this county*, speaking of the defect of drainage, says, "It may seem paradoxical, that the fens of Huntingdonshire, whose surface is comparatively high, should be worse drained than those which lie between them and the sea; the surface of which last is considerably lower; the natural supposition being, that water will inevitably fall from the higher to the lower level. But this is the case with all the fens that are upon the skirts of the high land; and proves only, that the general drainage was executed upon principles fundamentally wrong. In truth, let what will be advanced to the contrary, there was not a proper outfall to sea, at the time of the general undertaking to drain the fens near a century and a half ago; and ingenious men employed themselves, not in obtaining an outfall, as they ought to have done, but in constructing large drains and high banks within the boundaries of the fens, expecting the water would force its own passage, in spite of every impediment,

though the distance between the fen and the sea was from 10 to 15 and 20 miles.

“This not proving to be the case, ingenuity was then set to work, to invent engines for the purpose of throwing the water out of the lands into the internal rivers. Still it did not find its way to the sea, but overtopped the banks, or broke them down by the weight of its pressure. To this moment, instead of resorting to the outfall, the engines have been increased in size, and the banks raised still higher, so that the water which, if there had been an outfall, would have found its way to sea, and, if left to itself, would have rested on the lowest of the land, has been forced, in a retrograde motion, over the surface of the higher lands; and hence the deplorable state of the fens in Huntingdonshire. It is a state that every one must lament; whilst those who have constant intercourse with its inhabitants, must feelingly sympathise in their occasional distresses: for what can be more painful to a generous mind, than to see industrious families, with all their property and effects, at the mercy of the weather, and liable to be overflowed in windy weather at every moment?”

With respect to the present state of the county, he says, “it consists of 106 towns and hamlets, each of which, after deducting the fens and borderly lands, may contain, on an average, about 1,500 acres, making in all nearly 160,000 acres; which, when added to the 49,000 acres of fen and skirted lands, the county may be supposed to contain in all about 210,000 acres, including woodlands.” Other calculations, however, carry its extent considerably higher.

There are no manufactures carried on in the county except brewing (and that not for exportation), together with a little wool-stapling; but the women and children may have constant employment in spinning yarn, which is put out by the generality of the country shopkeepers; though at present it is but a very indifferent

means of employment, and they always prefer out-of-doors work when the season comes on.

The county is rather thin of timber, which may be imputed to the very great demand for it in the fens.

There are some ancient camps in this county, and a Roman military road appears between Huntingdon and Stilton.

The principal antiquities are Bugden Palace, Connington Church and Castle, Godmanchester Bridge, Hinchinbrooke Priory, St. John's Hospital at Huntingdon, Ramsey Abby, and Somersham Palace.

KENT.

KENT is a maritime county, situated on the south-east extremity of this island, opposite to France and the Netherlands; bounded on the north by the river Thames and the German sea; on the east and south-east by the English channel; on the south by the English channel and the county of Sussex; and on the west by Surry: about sixty miles in length from east to west, and from thirty to thirty-eight in breadth from north to south.

It is divided into five lathes, which are again subdivided into sixty-three hundreds, and contain two cities, Canterbury and Rochester, thirty-nine market towns, and about 200,000 inhabitants.

At the landing of Cæsar it was inhabited by the Cantii, and governed by four petty kings: after the conquest of the island by the Romans it was made a part of the province of Britannia Prima. During the heptarchy it was a kingdom of itself under its present name, and the Saxon kings kept their court at Canterbury. It is now included in the home circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and in the dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester.

After the conquest by William the Norman Kent, was the only county which preserved its ancient laws and

usages; of which the two principal seem to have been gavel kind, and an absolute exemption from vassalage.

The towns are, Ashford, Bromley, Chatham, Cranbrook, Cray St. Marys, *Crayford*, Dartford, *Deptford*, Deal, Dover, Eleham, *Eltham*, Faversham, Folkstone, *Goudhurst*, Gravesend, Greenwich, Hythe, *Lenham*, Lewisham, *Lydd*, Maidstone, Malling, Margate, Milton, Queenborough, Ramsgate, Romney, Sandwich, Sevenoaks, Sheerness, Sittingburn, *Smarden*, Tenterden, Tunbridge, Westerham, *Woolwich*, *Wrotham*, *Wye*.

The principal rivers of the county are the Medway, the Stour, and the Rother: the Medway, in the opinion of Lambard, was so named because it stood in the middle of the Kentish kingdom, or else that it ran between the two bishoprics; but Camden supposes that the ancient British name was Vaga, to which the Saxons added Med, and that from these two words the present name is derived. It is formed by four streams, which, in the county of Surry or the borders, pass by Tunbridge, Maidstone, Rochester, &c. and joins the Thames at the Nore, with its main stream called the West Swale, while another, called the East Swale, separates the island of Shepey from the main land of the county into the open sea. It is navigable for barges to Maidstone. Some writers suppose the Stour was first called Dour by the ancient Britons; others that it took its name from the word Estuarium, which came to be changed into Esture, Sture, and lastly Stour. It consists of two streams, distinguished by the names of the Great and Little Stour; both rise in the woody parts of the county called the Weald, and run a north-east course: the Greater Stour passes by Ashford, Wye, Canterbury, &c.; and the Smaller more easterly, through Eleham; and falling into one channel, called the Wansum, are again divided into two streams, one of which runs south-east into the sea below Sandwich; the other branch runs into the sea or Estuary of the German ocean near Reculver, separating the north-east angle of the county from the continent, and forming the island of Thanet. But

this last stream is now very inconsiderable: the ancient and once celebrated harbour forms a vally of marsh land comprehending about 25,000 acres.

The Rother rises in Suffex from several streams between Tunbridge Wells and Battle, and empties itself into the sea at Rye: it divides into two streams which enclose the island of Oxney, and again unite between Appledore and Rye. It had anciently another stream which entered the sea at Lymne, and afterwards at Romney, the dry channel of which is still visible. The Ravensbourn, the Cray, and the Darent, are small streams.

Two chains of hills run through the middle of Kent, called the upper and lower hills: the northern range and whole north side of the county are composed principally of chalk and flints; the southern of iron and ragstone; more westerly, towards Surry, clay and gravel prevail upon the eminences.

Below this last range lies the Weald, an extensive level tract of land, rich and fertile at some places, where fine pasturage and timber are produced. The soil, a deep clay and marl; and so soft, that the carriage and ploughing work is mostly done by unshod oxen.

The Weald of Kent was formerly covered entirely with woods. It contains at present many small towns and villages, but it is not so populous as the other parts of the county, nor so well cultivated. Its principal productions are large fat oxen, hops, fruit, and oak timber.

Romney-Marsh is an extensive tract of rich marsh-land, at the south-east corner of the county, originally embanked from the sea by a strong wall thrown up between the towns of Romney and Hythe, very broad, and well secured with timber, stakes, and wattles. Its chief productions are mutton and wool. Those of the county at large are horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, venison, poultry, game, rabbits, and fish; wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and tares; canary, clover, trefoil, cinquefoil, and most other garden feeds; asparagus, potatoes, turnips, and all kinds of culinary

plants; hops, timber, underwood, iron, stone, chalk, copperas, salt, &c.

The manufactures of the county are but trifling.

In the Isle of Thanet the land is naturally thin; but by the care of the religious, to whom the greater part belonged, the soil was much improved, and brought under a proper mode of culture. The sea afforded an inexhaustible supply of excellent manure, which was brought by the tides to all the borders of the upland, quite round the island; and could not fail being liberally and judiciously applied by the monks and their tenants; nor have their successors to the present time neglected to profit by their example. Owing to these circumstances, Thanet always was, and most likely always will be, famous for its fertility; and the monkish tale of Thanet's deriving its superior fruitfulness from its having afforded an asylum of St. Augustine, is not so far from the truth as it may at first appear. Old historians said, "*Felix tellus Tanet sua fecunditate*;" and modern writers on husbandry speak of it as one of the finest and best cultivated gardens in the kingdom.

In short, is there another district in Great Britain, or in the world, of the same extent, in such a perfect state of cultivation; where the farmers are so wealthy and intelligent; where land, naturally of so inferior a quality, is let at so high a price; and produces such abundant crops?

The Island of Thanet contains about three thousand five hundred acres of excellent marsh-land, and twenty-three thousand acres of arable: all the lower part of the latter bordering upon the marshes, and some parts of the hill, where there is a good depth of earth, are exceedingly fertile; and the principal part of the remainder, although naturally a poor thin light mould on a chalky bottom, is made exceedingly fertile by the mode of cultivation.

The bottom soil of the island is a dry hard rock chalk. The highest lands are about 60 feet above the level of the sea, and are covered with a dry loose

chalky mould, from four to six inches deep; it has a mixture of small flints, and is, without manure, a very poor soil. The vales between the ridges and the flat lands on the hills have a deep dry loamy soil, from one to three feet, less mixed with chalk, and of much better quality.

The west end of the island, even on the hills, has a good fertile mould, from one to two feet deep, a little inclining to stiffness; but the deepest and best soil is that which lies on the south side of the southermost ridge, running westward from Ramsgate to Monkton; it is there a deep rich sandy loam, and mostly dry enough to be ploughed flat, without any water furrows. The soil of the marshes is a stiff clay, mixed with a sea-sand, and small marine shells. There are no commons nor an acre of waste in the island.

The open part of East Kent, between Canterbury, Dover, and Deal, is of various soils. The principal are, chalk, loam, strong cledge, hazel mould, stiff clay. Besides these there are some small tracts of flints, gravel, and sand.

The strong cledge is a stiff tenacious earth, with a small proportion of flints, sometimes intermixed with small particles of chalk.

The woodlands of the eastern part of Kent furnish the country with fire-wood, wheelwrights with stuff for husbandry uses, and the dock-yards with timber for ship-building; but the most general part of their produce is the immense quantity of poles cut out for the neighbouring hop plantations.

The soil on which these woods grow is of various sorts; by much the greatest part of the under soil is a hard rock chalk, and the surface is in some parts clay, others stiff cold cledge, intermixed with flints; and some is a poor cold loam. The chief woods growing on the chalky soils, are ash, willow, and hazel; and of the cold clays, oak, birch, and beech.

The land in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, is extremely fertile, and under the most ex-

cellent system of management; it is almost entirely arable, and produces great crops of wheat, beans, barley, oats, and peas, and sometimes canary and radish seeds.

In the vicinity of Sandwich there are a great many orchards, which some years produce large quantities of excellent apples; some of which are sent to the London market, but the principal part is conveyed by the coal vessels to Sunderland and Newcastle.

The farmers usually sell their orchards by the lump to fruiterers, who gather, sort, and pack them, in baskets, or old sugar hogsheads, for exportation.

The hop grounds of the parishes between Sandwich and Canterbury are those which produce the fine East Kent hops, in so much request among the London brewers. But the principal hop plantations are about Canterbury and Maidstone:

The best plantations are those which have a good deep rich loamy surface, with a deep under soil of loamy brick earth: this kind of land forms the principal part of the plantations of East Kent; there are, however, some good grounds, where the surface is very flinty; and some of a gravelly nature, but those are very inferior.

In the neighbourhood of Maidstone are a great number of small fields, of from one to ten acres, and somewhat more, planted with fruit of different kinds, as cherries, apples, filberts, and for which the rocky soil of the neighbourhood seems particularly adapted.

The western part of this county consists of a great variety of soils and systems of husbandry. It is much more inclosed than the eastern part, and produces more timber and underwood.

The varieties of soil in the western part are, chalk, loam, clay, gravel, sand, hasslock, pinnock, coomb, and hazel mould.

The hasslock, or stone shatter, is a mixture of sandy loam, with a great portion of small pieces of light coloured Kentish rag-stone; is from six inches to a

foot or two deep: the under soil a solid rock of stone. This land produces great quantities of hops, apples, cherries, filberts; and likewise good turnips, potatoes, feeds, and corn; also much excellent hay on old-grass lands.

The pinnock soil is of difficult culture, and extremely unproductive; it is a sticky red clay, mixed with small stones: but although it is deemed poor for cultivation of grain, &c. yet it produces very fine chesnut wood; and filberts likewise grow well upon it. This sort of land generally covers the rock.

The cobmby soil of West Kent is an extreme stiff moist clay, mixed with stones and flints of different sorts, likewise of difficult culture: it ploughs so heavy as always to require six horses, and sometimes, when dry and hard, eight are necessary; and even then, frequently not more than half an acre is ploughed in a day. This sort of land is found in the parts about Seal and Wrotham.

The Weald of Kent was formerly an immense wood or forest, inhabited only by herds of deer and hogs, and belonged wholly to the king.

By degrees it became peopled, and interspersed with villages and towns; and by piecemeal was, for the most part, cleared of its wood, and converted into tillage and pasture. There are, however, some woodlands still in their original state.

The weald of Kent has the reputation of being an entire mass of clay, but on examination it is found there are the following varieties of soil, namely, clay, hazel mould, sand, ragstone gravel.

The quantity of woodland in this county is estimated at rather more than 12,000 acres.

Romney-Marsh is a spacious level of exceeding good rich marsh land, lying at the south corner of the county of Kent. Its shape is nearly that of a long square, the length about twelve miles; and breadth, nearly eight. It contains the two corporate towns of New Romney and Lydd, and sixteen other parishes. The quantity

of land contained in this level, within the county of Kent, is about forty-four thousand acres; the adjoining level of Guildford-marsh is the greater part of it in the county of Suffex.

There is a small narrow tract of land along the seashore, that consists of poor barren sand hills, and some portion of the marsh is but indifferent breeding land; but the principal part of this level is wonderfully rich and fertile.

There are but very few oxen fed on it compared with what other rich marsh lands usually keep; but the quantity of sheep bred and fed here exceeds, perhaps, any district of the like extent in the kingdom. Some of the fields support of young sheep, in the summer, from five to twelve per acre; and most of the breeding lands keep two and an half and three ewes per acre throughout the winter, without hay, or any other resource whatever.

The scattered inhabitants of the marsh are chiefly overseers and bailiffs, while the farmers or owners reside in the upland parts of the county, or in the neighbouring towns.

The fences are either ditches or oak posts and rails, there being but very few hedges, nor many trees in the marsh, except a few about some of the villages. Immense quantities of oak posts and rails are annually brought out of the woodlands of the Weald of Kent, for the repairs of the fences.

Mr. Haisted says, in his *History of Kent*, "This large tract of marsh land was perhaps fenced in from the overflowings of the sea as early as any in these parts of England; for the laws, statutes, and ordinances, for the conservation of it, are, like our common laws, without any known original; and as early as the 35th of King Henry III. they are called ancient and improved customs. At the above time it appears that there were 24 jurors, or jurats, as they are now called, who were, time out of mind, elected by the commonalties,

and sworn to do the best they could for the preservation of the marsh from such overflowings; and they had, by custom and prescription, power to raise a tax for that purpose, which was confirmed by the same king's letter patent at Romney, on September the 20th, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign."

The marsh is defended against the sea by an immense wall of earth of great strength; the face of it next to the sea is covered with overlaths and piles, that fasten down poles and bushes to the slope of the bank, to prevent the waves of the sea from washing away the earth. This wall is upwards of three miles in length, which, with three guts through it, and their respective sluices, is maintained by a tax on the whole level. The expence of the repairs of this wall and the sluices is above 4000*l.* per annum.

Almost the whole of this extensive level of fine marsh land has been left by the recession of the sea. It consists chiefly of a soft loam and clay, with a greater or lesser mixture of sea sand: there are, however, near the sea shore, some small tracts of blowing sand, and some sea beach, which are of very little value.

It has been proverbially said, that in Upper or East Kent, the inhabitants enjoy health but not wealth; in Lower or Southern Kent, they are wealthy but not healthy: but, in Middle Kent, they have the advantages of both health and wealth.

There are in this county many traces of Romans, Saxons, and Danes.

The principal antiquities are, Allington Castle, Aynsford Castle, Barfreston Church, Boxley Abby, Canterbury Cathedral, Abby, &c. Chilham Castle, Cowling Castle, Dartford Priory, Darington Priory, Deal Castle, Dover Castle, &c. Faversham Abby, Halling House, Hever Castle, Kets Corty House, Leeds Castle and Abby, Lesness Abby, Leybourn Castle, Lullington Castle, Lymne Castle, Maidstone Palace, College, Church, &c. Malling Abby, Minster Abby in Shepey, Otford Castle, Queenborough

Castle, Reculver Abby, Richborough Castle, Rochester Castle, Cathedral, &c. Romney Castle, Saltwood Castle, Sandgate Castle, Sandown Castle, Stone Castle, Stroud Hospital, Tunbridge Castle, Upnor Castle, Walmer Castle and Priory, &c. &c.

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Cumberland and Westmoreland; on the east by Yorkshire; on the south by Cheshire, from which it is separated by the Mersey; and on the west by the Irish sea: seventy-three miles from north to south, and fifteen to forty-four wide.

In the times of the Britons it was inhabited by the Brigantes; the Romans included it in the province of Maxima Caesariensis; during the heptarchy it belonged to Northumberland; after the Norman conquest it was created into a county palatine; it is now in the province of York, and diocese of Chester.

It is divided into six hundreds, which contain twenty-seven market-towns, 894 villages, and about 300,000 inhabitants. It sends fourteen members to parliament, and pays five parts of the land-tax. The towns are, Lancaster, Liverpool, Clithero, *Newton*, Preston, Wigan; borough towns; and each sending two members to parliament. Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Cartmel, Chorley, Colne, Dalton, Garstang, Haslingden, Hawkhead, Kirkham, Leigh, Manchester, Middleton, Ormskirk, Poulton, Prescot, Rochdale, Ulverstone, and Warrington.

The ridge of mountains, which bounds this county on the eastern side from Yorkshire, and which runs

through not only Yorkshire, but Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire, &c. and called, not improperly, the Backbone of the kingdom, being the most elevated ground on the island, defends Lancashire more particularly from the cold eastern blast, the frosts, blights, and insects, which infest the countries bordering upon the German ocean; and though the high mountains may cause a greater quantity of rain to fall in this district, as appears by rain-gauges kept for that purpose, than in the more interior parts of the kingdom, yet the air is healthy.

Lancashire has some peculiar local advantages, which have been the cause of rendering the county so famous for its manufactures. These, in a great measure, depend upon the two most material articles of coal and water; the former of which lies in immense beds towards the southern and middle part, and the many rivers, which in so many places intersect the county, together with the springs, have united had no small effect upon the agriculture of this district. The northern and north-east districts produce lime-stone in abundance, but no calcareous matter but marle is found towards the south; a small quantity of pebble, which burns to lime, upon the banks of the river Mersey excepted.

Besides water and coal, this county also produces stone of various denominations. Near Lancaster is an extensive quarry of excellent free-stone, which admits of a fine polish. The county town (Lancaster) is built wholly of this stone, which, for its neatness, is excelled by few towns in the kingdom. Flaggs and grey slates are dug up at Holland near Wigan. Blue slates are got in large quantities in the mountains, called Conistone and Telberthwaite fells, near Hawkshead. Great quantities are exported. They are chiefly distinguished into three classes, viz. London, country, and *tom* slate, which are valued in proportion, London best, &c. Copper mines in the north have been worked, but without much success. The best scythe stones are

obtained at Rainford, well wrought on the spot. Iron ore, in large quantities, is obtained near Lindle, between Ulverstone and Dalton, in Low Furness.

The features of this county are, in many places, strongly marked; towards the north they are bold and picturesque, diversified with lofty mountains and fertile vales. The north-east part of the county, Blackburn, Clithero, Haslingden, &c. is rugged; interspersed with many rivulets, with a thin soil; the southern part more regular, and the plains more fertilised: along the sea coast, the land is chiefly flat, and has the appearance, in many places, as if formerly covered by the ocean.

Few countries produce greater varieties of soil, but these are more distinctly separated than in some others.

The greatest proportion of that land which lies between the Ribble and the Mersey, has for its surface a sandy loam, well adapted to the production of almost every vegetable that has yet been brought into cultivation, and that to a degree, which renders it impossible to estimate the advantage which might be obtained by improved and superior husbandry. The substratum of this soil is generally the red-rock, or clay-marle: there is also a black sandy loam, something distinct from the above description, which has no red-rock, but the under soil white sand, under which is clay, and then marle. There are also tracts of white sand lands, and some little pebbly-gravel lands. There are many large tracts which come under the denomination of *mosses*, and some stiff, but no very hard rugged clay lands.

In most townships there is one farm still distinguished by the name of the Old Hall, or Manor-house (the residence formerly of the great proprietor of that district), which is of larger extent than any of the others. Few of these farms, however, exceed 600 statute acres; many do not extend to the amount of 200. But the more general size of farms is from fifty, forty, thirty, down to twenty acres apiece; or even so much as will keep a horse or cow only.

The Lancashire long-horned cattle are known all over the kingdom, and found in almost every part of the county; the prime stock of which is bred in the Filde, a fertile district to the west of Preston; whither the purchasers, from different parts of the kingdom, have usually resorted: but they do not seem at present to be so much sought after as formerly.

Amongst the cow-keepers, all varieties of stock are found; they change so frequently, that when a cow, likely to be useful, and at the point of dropping calf, is brought to the market, they purchase it, without paying much regard either to the sort or country.

The grain most generally cultivated is oats, which, when ground to meal, is the food of the labouring class, particularly in the northern and eastern borders of the county, made up into bread-cakes, of which there are varieties prepared by fermentation with sour leaven—others without leaven, and rolled very thin; also water, boiled and thickened with meal into porridge; and this, eaten with suet, or butter-milk, small-beer sweetened with treacle, or treacle only, was in many families, as late as the middle of the 18th century, both the breakfast and supper meal.

This custom was so strictly observed by a certain family—three brothers, bachelors, the last of whom died only in 1792—that upon Sunday morning it was the constant custom to make a double portion of porridge, one half of which was set by for the supper-meal, and, to keep warm during so long a space, was put within-side of a bed, and carefully covered up with the clothes; and this was for the general accommodation of all the brothers, who each went to a separate religious meeting-house, and the female domestic to a fourth; so that, when any one of the family came home, they might find immediate accommodation by the meal ready dressed.

These brothers were men of landed property, had little society with mankind, and lived chiefly upon the produce of their own land: they very much deprecated

the custom of selling butter; to accommodate folks who indulged in tea, an article which probably none of them ever tasted. They brewed their own ale, and were proud to bring a cup to cheer the heart of a friend, and to hear their liquor praised. Spirituous liquors were unknown in their mansion. A couple of swine, fed and slaughtered by themselves, supplied the family the whole year with flesh-meat, except occasionally some neighbour might kill a beast for sale. Constant attendants upon divine service, they brought home the texts of the different preachers, and the news of the foregoing week. The eldest brother would take an excursion, generally to the fair at Manchester, held upon the Whitfun Monday. He fauntered through the market for cattle, looked through the stands erected for the display of toys for sale, purchased a pennyworth of gingerbread, and regaled himself with a pint of ale, then returned home, and related the adventures of the day.

The general use of tea, especially amongst the females, has lessened the use of meal at breakfast; and the influx of wealth has induced numbers to indulge, upon many occasions, with the wheaten loaf.

Lancashire was the first county in this kingdom in which the potatoe was grown; from whence they were, it is said, first carried to Ireland. And it at this time boasts a superior cultivation of that important root.

Manufactures have been carried on to a very considerable extent in Lancashire.

The cotton manufactory, through all its branches, which include a number of leading trades, *bleachers, dyers, printers, &c.* has become of astonishing extent and importance.

The first piece of cotton manufactured from British growth was at Manchester; from cotton grown in the grounds of J. Blackburne, esq. M.P. of Orford, in Lancashire: seven yards and a half, of one yard and a half yard-wide muslin, from four ounces of raw materials. It was a most beautiful piece of cloth, pro-

posed to have been made up into a dress for Mrs. Blackburne, in which she intended to have appeared at court on the king's birth-day, in 1793; but was prevented by a change of dress, occasioned by the loss of a relation.

To what a degree of perfection the muslin manufactory is arrived, the following may serve to convey some idea. In the year 1791, a single pound of cotton was spun to a fineness of ninety-seven post miles in length: the muslin, after being spun, was sent to Glasgow to be wrought, after which it was presented to the queen. Three pounds of cotton, which, in its raw state, cost 7s. 6d. cost the sum of 22l. in this stage, when it was wrought into yarn only. It was spun by one Lomat, at Manchester, upon the machinery called mules.

To this we may add the silk trade, from the raw silk; the woollen manufactory through all its branches; hats the same, cast-iron, copper works, paper manufactory, pins and needles. An incorporated company for making plated glass, vitriol works, glass works, stockings, glue, lamp-black works, white-lead works, salt works, nailors, tobacco-pipe makers, tobacco and snuff manufactories, black and brown earthen ware, English porcelain, clock and watch makers, clock and watch-tool makers for exportation, sugar refiners, long bow, &c. makers.

Saddleworth, which borders upon the county, and which formerly only wrought coarse woollens, has gained lately, and now works, the fine western woollen cloths.

A large manufactory, for the fabrication of fancy goods, has been established at Tildesley, where a village has been built since the year 1780, which had then only two farm-houses, and nine cottages; has, in 1793, 162 houses, and a new chapel erected. The village contains 976 inhabitants, which employ 325 looms.

Manchester, being the principal repository or mart

for these manufactures, has become the great centre to which not only the country retailers, but merchants from all quarters of the kingdom, and foreign parts, resort; and this has induced several capital woollen houses to settle at that town, and this mart is chiefly confined to one street (Peel-street), in which a single room frequently lets from fifty to eighty guineas *per annum*. Two cellars were let in October, 1793, one sixty-three yards square, and the other seventy-eight yards square, for eighty guineas *per annum*.

Manufactures have wrought an alteration in the husbandry of the land, the growth of grain is annually and gradually on the decrease. The importation from foreign countries is upon the advance: the diminished state of cultivation is one cause, and the increasing population is another; and by the joint operation of these two the importation of grain and flour, used chiefly in this county, is almost incredible.

Wheat, Flour, &c. imported into Liverpool during the years 1790, 1791, and 1792, from foreign parts, amounted to

Year	Wheat. Qrs. bu.	Barley. Qrs. bu.	Oats. Qrs. bu.	Beans. Qrs. bu.	Rye. Qrs. bu.	Peas. Qrs. bu.	Wheat-flour. Cwt. qrs. lb.	Oatmeal. Qrs. bu. lb.
1790	68,260 4	14,404 5	204,154 1	17,492 4	1,288 0	69 6	22,000 2 11	6,874 7 33
1792	164,311 1	8,213 1	171,591 7	4,467 1	5,520 2	17 1	51,645 0 25½	41,208 5 0
1793	8,369 0	19,489 4	228,737 3	27,821 1	2,576 3	1,287 3	6,489 2 9	9,125 1 8

Wheat, and other grain, imported into Liverpool, coast-
wife, in the years 1791 and 1792.

Grain exported coastwise.

Year	Wheat	Barley	Meal	Rye	Oats
1791	31,273	63,30	46,927	2,290	9,667
1792	71,236	62,597	35,375	3,456	38,797

Year	Wheat	Barley	Meal	Rye	Oats
1791	30,912	6,597	2,942	3,975	1,292
1792	5,148	3,052	4,197	3,440	16,073

Notwithstanding the quantity of fine flour, both imported, and, at present, consumed in this county, Robert Winstanley, a miller, born about 1720, said, that he remembered the first dressing-mill fitted up in this county, which was at Walton near Preston; and which, at the time of a scarcity, was threatened to be demolished by the mob, for dressing fine flour to feed the rich; and on which occasion the mill was converted to another use, to which it remains to this day. This man, with an elder brother, who had learned the art of dressing fine flour, fixed up a dressing machine at Bootle-mills near Liverpool; which was the second mill in the county, where fine flour was ground upon blue stones, and afterwards dressed through a cloth. Before this, the flour was dressed and sifted at home in sieves, after being ground at the mills, and the fine (or London flour as it was then termed) was purchased, on extraordinary occasions, at the grocers' shops, made up into pounds, similar to the present mode of sugars in blue papers. The mill is now the property of Sir H. Houghton.

The many canals have had considerable effects both upon the agriculture, manufactures, and general state of the county.

The Sankey canal was the first inland navigation in the kingdom, and was opened in the year 1756; after which the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and then the Leeds canal, as far as Wigan, were completed. The canal from Kendal, through Lancaster, to Westhoughton, the Bolton canal, and the Rochdale canal, with the navigable rivers Mersey, Douglafs, Ribble, Wyre, and Loyne, render the carriage of heavy articles, through the internal parts of the county, more easy and less expensive than where such channels of conveyance are not found. They are very convenient to the farmers of the county, in conveying dung, lime, and other articles, into parts whither, without their assistance, they could hardly have been transmitted; as well as to the manufacturers, by the conveyance of coal

and raw materials, the gross weight of which would have been too expensive upon carriage by land.

There are several ancient camps in this county, and the vestiges of two Roman military ways, which enter from the north, the one from Westmoreland, and the other from Yorkshire. The ridge of hills that divides this county from that of York has, on each side, a Roman military way.

The principal antiquities worthy notice are, Anchor Hill near Ribchester, Burfough Abby, Cartmel Priory, Clithero Castle, Cockerfand Abby, Furness Abby, Gleaston Castle, Holland Castle, Hornby Castle, Lancaster Castle, Latham Church, Manchester Colledge, Ormskirk Church, Thurland Castle, Whaley Abby, Winwick Church, &c.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; on the east by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire; on the south by Northamptonshire; and on the west by Warwickshire and Derbyshire.

It was a part of the principality of the Coritani before the coming of the Romans; and, after the conquest of the island, was by them comprised in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis. During the heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia; and is now included in the midland circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of York. It extends about thirty miles from north to south, and twenty-five from east to west, and is reckoned to contain 560,000 acres of land.

It is divided into six hundreds, in which are twelve

market-towns, and about 196 parishes. It sends four members to parliament, and pays nine parts of the land-tax: the members are returned for the county and the city of Leicester. Other towns are Ashby de la Zouch, *Billesdon*, *Bosworth*, Hallaton, Harborough, Hinkley, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Melton-Mowbray, Mountforrel, and Waltham-on-the-Wold.

The principal rivers are the Anker, the Avon, the Soar, the Swift, the Welland, and the Wreke.

The soil varies from a light sandy or gravelly loam, to a stiff marly loam, including all the intermediate degrees observable between these two extremes. Very little of the land can (with propriety) be called a mere sandy or gravelly soil; nor is there any great quantity of it that may properly be called clay. The best soil is generally upon the hills, and the worst, or nearest approaching to clay or cold lands, in the valleys; though there are many exceptions from this rule. The soil, or what the farmers generally call *mould*, is mostly deep, which makes it very proper for grass, such deep soils not being very soon affected by dry weather.

About Lutterworth, some part is a light rich loam, excellent for turnips and barley; a part stiff, inclining to marl, or rich clay; the remainder chiefly a sort of middle soil, partaking of the nature of both, having underneath it marl. This soil is fertile, and produces excellent crops of oats and wheat; and good turnips also, though not so well adapted for their being eat off the land with sheep.

Round Hinckley, most of the land is a good mixed soil, and bears great crops of grass, &c.

Near Ashby de la Zouch, and the northern part of the county, the soil mostly clay.

About Melton Mowbray, the soil is, in general, a strong loam, and immediately underneath a very stiff impervious clay, mixed with small pieces of lime-stone. These lands are very wet in winter, and the turf so tender as scarcely to be able to bear the treading of sheep at that season without injury.

At Market Harborough the soil in general is a very strong clay, chiefly meadow or pasture land.

The climate is very temperate in general, as there are no mountains, lakes, or rivers, near, that have any material effect on the climate. The whole county is well watered.

But that for which Leicestershire is most celebrated is the stock of sheep and cattle, superior to most other in the kingdom.

The are different breeds of sheep in the county; the new Leicester, the old Leicester, and the forest sheep. The Dishley, or new Leicester, bred chiefly by Mr. Bakewell, bears down every other breed before it; and, probably, in the course of a very few years, this breed will be dispersed through every county in England, &c.

The leading idea is, to procure that breed which, on a given quantity and quality of food, will pay the most; and those people who have tried them are convinced, that the Dishley breed would live where many other breeds would starve; and that, the more beautiful the form, the hardier the animal is of every kind. Nothing can shew the high estimation this breed is held in clearer than the high prices they have fetched at different sales.

One hundred and thirty ewes were sold by auction, November 16, 1793, on an average at twenty-five guineas each, the property of one man, Mr. Paget.

A parish within six miles of Leicester belongs to a nobleman, whose family have for many years let small quantities of land, varying from four to twenty acres, with the cottages, after the rate of about one fifth less than the same sort is let for to the farmers. These cottagers keep from one to three or four milch cows to make butter, from five to twenty lambs (being chiefly twins purchased and brought up by hand), one or more pigs, and raise from one to three or four young beasts yearly.

The consequence is, that about twenty families live

comfortable as labourers, whilst the management of their stock employs their families, and themselves at their leisure time, which might otherwise be spent at an alehouse. The poor's rates are only from 6d. to 8d. in the pound, which may be considered as a saving to the parish of 6ol. or 8ol. a year. It is true, that the landlord sustains a loss, in the first instance, of about 3ol. a year in rent, on account of these lands being let cheaper than the farms; but it is doubly restored by enabling the farmers to pay a greater rent for their farms, on account of the poor's rates being so easy.

The Roman Foss-way passed by Leicester, from Lincolnshire to Warwickshire.

Antiquities worth notice are, Ashby de la Zouch Castle and Nunnery, Belvoir Castle, Donnington Castle, Hinkley Castle, Laund Abby, Lutterworth Pulpit, Leicester Abby, Hospital, Cross, Church of All Saints, &c. Melton-Mowbray Church, Mount Serrel Castle, Olverston Priory, Swinesford Church, Ulvercroft Priory, &c.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

LINCOLNSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the Humber; on the east by the German sea; on the south by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; and on the west by Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire: about seventy-five miles in length from north to south, forty-five in breadth, and 260 in circumference.

Among the ancient inhabitants it made a part of the principality of the Coritani; by the Romans it was comprised in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis: in the

heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia; and is at present included in the midland circuit, the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Lincoln.

It is divided into three parts or provinces, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey, and subdivided into thirty hundreds or Wapentakes, which contain 630 parishes, one city, Lincoln, and thirty-one market-towns. It sends twelve members to parliament, viz. for the county, for the city, and for the towns of Boston, Grantham, Grimsby, and Stamford, two each, and pays nineteen parts of the land-tax. The other towns are Alford, Barton, *Binbrooke*, *Bolingbroke*, Bourn, Burton, Caistor, Corby, Crowle, Deeping, Donnington, Folkingham, Gainsborough, Glanford-Brigg, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kirkton, Louth, Market Rasen, Saltfleet, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilsby, Stanton, Swineshead, Tatterfall, Wainfleet, Wragby.

The quantity of land is estimated as follows, viz.

	Acres.
Inclosed marsh and fen land - - -	473,000
Commons, wastes, and unembanked salt marshes - - - - -	200,000
Common fields - - - - -	268,000
Woodland - - - - -	25,000
Inclosed up-land - - - - -	927,120
Total	1,893,120

Every soil in the united kingdom may be found in this county, in considerable quantities, from the sharpest sand and highest moor, to the strongest clay, in all its various mixture and qualities.

No county in England can boast such various gifts of nature, bestowed with so even an hand, that a general mixture of property and soils, if judiciously applied and well managed, would operate upon the whole in the same rate of advantage with which such gifts are attended upon a well-cultivated farm; one and the same district affording light loamy soils, for the production of corn and green winter food, whilst the

neighbouring marsh affords excellent pasture for feeding cattle and sheep in summer; advantages which, when laid together, cannot be equalled in any degree by the separate uses of either.

The air and climate, upon the highest part of this county, is equal to any in the kingdom. Upon the fenny and marshy parts, they are not so much to be commended, although it has been very much improved of late years, since the drainage has been more attended to; and, at this time, the inhabitants of the county have no dread of their healths being impaired in shifting their abodes, even at advanced periods of life, from the upper parts, called the Woulds, to the lowest part of the fens and marshes. The time of harvest in the northern and eastern part of the county, lying open to the ocean, is a little delayed from that circumstance.

The lands of this county may be divided into fen, strong loamy soils, not subject to be overflowed; the woulds; or light soils; and the marshes. The property in the fens, marshes, and woulds, is, in general, in the hands of large proprietors; on the strong loamy soils it is more diffused, and the occupations are laid out in a similar way, proprietors of extensive landed property letting it, for the most part, to be occupied in large parcels.

The fens are situated on the south-east part of the county; the marshes extend along the sea-coast, from the mouth of the Humber to Cross Keys Wash; the strong loamy soils on the south, south-east, and south-west, and part in the north-west, and bordering between the marshes, fens, and high lands, including that portion of mixed, arable, and pasture land, called the middle marsh. The woulds, or light soils, are chiefly north of Lincoln; with a small portion on the south, extending to the Trent and Humber, on the north and north-east, and on the north-east and east to the marshes.

That part of the fens which is used in the way of cultivation is chiefly in a state of tillage, and occasionally laid down for pasture, when exhausted by ploughing, with ray-grass and clover. Paring and burning is the great resource, and here it is practised in the fullest extent.

Oats are the grain chiefly cultivated in the fens; sometimes wheat, beans, peas, and barley. Cole-seed and clover are the chief vegetable crops; the latter is generally sown with bad or foul ray-grass.

Near Boston large quantities of woad are cultivated.

The manures chiefly used in the fens are the vegetable ashes arising from paring and burning, and common stable, or stable-yard, dung; which latter manure, till lately, was considered to be of no value by the fen-farmers, but rather an incumbrance; and there was an instance of its accumulating so much in a farmyard here, that the farmer thought it more advisable, and did actually remove his barn further into his field, or home-close, rather than carry out his dung upon his land. Since the land has become exhausted of late years, by repeated cropping it with oats, the manure is carried a little way into the fields; but, strange to tell, the distant land gets none of it.

Brood mares, of the black cart kind, are used instead of horses and oxen, which, from the ease with which the labour is performed by them, answer the purposes of agriculture equally well.

The principal commons are situated a few miles north of Boston, within the manorial perambulation of the soke of Bolingbrook, held under a lease from the duchy of Lancaster, by Sir Joseph Banks, bart. and contain together upwards of 40,000 acres.

These commons are under better regulations than any others in the fen country, which is probably owing to the directions of the respectable baronet, a considerable part of whose estate is situated near to them; yet they stand much in need of drainage, are generally overstocked, and dug up for turf and fuel. The cattle

and sheep depastured upon them are often very unhealthy, and of an inferior sort, occasioned by the scantiness, as well as the bad quality, of their food, and the wetness of the land.

The neat cattle of this county are, for the most part, of a large sort. The cows, when fat, weigh from eight to nine hundred weight; the oxen from ten to twelve.

They are generally large in the head, horns, bones, and bellies; thick, short, and fleshy in their necks and quarters; narrow in their hips, plates, chines, and bosoms; high in their rumps, and their shoulders not well covered: their eyes small and sunk.

The common run of the Leicestershire breed of sheep produces about four fleeces to the tod, or twenty-eight pounds; and the wethers are generally fat, and sent to market as soon as they are shorn twice, commonly called two-sheer sheep; and, upon an average, they sell, at Smithfield, at 40s. per head. The Leicestershire sheep, considered as a breed for home consumption, cannot be excelled; but when for the London market, perhaps they might be improved by being raised a little on the leg.

The Lincolnshire breed of sheep, generally speaking, are of a coarser sort than the Leicestershire. The average quantity of wool is about three fleeces to the tod, or twenty-eight pound.

In the fens, horses of the black cart kind are chiefly bred: colt-foals are sold off the mares, and sent into the high parts of Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Bucks, Bedfordshire, &c. In the neighbourhood of Long Sutton there is a breed of horses for the saddle, remarkable for their bone and activity.

There are several ancient camps, and some Roman military ways; but the only place which all historians have agreed to consider as a Roman station is Lincoln.

The chief antiquities are, Ancaster Walls, &c. Barling Abby, Boston Church, Bourn Abby and Castle,

Caistor Castle, Cotham Abby, Crowle Church, Croyland Abby, Grantham Church, Hill Abby, Horn-castle Church, Irford Abby, Lincoln Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, &c. Newsham Abby, Newstead Monastery, Rivelby Abby, Sempringham Monastery, Sleaford Castle, Somerton Castle, Stamford Castle, Cottage, &c. Stickwold Abby, Swineshead Abby, Tatterfall Church, Castle, &c. Thornham Abby, Thirlwall Nunnery, Torkley Hall, Topholm Priory, &c.

MIDDLESEX.

MIDDLESEX is an inland county, bounded on the north by Hertfordshire; on the east by Essex; on the south by Surry; and on the west by Buckinghamshire and Surry.

It was at the first coming of Cæsar inhabited by the Trinobantes; under the Romans it made a part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; and during the Saxon heptarchy belonged to the kingdom of the East Saxons. It is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of London.

Though one of the smallest counties, on account of the city of London, it is the most populous, and pays more taxes than several others united. It is about twenty-five miles in length, from south-west to north-east, and about fourteen wide; and is divided into six hundreds, and two liberties, in which are two cities, London and Westminster, seven market-towns, Barnet, Brentford, Edgware, Enfield, Hounslow, Stanes, and Uxbridge.

It sends eight members to parliament, viz. two for the county, four for London, and two for Westminster, and pays eighty parts of the land-tax.

It is supposed to derive its name from its situation between the East, West, and South Saxons. The principal rivers are the Thames which divides it from Surry, the Coln which separates it from Buckinghamshire, the Lea which bounds it to the east towards Essex, the Brent, and the New River.

The soil is generally a gravel, or gravelly loam, and is, by the great quantity of manure made in the metropolis, rendered exceedingly fertile, and some of the best gardens in the kingdom are found in this county: the air is healthy, and perhaps no part of Europe affords a more salubrious situation than that spot on which the city of London stands.

The number of cows kept for the accommodation of the city of London, by cow-keepers, in the county of Middlesex, amounts to nearly 7200; and in the counties of Kent and Surry to 1300.

The cows kept for the supply of milk are, in general, bred in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Staffordshire. The London dealers buy them of the country breeders when they are three years old, and in calf.

During the night the cows are confined in pens or stalls. About three o'clock in the morning each cow has a half-bushel basket of grains. From four o'clock to half past six, they are milked by the milk-dealers, who contract with the cow-keepers for the milk of a certain number of cows. When the milking is finished, a bushel-basket of turnips is given to each cow; and very soon afterwards they have an allotment, in the proportion of one truss to ten cows, of the softest meadow-hay of the first cut that can be procured. These several feedings are generally made before eight o'clock in the morning, at which time the cows are released from their stalls, and turned out into the cow-yard. About twelve o'clock they are again confined to their different stalls, and served with the same quantity of grains as they had in the morning. About half past one o'clock in the afternoon the milking commences in the manner as before described, and con-

tinues till near three, when the cows are again served with the same quantity of turnips; and, about an hour afterwards, with the same distribution of hay as before noticed.

This mode of feeding generally continues during the turnip season, which is from the month of October to the month of May. During the other months in the year they are fed with coarser, or second cut, meadow-hay, and grains, and are continued to be fed and milked with the same regularity as above described, until they are turned out to graze, when they continue in the field all night; and even during this season they are frequently fed with grains, which are kept sweet and eatable for a considerable length of time by being buried under ground in pits made for the purpose.

Each cow, on an average, yields eight quarts a day, for 365 days; 2920 quarts, at $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. a quart, comes to 21l. 5s. 10d.

8500 cows, at 21l. 5s. 10s. per ann. each cow, or 24,820,000 quarts, at $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. a quart, comes to 180,979l. 3s. 4d. per ann.

The consumers, however, pay 3d. a quart to the retailers, which, on 24,820,000 quarts, amounts to the sum of 310,250l. and makes a difference of 129,270l. 16s. 8d. in favour of the retailers.

Antiquities worth notice, besides those of London and Westminster, are, Waltham Cross, Tottenham Cross, Hanworth Church, Hampton Court, Sion House, Canonbury House, Pancras Church, Kensington Palace, Holland House, &c.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MONMOUTHSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north-west by Brecknockshire; on the north-east by Herefordshire; on the east by Gloucestershire; on the south by the Severn; and on the west by Glamorganshire: about thirty-three miles long, and twenty-two broad.

It was anciently inhabited by the Silures; under the Romans it was part of *Britannia Secunda*; during the Saxon heptarchy it was independent; and is not included in the division of counties made by Alfred. It continued a part of Wales till the reign of Charles II. when it was included in the Oxford circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Llandaff.

It is divided into six hundreds, in which are seven market-towns, and 127 parishes; the towns are, Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool, and Usk. Three members are sent to parliament, viz. two for the county, and one for the town of Monmouth; and it pays three parts of the land-tax. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Wye, the Munnow, the Usk, and the Rumney.

The chief produce of the county is wood, corn, cattle, and coal; and the chief manufactures are those of iron. Here were three Roman stations, viz. *Escalegum Augustum*, now Usk; *Gobannium*, now Abergavenny; and *Venta Silurum*, now Caerwent.

Antiquities worthy notice are, Abergavenny Castle, Caldecot Castle, Caerleon Castle, Chepstow Castle and Church, Caerwent, Greenfield Castle, Grismund Castle, Llannath Church, Llantony Abby, Monmouth Castle and Church, Newport Castle, Ragland Castle,

Skinfrith Castle, Trednock Church, Tintern Abby, Usk Castle, Welch Bicknor near Monmouth, and White Castle near Abergavenny.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK is a maritime county, bounded on the north and east by the German sea; on the south by Suffolk; and on the west by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire: fifty-nine miles in length, and thirty-four in its mean breadth.

It was anciently inhabited by the Iceni, and under the Romans made a part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; under the heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of the East Angles, and is now included in the Norfolk circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Norwich.

It is divided into thirty-one hundreds, sends twelve members to parliament, and pays twenty parts of the land-tax. It contains one city, Norwich, and thirty-two market-towns; *Castle-Rising*, Lynn, Thetford, Yarmouth, all which send members; Attleborough, Aylsham, Buckenham, Burnham Market, *Cravston*, Clay, Cromer, Difs, Downham, Fakenham, Foulsham, Harleston, East Harling, Hickling, *Hingham*, Holt, Loddon, Methwold, Repeham, Seething, Snettisham, Swaffham, Walsingham, Watton, Wymondham, and *Worsted*; and about 1500 villages, with a population estimated, by Mr. Kent, at 220,000.

This gentleman calculates the whole contents at 1094,400 acres; by supposing the space occupied by towns at 1500, public and private roads 16,416, lakes and rivers 2000, sedgy and swampy ground 1500, unimproved commons 80,000, woods and plantations

10,000, arable land 729,600, meadows, parks and upland pasture 126,692, marsh lands 63,346, warrens and sheep-walks 63,346.

The principal rivers are the Great and Little Ouse, the Yare, and the Waveney. The course of the Great Ouse has already been described: the Little Ouse rises in Suffolk, and after separating that county from Norfolk on the south-west, joins the Great Ouse near Downham. The Waveney rises also in Suffolk, and running to the north-east, divides the two counties, till it empties itself into the Yare at Yarmouth: the Yare rises in the middle of Norfolk, passes by Norwich, &c. and runs into the German sea at Yarmouth.

The surface, except near Norwich and some places on the coast, is generally a dead flat, and towards the south-west the land is poor and open; but better and more enclosed to the north, north-east, and south-east. The air, except on the sea-coast, is generally healthy, and the soil is of every species from sand to clay.

The chief productions are corn, cattle, wool, rabbits, honey, saffron, fish, poultry, especially turkeys, game, &c.

The natural advantages of this county consist in good roads, an extensive sea-coast and inland navigation, a great store of excellent manure, and an enterprising and industrious race of inhabitants.

The roads are better in their natural state, with no other than the common parochial duty, than in almost any other county; so good, that no turnpike was thought of in Norfolk, till they became common in most other parts. In the seventeenth century they were so good, that Charles II. when he honoured the Earl of Yarmouth with a visit at Oxnead, is said to have observed, that Norfolk ought to be cut out in slips, to make roads for the rest of the kingdom; by which he undoubtedly meant to compliment the county upon the goodness of its roads above other counties.

Inland navigation is a very considerable advantage,

not only in the saving the carriage, but by enabling the farmer and manufacturer to avail themselves of the level of distant markets, and to convey their commodities at an easier expence than by land carriage. The navigation by sea and rivers almost belts the county round, from Yarmouth to the mouth of the Nile; the sea is the boundary, being eighty miles. The Great Ouse is navigable from Lynn, twenty-four miles through the county, and then communicates with seven of the midland counties; the Little Ouse branches from the Great Ouse; and is navigable by Brandon to Thetford; the Wavenny is navigable from Yarmouth, by Beccles, to Bungay; the Yare is navigable from Yarmouth to Norwich; and the Bure from Yarmouth to Aylsham, exclusive of several smaller cuts to private estates, and different parts.

Another natural advantage is almost peculiar to this county; for though there are large strata of marle in most other counties, there are never seen any of so good a quality, or so easy to be got at, as it is to be found in most parts of this county, and in many places very near the surface.

The greatest part of the arable land is sandy. The most fertile parts of the county lie north and north-east of Norwich; great part of which may be denominated a true sandy loam, equal in value to the best parts of the Netherlands, to which it is similar. It is highly fruitful, and so temperate and pleasant to work, that it is rarely injured by wet or drought, so that the occupier is seldom put out of his regular course of crops.

The districts south and south-east of Norwich, though chiefly sand, have an occasional mixture of clay; and are, in many parts, wet, and full of springs; but yet these parts are fruitful, though to a less degree than the former; they are likewise less pleasant and more expensive to work: they are, however, in general, capable of being drained and cleared of the springs.

The largest proportion of the county lies west and

north-west of Norwich. There is some very good land in different parts of this district; but, upon the whole, it is a very inferior country to the two preceding districts. It runs, in general, light, fit for sheep, and its best dependence is upon the fold. This is what is called West Norfolk, and is the part which, on account of the three great houses of Holkham, Houghton, and Rainham, strangers are most acquainted with. It is here that great farms are to be found, and a county thinly inhabited; and if it were not for the occasional assistance derived from the eastern part of the county, there would often be a want of hands in the harvest, and other busy seasons.

The districts which lie south-west of Norwich run upon a still lighter sand; so light, that the sand sometimes, in a high wind, drifts from one parish to another. This is the part where the great rabbit-warrens are found, which, upon this soil, pay better than any other thing the land could be appropriated to.

Marsh-land may be considered as a district peculiar by itself. The soil is a rich ooze, evidently a deposit from the sea: the north part is highly fertile, but the south part very much injured for want of better drainage.

The meadow lands, in most parts of the county, are alike, and consist chiefly of a dead moor. They bear, in their natural state, a very coarse kind of grass, being spongy and full of rushes; yet they are seldom wet in themselves, but chiefly so from being intersected by the springs which issue out of the arable land that lies above them.

Ploughing is certainly done with much greater ease in this county than any other, and much cheaper. There is no instance of more than two horses being put to a plough: the same person who holds the plough drives the horses also with reins; a custom, most probably, introduced from the Netherlands.

The great mode of husbandry in which Norfolk excels, is in the management of turnips, from which it

derives an inestimable advantage. This important crop is the great source of abundance to the county, and has been gradually rising to perfection in its cultivation for almost a century. Not only this county, but many other parts of England, are indebted to the Townsend family for the original introduction of this root into this country. Before that time turnips were only cultivated in gardens and small spots, and hoed by gardeners; but in the reign of George I. the then Lord Viscount Townsend attended the king to Hanover, in the quality of secretary of state, and observing the advantage of this valuable root as there cultivated at that time, and the fertility it produced, brought the seed and practice into England, and recommended it strongly to his own tenants, who occupied a similar soil to that of Hanover. The experiment succeeded, and by degrees it gradually spread over this county, and in the course of time to other parts of England, though their cultivation is by no means so general as it continues here.

Planting, as far as it relates to ornament about gentlemen's seats, has kept pace in this county with most other parts of England. Great bodies of firs, intermixed with some few forest trees, have been planted by most of the gentlemen of large fortune in their parks and home-grounds.

Mr. Marham, of Stratton, ranks first in priority, as he planted trees with his own hand that he might have sold, in his life-time, for four or five pounds a piece, if he had chose to cut them down.

Mr. Berney, of Brecon, ranks next as a planter, in point of date, as he paid great attention to it for upwards of fifty years. In the year 1757 he obtained the honour of a silver medal for a large plantation of oaks.

Among the modern planters, Mr. Coke unquestionably ranks foremost. He has planted, since he has been in possession of his estate, 480 acres of different kinds of plants, two thirds of which are

meant to be thinned and cut down for underwood, so as to leave oak, Spanish chestnut, and beech, only as timber. His intention was to plant fifty acres every year, till he had completely surrounded three thousand acres of land, which is to compose his park and demesne farm.

Mr. Coke allows the neighbouring poor to plant potatoes among his young trees, the first two or three years, which is a great comfort to them; keeps his land effectually clean, and saves him a considerable expence in hoeing.

Mr. Windham, of Felbrigg, is also a considerable modern planter. His plantations are designed to answer two purposes, to ornament and belt round his park, and to extend his great woodland scene nearer the sea, towards which, at two miles distance, it forms a grand screen; and from which he looks down an easy declivity, over a bold shore, to an unlimited prospect on the German ocean.

There is another plantation which is highly deserving notice and imitation; it is a belt sixty-six yards wide, and nine miles round, inclosing the estate of Mr. Galway, of Tofts, near Thetford. The merit of this plantation justly belongs to Mr. Griffin, of Mundford, who advised Mr. Nelson, whose estate it was formerly, to this undertaking. It was planted with a variety of trees at six feet apart, and cost ten pounds an acre. It was begun in 1770, and completed in 1778. In the year 1794 it was worth 50*l.* an acre.

In a good corn year, when there is a free exportation, it has been said, that the four Norfolk ports export as much corn as all the rest of England; which may probably be true, for it is seldom less than a million sterling in value, and often more: and though some of the corn comes down the Wavenny out of Suffolk, and some down the Ouse from Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire, this addition seldom bears the proportion of more than an eighth part of the Yar-

mouth export, and a third of the Lynn, which is not more than a tenth upon the whole.

In the year 1792 there were actually 20,594 fat bullocks brought from Norfolk to the London market, and about 3000 to St. Ives and other places; but this may be considered as rather a larger supply than usual: 20,000, however, may be considered as a yearly average; about one quarter of which are home-bred beasts, and the remainder Scotch and Irish. The sheep are supposed to be upwards of 30,000, at least they may be safely taken at that number.

The average exports of the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, for one year.

FROM YARMOUTH.

	Quarters.	Pr. per. Qr. at	Amount.			Tot. of Ex.		
			L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
Wheat, -	22,466	2 4 0	49	4	0	49	4	0
Wheat Flour, 30,578		2 16 0	85	6	18	85	6	18
Barley, -	129,884	1 4 0	155	8	60	155	8	60
Malt, -	66,579	2 0 0	133	1	58	133	1	58
Rye, -	13,15	1 5 0	16	4	3	16	4	3
Peas, -	6,116	1 8 0	8	5	62	8	5	62
Beans, -	10,440	1 4 0	12	5	28	12	5	28

446796 11 0

From which take, for 7479 quarters of oats imported more than were exported, at 17s. a quarter,

6356 3 0

Net exports from Yarmouth, 440440 8 0

Tot. of Ex.

L. S. D.

Brought forward 440440 8 0

FROM LYNN.

Quarters.	Pr. per Qr. at	Amount.		
		L.	S.	D.
Wheat, - 30,016	2 4 0	66035	4	0
Wheat Flour, 3,138	2 16 0	8786	8	0
Barley, - 112,944	1 4 0	135532	16	0
Malt, - 10,703	2 0 0	21406	0	0
Rye, - 12,298	1 5 0	15372	10	0
Peas, - 3,855	1 8 0	5397	0	0
Beans, - 4,708	1 4 0	5649	12	0
Vetches, - 73	1 10 0	109	10	0
Rape-feed, - 2,483	1 16 0	4361	8	0
		262650	8	0
From which take, for 4993 quarters of oats imported more than were exported, at 17s. a quarter, - - -		4244	1	0

The neat exports from Lynn,

258406 7 0

N.B. The excess of linfeed
imported is about equal to the
mustard-feed exported.

FROM WELLS.

Quarters.	Pr. per Qr. at	Amount.		
		L.	S.	D.
Wheat, - 4,186	2 4 0	9209	4	0
Wheat Flour, 2,634	2 16 0	7375	4	0
Barley, - 58,376	1 4 0	70051	4	0
Malt, - 10,464	2 0 0	20928	0	0
Rye, - 397	1 5 0	496	5	0
Peas, - 2,150	1 8 0	3010	0	0
		111069	17	0
From which take, for 2553 quarters of oats imported over and above the quantity exported, at 17s. - - -		2170	1	0

Neat exports from Wells, 108899 16 0

Carried forward 807746 11 0

Tot. of Ex.

L. S. D.

Brought forward 807746 11 0

FROM BLAKENEY AND CLAY.

	Quarters.	Pr. per Qr. at			Amount.		
		L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
Wheat, -	6,378	2	4	0	14031	12	0
Wheat Flour, -	785	2	16	0	2198	0	0
Barley, -	59,176	1	4	0	71011	4	0
Malt, -	2,525	2	0	0	5050	0	0
Rye, -	46	1	5	0	57	10	0
Peas, -	1,240	1	8	0	1736	0	0
					94084	6	0

From which take the excess
of 364 quarters of oats im-
ported at 17s. a quarter.

309 8 0

Net exports of Blakeney and Clay, 93774 18 0

Total amount of the whole county, after
deducting for the Suffolk and midland
proportion,

901521 9 0

CATTLE.

	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
5000 home-bred bullocks at 10l.	50000	0	0			
15,000 Scotch and Irish, the fat- ting profit of which may be set at 5l. each,	75000	0	0			
30,000 sheep, at 1l. 15s.	52500	0	0			
Swine, not less than	10000	0	0			
Rabbits, at least	10000	0	0			
Dairy articles, about	5000	0	0			
Poultry and game,	3000	0	0			
Wool, conjectured to be about	20000	0	0			
The herrings exported,	50000	0	0			

Add, for corn, grain, flour, &c. as before stated 275500 0 0

Total yearly produce sent out of the county, 1177021 9 0

The Roman Ermine-street crossed the county from Suffolk to Yarmouth.

Antiquities worthy notice are, Barham Monastery near Walsingham; Billockby Church, Bingham Priory, Bromholm Priory, Buckenham Castle, Burgh Castle, Castle Acre Castle and Priory, Castle Hall near Norwich, Castle-Rising Castle, Coxford Abby, Creak Priory, Lynn Churches of St. Margaret and St. Nicholas, Norwich Cathedral and Castle, Thetford Church and Priory, &c. Walsingham Priory and Castle, Wymondham Abby, Yarmouth Church;

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln; on the east by Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire; on the south by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; and on the west by Oxfordshire and Warwickshire: nearly sixty miles in length from south-west to north-east, and from eight to twenty-two broad.

It was anciently inhabited by the Coritani, and by the Romans comprised in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; during the heptarchy it belonged to Mercia, and is now included in the midland circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Peterborough.

It is divided into twenty hundreds, in which are one city, Peterborough, twelve market-towns, and 551 villages. It sends nine members to parliament; that is, for the county, Peterborough, Brackley, and Northampton, two each, and Higham Ferrers, one; and pays twelve parts of the land-tax: the other towns are, Cliffe

or *King's-Cliffe*, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, *Rockingham*, Rothwell, Thrapston, Towcester, and Wellingborough.

The principal rivers are the Nen, the Welland, the Ouse, the Leam, and the Charwell: the Nen, anciently *Aufona*, the British name for a river, rises in the borders of Warwickshire, and runs almost due east till it passes Northampton, it then changes its course to north-north-east, passes by or near to Wellingborough, Higham Ferrers, Thrapston, Oundle, Peterborough, &c. and after dividing the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, falls into the Washes, or Lynn Deeps, an Estuary of the German sea.

The air of this county is celebrated as being pure and wholesome; and more noblemen and people of fortune have seats here than in any other county of the same size: the north-east part, however, near Peterborough, is liable to be overflowed in rainy seasons, but the water is not suffered to remain long.

The soil is fertile both in corn and pasture, but wood is rather scarce: the face of the country is generally level. The principal productions are corn, cattle, sheep, woad, &c.; and the chief manufactures are serges, tammies, shalloons, boots, and shoes.

Two Roman roads crossed this county, the Watling-street and one other: the principal antiquities are, Arleborough or Irtleborough Church near Higham Ferrers, Barnewell Castle near Oundle, Billing Priory near Northampton, Brackley Chapel, Braybrook Castle near Rothwell, Brington Church near Althorp, Buckton Church, Burleigh House near Stamford, Catterstock Church near Oundle, Daventry Priory, Drayton House near Thrapston, Duffield Abby, Exton Church, Fineshead Abby, Fotheringay Castle, Church, and College, Geddington Chapel, Higham Ferrers Church and College, Holdenby Palace near Althorp, Kings-Sutton Church, Luffwick Church, Northampton Church, Oundle Church, Peterborough Cathedral, Pipwell Abby, Rockingham Castle, Sulby Abby, &c.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND is a maritime county, bounded on the north-west by Scotland; on the east by the German sea; on the south by the counties of Durham and Cumberland; and on the west by Cumberland. Its form is an irregular triangle, and the circumference about 230 miles.

It was anciently inhabited by the Ottadini; under the Romans it made a part of the province of *Maxima Cæsariensis*; during the heptarchy it made part of the kingdom whose name it bore; it was afterwards called *Bernicia*, and alternately claimed by the English and the Scots, to which last people it belonged in the time of Alfred. It is now included in the northern circuit, the province of York, and see of Durham.

Northumberland is divided into six wards, containing twelve market-towns, and forty-six parishes; it sends eight members to parliament; that is, for the county, for the towns of Berwick, Morpeth, and Newcastle, two each; and pays four parts of the land-tax.

Other towns are, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, *Eldon*, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Rothbury, North Shields, and Wooler. The principal rivers are the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Coquet.

This county is reckoned to contain 817,200 acres, of which 450,000 are mountainous districts not fit for tillage; of the mountainous districts, that round the Cheviot hills is the most valuable, being, in general, covered with excellent pasture, and intersected with fertile vallies or glens: the whole of these mountains is composed of granite or whinstone, without any mineral ore.

On the mountains, towards the western part of the

county, are, in general, extensive open wastes, covered with heath: the lower parts of the county are, in general, inclosed and divided into farms; with populous towns and villages, and abounding in mines of coal, lead, and marl.

The climate is subject to great variation, and the weather is inconstant, but mostly in extremes; snow continues on the mountains often for several months: in the spring cold easterly winds prevail, and the longest droughts are generally accompanied with them; and mild westerly or southerly breezes rarely take place before June; they are the forerunners of rain and vegetation, and chiefly blow through summer and autumn: in the latter season they sometimes blow with uncommon fury, dash out the corn, and destroy the crop.

The principal manufactures are those which depend on the collieries, such as glass-works, potteries, iron-founderies, &c.

There are several ancient camps to be met with in this county; the Watling-street leads from Durham into Scotland, and from this were two or three branches.

The antiquities worthy notice are many, as Alnemouth Church, Akeld Ruins near Wooller, Alnwick Castle and Abby, Bamborough Castle, Bavington Castle, Belfay Castle, Bellister Castle, Bywell Castle, Bothall Castle, Blenkinsop Castle, Brinkburn Priory, Chillingham Castle, Capheaton Castle, Cockle Park Tower, Crawley Tower near Glanton, St. Cuthbert's Oratory on Coquet Island, Dale Castle, Dilston Castle, Dunstanburgh Castle, Errington Castle, Hexham Monastery and Church, Holy Island, Castle, and Monastery, Horton Castle near Wooller, Houghton Castle, Hulne Castle, Langley Castle, Mitford Castle, Monks Stone near Tynemouth, Morpeth Castle, Newcastle Castle, &c. Norham Church and Castle, Prudhoe Castle, Ruins near Belford, Fenton, Beltingham, East Woburn, Falsstone, Allenton, Starbottle, Ellefdon, Elling-

ham, Alnham, Morpeth, Warkworth, Bothal, Bywell; Stamfordham, &c.; Symonsburn Castle, Spylaw Tower near Alnwick, Swinburn Castle, Tynemouth Monastery and Castle, Thirlwell Castle, Warkworth Castle, Widrington Castle, &c.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by Yorkshire; on the east by Lincolnshire; on the south by Leicestershire; and on the west by Derbyshire: fifty miles in length from north to south, and twenty-five in breadth.

It was anciently inhabited by the Coritani; by the Romans it was comprised in the Flavia Cæsariensis; during the heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia: it is now included in the midland circuit, and in the province and diocese of York.

It is divided into five wapentakes and three divisions, in which are nine market-towns, and 450 villages. It sends eight members to parliament, viz. for the county, Nottingham, Newark, and East Retford, two each; and pays seven parts of the land-tax. The other towns are Bingham, Blithe, Mansfield, Southwell, Tuxford, and Workop. The principal rivers are the Trent and the Idle.

The climate of this county is said to be remarkable for its dryness, less rain falling here than in any other county. In point of soil they reckon three different districts, of sand or gravel, limestone with coal, and clay.

The ancient royal forest of Sherwood extends from Nottingham to near Workop, about twenty-five miles

in length, and from seven to nine in breadth: large portions of this forest have been granted off at different times, reserving only, in the forest language, the vert and venison; that is, the timber and deer; and several parts have been inclosed from it; as Welbeck, Clumber, Thoresbey, Beskwood, Newsted, Clipston, and several villages or lands belonging to them. The deer were formerly very numerous, of the red kind, but they are now nearly exterminated.

The forest of Sherwood is the only one that remains under the superintendence of the chief justice in Eyre north of Trent, or which now belongs to the crown in that part of England.

The forest officers.—Lord warden, Duke of Newcastle, appointed by letters patent from the crown during pleasure: bowbearer and ranger, Lord Byron, nominated by the lord warden during pleasure: four verdurers, elected by the freeholders for life.

The verdurers have each a tree out of the king's hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, and two guineas to each verdurer attending the inclosure of a break.

Nine keepers, appointed by the verdurers during pleasure; having so many different walks:

The keepers have a salary of twenty shillings, paid by the Duke of Newcastle; out of a fee-farm rent from Nottingham castle.

The malting business is carried on to a great extent in this county, particularly at Nottingham, Newark, and Mansfield, and in many other places. A great deal of malt is sent up by the Trent and the navigable canals into Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire. At Newark are great breweries, which vie with Burton-upon-Trent in the trade to the Baltic and other parts. At Nottingham likewise are large breweries.

The stocking trade is the most anciently established manufacture in this county; the frame for knitting stockings having, it is said, been invented by one Lee of Calverton.

Thoroton, in his *Antiquities*, says, that "at Calver-

ton was born William Lee, master of arts in Cambridge, and heir to a pretty freehold here, who, seeing a woman knit, invented a loom to knit, in which he or his brother James performed and exercised before Queen Elizabeth; and leaving it to ——— Aston, his apprentice, went beyond the seas, and was thereby esteemed the author of that ingenious engine, wherewith they now weave silk and other stockings, &c. This ——— Aston added something to his master's invention: he was some time a miller at Thoroton, nigh which place he was born."

It occupies a great many hands at Nottingham, and the villages for some miles round; as also at Mansfield, Southwell, and other places in its neighbourhood. Many new works of different kinds have been lately erected: many cotton mills worked by water, to prepare the thread for the Manchester manufacture, for stockings, and for other purposes.

At Cuckney is a mill for combing wool, and another for spinning worsted, and one for polishing marble. At Arnold is a large woollen mill for both the former purposes; at Retford is a mill for combing woollen: these two are worked by steam. At Nottingham, silk mills, worked by horses. At Mansfield is a great trade in stone. Artificial marble is likewise made, and a considerable thread manufacture carried on, as also of British lace. At Nottingham is a white-lead work, a foundry for making cast-iron ware out of the pigs brought from Colebrook Dale, a dyeing and bleaching trade, and a manufacture of British lace by framework. At Sutton, in Ashfield, a considerable pottery of coarse red ware, for garden pots, &c. At Upton, near Southwell, is a starch manufactory. At Retford, a sail-cloth manufactory.

The principal productions are corn, hops, coal, lead, &c.; and Nottingham ale has been long celebrated, even in verse.

There are some ancient camps; and the Fosse-way,

from Devonshire to the sea-coast of Lincolnshire, crossed this county.

Antiquities worth notice are, Blithe Church, Gressly Castle, Hardwick Castle, King John's Palace near Clifton, Newark Church and Castle, Newstead Abby, Nottingham Castle, Church, and Cells, Redford Abby, Sibthorp Church, Southwell Church and Palace, Thurgaston Priory, Welbeck Abby, Woollaton Hall.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire; on the east by Buckinghamshire; on the south by Berkshire; and on the west by Gloucestershire.

It was anciently inhabited by the Dobuni; the Romans annexed it to the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; during the heptarchy it belonged to Mercia; and is now included in the circuit to which it gives name, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Oxford. It extends in length, from north-west to south-east, fifty miles; but being of a very irregular form, it is near the centre, at Oxford, not above seven miles wide, though to the north of Oxford it is in one part thirty-eight miles across: to the south of Oxford it is nowhere more than twelve.

The county is divided into fourteen hundreds, which contain one city, Oxford, twelve market-towns, 207 parishes, and about 450,000 acres of land, of which 309,000 lie to the north, and 141,000 to the south of Oxford. It sends nine members to parliament; that is, for the county, for the university, for the city of Oxford, and for the borough of Woodstock, two

each, and one for Banbury; and pays ten parts of the land-tax. The other towns are Bampton, Bicester, Burford, Charlbury, Chipping Norton, Deddington, Henley, Thame, Watlington, and Witney.

The boundary towards Berkshire is throughout formed by the Thames, or the Isis and the Thames. The Thame, which rises in Buckinghamshire, passes by the town of the same name, and runs into the Thames at Dorchester: the Churwell rises in Northamptonshire, and joins the Thames at Oxford: the Evenlode rises in the north-east part of Worcestershire, and runs into the Thames about six miles above Oxford: the Windrush rises from Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire, passes by Burford, Witney, &c. and runs into the Thames about five miles west from Oxford.

The soil in a very considerable part of this county is shallow, of the stone-brash kind, notwithstanding there are interspersed in divers places rich loams, sands, and clays.

The northern corner of the county is chiefly strong deep land, partly arable, and partly in meadows and pasture, appropriated principally to the dairy.

South of the last is a very large extent, where the upland or flat part is shallow, and, in general, more or less stony, in an arable or convertible state; the sides of the hills a good loam, or mixed with clay, in meadow or pasture; and the bottoms more of the clay, allotted for meadow-land, by the sides of the several rivers, which add to the fertility and beauty of the county.

The south-west corner contains the forest of Whichwood, great part woodland; and near to that the soil is more gravelly, with parts of black loam and clay, much of which is adapted to pasture and meadow. The situation is low and wet, notwithstanding which there are divers tracts of arable land in this district.

The district on the north side of Oxford is a deep rich soil, part arable, part in pasture, and part meadow-land.

The part contiguous to and south of Oxford consists of various soils, part light and sandy, and part deep and rich; some being arable, and some in a pasture and meadow state. In this district is comprised a considerable tract of woodland:

From thence southward, by the sides of the Thames river, is a pretty large tract of deep land, the greater part of which is in meadow.

Advancing towards the west and south-west, the land is mostly in an arable state, chiefly deep and good, but diminishing in goodness as you approach the Chiltern hills.

The Ickneld-way, which crosses this county, may, in a great measure, be considered as dividing the last-described district from the range of downs, which are in most places above the Ickneld-way, and used as a sheep-pasture, being poor land.

In the large tract of land called the Chiltern hills the soil is a mixture of chalk, with some loam and clay, but all full of flints. Much of this is appropriated to plantations of wood, chiefly beech; but there is also a considerable tract of inclosures, mostly in an arable or convertible state; with some extensive commons; and some valleys of meadow land bordering on the Thames.

Besides the appropriated spots of wood, and some few other particular spots, the face of the county is marked with little woodland; except in those places which are near to the towns or capital mansions.

There are no hills of any considerable steepness or elevation, except the range of Chiltern hills; the rest are only gentle declivities, which tend to vary the landscape, without preventing the labours of the plough.

The climate of Oxfordshire may be accounted in general cold, particularly the westward part of the north division, where the fences consist chiefly of stone walls, and consequently afford little or no shelter. It is cold also upon and near the Chiltern hills, especially on the poor white lands at the foot of the hills; where

it is always to be observed, that the frost will take effect sooner, and continue longer on that soil, than it does on the deeper lands farther situated from the hills. The climate of the Chiltern country is moist, on account of the fogs, which are more frequent on the hills and woods than in the vale.

The beech woods of Oxfordshire, which are confined to the Chiltern country, and consist of trees growing on their own stems, are produced by the falling of the beech-mast; as very little is permitted to grow on the old stools, which are generally grubbed up. They are drawn occasionally, being never felled all at once, except for the purpose of converting the land into tillage.

There are some oaks and ash-trees in these woods dispersed among the beech, which have sprung up in such places where the seeds have dropped accidentally, or been carried by birds, or other means. These seldom grow to any size, though sometimes to great lengths, but they are not very numerous.

There are many spots of timber woods dispersed about various parts of the country. Coppices do not abound in this county. Indeed there are very few of any extent, except those called coppices in the forest of Whichwood; though these, having trees in them, are more properly woods.

The stock of cattle, both cows and sheep, of the late Mr. Fowler of Rollright, which were sold by auction in the year 1791, reflects high honour on this county, and the persons who reared them:

	£.	s.	d.
13 Bulls (of which nine were only one year old) sold for	1648	10	0
28 Cows and heifers	2331	0	0
2 Bull calves	70	7	0
7 Cow calves	211	1	0
3 Welch cows, used as nurses	28	6	6
Total of the neat stock	4289	4	6

	£.	s.	d.
85 Rams, fold for - - -	1239	18	0
92 Ewes - - -	622	19	6
53 Theaves (or two-year-old ewes) -	270	15	0
40 Ewe tegs (or yearling ewes) -	132	12	0
18 Wether tegs - - -	25	10	0
5 Shear-hogs - - -	8	10	0
<hr/>			
Total of the sheep stock	2300	4	6
Total of the neat stock	4289	4	6
<hr/>			
Total amount	6589	9	0

Many boars are fed for the purpose of making brawn, which forms a considerable article of trade at Oxford, and other parts of the county.

The chief commerce carried on in Oxfordshire may be confined to the blanket manufacture at Witney, the shag-manufacture at Banbury, and the glove and polish steel manufacture at Woodstock.

The employment of the female poor, on the southward side of the county, is lace-making; but in the middle and northward side, the more general employment is spinning.

There were two Roman roads, the Ickneld and the Akeman street. The Ickneld-street entered the county at Goring from Berkshire, and passing on to the north-north-east entered Buckinghamshire about five or six miles to the south-east of Thame. The Akeman-street, which was a consular way, entered the county from Buckinghamshire near Bicester, and crossed the county to Burford. Another road, called Grimes Dyke, entered this county at Wallingford, and passing to Henley, there crossed the Thames again into Berkshire.

Antiquities found in this county are, Banbury Church, Broughton Castle and Abby, Bruern Abby, Chipping-Norton Church and Castle, Clattercote Priory, Cold Norton Priory, Deddington Castle, Dorchester Church, Ewelme Palace, Eynsham Abby, Godstow Nunnery, Islip

Chapel, Iffley Church, Minster Lovel Priory, Oxford Castle, Colleges, &c. Raleigh Abby, Rollrich Stones, Stanton Harcourt Chapel, &c. Wroxton Abby.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

RUTLANDSHIRE is an inland county, and the smallest in the kingdom; bounded on the north-east by Lincolnshire; on the south and south-east by Northamptonshire; and on the west by Leicestershire.

It was anciently inhabited by the Coritani; under the Romans it made a part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; during the Saxon heptarchy it belonged to Mercia: when Alfred first divided England into counties it was united with Northamptonshire, and separated from it after the conquest. It is now included in the midland circuit, province of Canterbury, and diocese of Peterborough.

It is only about forty-eight miles in circumference, and divided into five hundreds, in which are only two towns, Okeham and Uppingham, and fifty-three parishes: sends only two members to parliament for the county, and pays two parts of the land-tax: the number of inhabitants is estimated at 20,000.

The principal rivers are the Welland and the Guash, which last crosses the county from west to east, and runs into the Welland near Stamford.

The soil is, in general, fertile; but varies much; the east and south-east being chiefly shallow on a limestone rock, with a small mixture of cold woodland clay; and the other parts of the county made up of a strong loam, red land, and a cold woodland clay: the red land is a rich sandy loam, in which some iron is found;

this is esteemed the best land in the county: the under stratum of the whole is a strong blue clay.

The Romans are said to have had a station at Market Overton, three miles from Okeham, and called Margidunum by Antoninus. A Roman military road crossed the county from Chesterton in Huntingdonshire to Stamford.

The only antiquities worthy notice are Okeham Castle, and Tickencote Church.

SHROPSHIRE.

SHROPSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by Cheshire and Flintshire; on the east by Staffordshire; on the south by Worcestershire and Herefordshire; and on the west by Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire: of an oval form, forty miles long, thirty-five broad, and 160 in circumference: containing about 890,000 acres.

It was anciently inhabited by the Cornavii; and by the Romans made a part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis: during the heptarchy it belonged to Mercia; and is now included in the Oxford circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Hereford.

It is divided into fifteen hundreds, which contain seventeen market-towns, 615 villages, and about 150,000 inhabitants. It sends twelve members to parliament, and pays seven parts of the land-tax. The towns which return to parliament are, Shrewsbury, the county town, Bishop's Castle, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, and Wenlock: the other towns are, Broseley, Church-Stretton, Cleobury, Drayton, Ellesmere,

Madely, Newport, Oswestry, Shifnal, Wellington, Wem, and Whitchurch.

The air is pure and wholesome, but the face of the country being mountainous, it is in many parts cold; the soil is of every kind, except that of chalk; the north and eastern parts produce plenty of wheat and barley, with excellent meadow-land on the banks of the Severn: the southern, being more hilly, afford excellent pasture for sheep and kine. The county abounds with coal, and mines of iron, lead, limestone, &c.

The manufactures are flannels, white broad-cloth, Welch cottons, &c. mineral tar, cast-iron, &c.

The principal rivers are the Severn, the Temd, and the Colun, or Clun. The Colun rises near Bishop's Castle, and runs into the Temd near Ludlow. There are several other smaller streams, which, in general, yield plenty of fish, such as trout, lamprey, carp, eels, &c.

This being a frontier county, was better fortified on that account, and had, besides the several towns, no less than thirty-two castles. The extremity of the county towards Wales being the limits of the kingdom, and common boundary between England and Wales, was called the Marches of Wales, and governed by some of the nobility, who were called lords of the Marches; who acted within their jurisdiction with a kind of authority which approached very near to royalty, and generally exercised with great rigour: this lordship ceased on the conquest of Wales.

The Watling-street enters this county from Staffordshire at Boningale, five miles from Bridgenorth, from whence it passes to Wellington, and crossing the Severn at Wroxeter, continues in a southern direction to Herefordshire.

Antiquities worthy notice are, Acton Burnell Castle, Bildewas Abby, Bridgenorth, Burford Church, Caws Castle, Clun Castle, Ellesmere Church, Haghmon Priory, Hales-Owen Castle, Hopton Castle, Little-shall Priory, Ludlow Castle and Church, Offa's Dike,

Ofweſtry Caſtle, Shrewſbury Abby, Church, &c. Stoke Caſtle, Tone Caſtle, Watts Dyke, Wenlock Abby, Whitchurch Church, Whittington Caſtle and Church, Wroxeter, &c.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

SOMERSETSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Glouceſterſhire, the Irifh ſea, and the Severn; on the eaſt by Wiltſhire and Dorſetſhire; on the ſouth by Dorſetſhire; and on the weſt and ſouth-weſt by Devonſhire.

Among the Britons it was inhabited by the Belgæ; the Romans annexed it to the province of Britannia Prima; during the Saxon heptarchy it belonged to the Weſt Saxons; at preſent it is included in the weſtern circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Bath and Wells: the form is oblong, and its extent in length about eighty miles, in breadth between thirty and forty, and 200 in circumference.

It is divided into forty hundreds, in which are two cities, Bath and Wells, thirty-four towns, 482 pariſhes. It ſends ſixteen members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for each city, and for Bridgewater, Ivelcheſter, Milbourn Port, Minehead, and Taunton, two each.

To theſe ſome add the city of Briſtol, part of it lying in Somerſetſhire and partly in Glouceſterſhire, in which caſe there are three cities in this county: other towns are, Axbridge, Bruton, Caſtle-Cary, Chard, Crewkern, Groſſcomb, Dulverton, Dunſter, Frome, Glaſtonbury, Ivelcheſter, Ilmiſter, Keynſham, Langport, Milverton, Nether Stowey, North Curry, Pensford, North Pether-ton, South Pether-ton, Norton St. Philip, Shepton

Mallet, Somerton, Watchet, Wellington, Wincaunton, Wivelscombe, Wrington, and Yeovil.

The principal rivers are the Avon, the Parret, the Ax, and the Brew. The Avon enters the county at Freshford, about four miles from Bath, passes by Claverton, Bathford, Bath-Easton, Bath, Twerton, Keynsham, &c. and runs into the Severn at Kingroad below Bristol. The Parrot, anciently Pedred, rises in Dorsetshire, at a village called South Parret, and joining the Ivel near Langport, passes by Bridgewater, and runs into the Bristol channel in what is called Bridge-water bay. The Ax has its chief source from Wokey Hole, passes by Axbridge, &c. and runs into the Bristol channel, about ten miles below. The Brew rises in Selwood, on the borders of Wiltshire, and runs into the Bristol channel a few miles north from Bridge-water.

The air is said to be the mildest in England, and is far the most healthy. The soil is various: the eastern and western parts are mountainous and stony: they yield good sheep feed, and in some places produce good corn. In the Mendip hills and Quantock hills are dug great quantities of lead and copper, and in many places lapis calaminaris: in the north-east part of the county are many mines of coal. Yellow okre is found at Ashwick, not far from Shepton Mallet; and red okre or ruddle is found near Winford, about five miles from Bristol, and at Chew. There are also many medicinal springs besides those at Bath. In Exmoor, and the west part of the county, are some red deer.

There are several extensive ranges of unenclosed rich land, called moors, on which are fattened great numbers of cattle: and the cheese made about Cheddar is in high estimation. The rich vally about Taunton is, perhaps, for richness of soil, equal to any part of the kingdom.

The ancient Fosse-way crosses this county from

Gloucestershire to Devonshire: the principal Roman station was Aquæ Solis, or Bath: Ilchester was a Roman city: Axbridge was then called Bomium; and antiquarians mention Leucarum and Nidum, but their modern names are unknown.

Remarkable antiquities are, Axbridge Church-steeple, Barrow Chapel, Bath Cathedral, &c. Bridgewater Castle and Bridge, Bruton Priory, Cleve Abby, Dunster Castle, Enmore Castle, Farley Castle, Glastonbury Abby, &c. Hinton Abby, &c. Ilchester Castle, Keynsham Abby, Bristol Cathedral, &c. Athelney Monastery, Montacute Priory, Nunnery Castle near Frome, Staffordale Abby, Stanton Drew, Stoke Courcy Church and Castle, Taunton Castle, Wells Cathedral, &c. Witham Priory, &c.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORDSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north-east by Derbyshire; on the east by Leicestershire; on the south-east by Warwickshire; on the south by Worcestershire; on the west by Shropshire; and on the north-west by Cheshire: the length from north to south is sixty miles, and its greatest breadth thirty-eight.

In the time of the Britens it was inhabited by the Cornavii; under the Romans it was a part of the Flavia Cæsariensis; during the heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia; and is now included in the Oxford circuit, the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.

It is divided into five hundreds, in which are one city, Lichfield, twenty-one market-towns, and 181 parishes. It sends ten members to parliament, viz. for

the county, the city of Lichfield, the towns of Newcastle-under-Line, Stafford, and Tamworth, two each; and pays seven parts of the land-tax: other towns are, Abbots Bromley, *Betley*, Brewood, Burslem, Burton-upon-Trent, *Cannock*, Cheadle, Eccleshall, Leek, Longnor, Penkridge, Rudgeley, Stone, Tamworth, Tutbury, Uttoxeter, Walsal, Wednesbury, Wolverhampton.

The air is reckoned sharp, and the climate inclining to wet. The face of the country is various: in the north part a range of hills begins, which extend into Scotland under different names; in this county they are called Moorlands; in Derbyshire, the Peak; afterwards Blackstone Edge, Craven, Stanmore, Cheviot, &c. The southern parts are more level, or with only gentle eminences. The loftiest hill in the Moorlands is about 1500 feet above the level of the Thames at Brentford.

The soils are various, but no chalk; the mines are valuable and extensive, yielding coal, iron, copper, and lead.

The principal rivers are the Severn and the Trent. The Trent rises in the Moorlands, about three miles north-west from Leek, runs in a southerly direction till it meets the Thame, about eight miles south-east of Rudgeley on the borders of Derbyshire; it then turns to the north to Burton-upon-Trent, where it becomes navigable; and then in a north-east course passes through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, and falls into the Humber a little to the north of Burton in Lincolnshire. The derivation of the name is uncertain; Camden seems to ascribe it to the French word *trente*, as if fed by thirty streams.

Besides which there are the Dove, the Manyfold, the Hamps or Hanse, the Churnet, the Blythe, the Teyn, the Sow, and the Tame, all which run into the Trent.

The Tame rises between Lichfield and Walsal, runs south-east into Warwickshire, and about two miles from Colehill changes its course to the north,

passes by Tamworth, and joins the Trent at a village called Croxall.

There are some ancient camps, and the Romans had four military stations in this county, viz. Mediolanum, now Knightley; Uriconium, now Wrottesley; Uxacona, now Wall-Lichfield; and Etocetum, now Barbeacon.

Remarkable antiquities are, Alton Castle, Burton Abby and Bridge, Caverswall Castle, Croxton Abby, Darleston Castle, Dudley Castle and Priory, Eccleshall Hall, Hilton Abby, Lichfield Cathedral, Ranton Abby, Stafford Castle and Church, Stourton Castle near Stourbridge, Terley Castle, Tixhall Manorhouse-gate, Tutbury Priory and Castle, Wolverhampton Church.

SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Norfolk; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by Essex, from which it is divided by the river Stour; and on the west by Cambridgeshire: about forty-eight miles from east to west, twenty-six from north to south, and 156 in circumference.

Among the Britons it was inhabited by the Iceni, and under the Romans made a part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; during the heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of the East Angles; it is now included in the Norfolk circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Norwich.

It is divided into twenty-two hundreds, which contain twenty-nine towns, and 575 parishes: it sends sixteen members to parliament, that is, for the county,

and for the towns of Aldborough, Bury St. Edmunds, Dunwich, Eye, Ipswich, Orford, and Sudbury, two each; and pays twenty parts of the land-tax. Other towns are Beccles, *Bildeston*, Botesdale, Brandon, Bungay, Clare, Debenham, Framlingham, Hadleigh, Halesworth, Haverhill, Ixworth, Lavenham, Lowestoff, Mendlesham, Mildenhall, Needham, Neyland, Saxmundham, Southwold, Stow Market, and Woodbridge.

The principal rivers are the Little Ouse, the Waveny, the Stour, the Deben, and the Orwell. The Stour rises in Cambridgeshire, a few miles north from Haverhill, and separating the county of Essex from Suffolk, runs into the German sea at Harwich: the Deben rises near Mendlesham, and passing by Debenham and Woodbridge, runs into the sea about seven miles north-east from Harwich: the Orwell, or Gipping, rises not far from Mendlesham, passes by Ipswich, and joins the Stour at its mouth.

The air is pure and healthy, even to the sea-shore, because the beach being sandy shoots off the sea, and leaves no stagnant water or mud. The soil is various, and the county, as laid down by Mr. Young in his Agricultural Survey, is divided into the following proportions: of fen land, worth 2s. 6d. an acre, 30,000 acres; 46,666 of rich loam, at 14s.; 156,666 sand, at 10s. per acre; 113,334 sand, at 5s. per acre; and 453,334 of strong loam, which he values at 13s. per acre; making in the whole 800,000 acres. The cows of Suffolk have been celebrated for the great quantity of milk they give: the breed is universally without horns, and their size small; few weighing when fat above thirty-five score, or 700lb. The draught-horses likewise were some years since in great repute, especially about Woodbridge, Debenham, Eye, and Lowestoff. Great quantities of carrots have many years been cultivated on the sandy soils of this county.

“The culture of carrots,” says Mr. Young, in his General View of the Agriculture of this county, “in

the Sandlings, or district within the line formed by Woodbridge, Saxmundham, and Orford, but extending to Leiston, is one of the most interesting objects to be met with in the agriculture of Britain. It appears from Norden's Surveyors' Dialogue, that carrots were commonly cultivated in this district two hundred years ago, which is a remarkable fact, and shews how extremely local such practices long remain, and what ages are necessary thoroughly to spread them. For many years (generally till about six or seven past) the principal object in the cultivation was sending the carrots to London market by sea; but other parts of the kingdom having rivalled them in this supply, they have of late years been cultivated chiefly for feeding horses; and thus they now ascertain, by the common husbandry of a large district, that it will answer well to raise carrots for the mere object of the teams.

“Not to enter particularly into a cultivation which I have already described in the *Annals of Agriculture*, I shall only note here, that the most approved method is, to leave a barley stubble (which followed turnips) through the winter, and about Lady-day to plough it by a double furrow as deep as may be, and to harrow in 5 lb. of seed per acre. About Whitsuntide they hoe for the first time; thrice in all, at the expence of 18s. an acre. The produce on good land of 10s. to 15s. an acre, 400 to 500 bushels, but sometimes 800 are gained; on poorer soils less, even to 200 bushels. They are left in the field during winter, and taken up as wanted; by which means, in severe winters, they suffer by the roots rotting, unless well covered by snow. In feeding they give about eighty bushels a week to six horses, with plenty of chaff, but no corn; and, thus fed, they eat very little hay. Some farmers, as the carrots are not so good at Christmas as in the spring, give forty bushels, and four of oats, a week, in the fore part of the winter; but in the spring eighty, and no corn. By long experience they find, that horses are never in such good condition as on carrots; and will, on such

food, go through all the work of the season better than on any other in common use : fed only with corn and hay, even with a great allowance, they would not be in near such order. If oats and carrots are given at the same time, they leave the oats and eat the carrots : but for horses that are rode fast, they are not equally proper. They begin to use them before Christmas, and continue it sometimes till Whitsuntide, those used in the latter part of the season being taken up and housed, to have the land clear for sowing barley.

“ There is scarcely an article of cultivation in any county of England, that more demands attention than this of carrots in Suffolk, for it is applicable to all sands, and dry friable sandy loams, of which immense tracts are found all over the kingdom, but this application of them is unknown.”

The county of Suffolk lays claim, with Norfolk, to the first introduction of the turnip husbandry into this kingdom, one of the greatest improvements which agriculture has to boast of.

Antiquities observable in this county are, Alderton Church, Arwerton-hall Gate, Blyborough Priory, Bungay Castle and Church, Burgh Castle, Butley Priory, Clare Church and Castle, Campsey Abby, St. Edmunds-Bury Abby, Church, &c. Edwardston Church, Eye Abby, Flixton Abby, Felixton Castle, Framlingham Castle and Church, Gipping Chapel, Haughley Castle, Hoxton Abby, Ipswich Castle, College, Trinity Church, &c. Lavenham Church, Leiston Abby, Linsey Priory, Letheringham Church, Mendham Priory, Mettingham Castle and College, Orford Castle, Ousden Castle, Stoke Neyland Church, Rumburgh Abby, Snape Abby, Stone Castle near Landguard Fort, Walton Priory, Wingfield Church and Castle, Woodbridge Castle, &c.

SURRY.

SURRY is an inland county, bounded on the north by Middlesex, from which it is separated by the river Thames; on the east by Kent; on the south by Suffex; and on the west by Hampshire and Berkshire; about thirty-nine miles in length from east to west; twenty-five from north to south, and 146 in circumference.

At the landing of Cæsar it was inhabited by the Regni; under the Romans it made a part of the province of Britannia Prima; during the heptarchy it belonged to the South Saxons; and is now included in the home circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Winchester.

It is divided into thirteen hundreds, which contain fourteen towns, and 140 parishes. It sends fourteen members to parliament, viz. for the county, *Blechingley*, *Gatton*, only villages, Guildford, Haslemere, Ryegate, and Southwark, two each; and pays ten parts of the land-tax. Other towns are, Chertsey, Croydon, Darking, *Epsom*, Ewell, Farnham, Godalmin, Kingston, Ryegate, and Woking.

The principal rivers are the Mole, the Wandle, and Wey. The river Mole rises in the south-east side of the county, and is supposed to derive its name from sinking into the Swallows at the foot of Box-hill, and working its way under ground for about two miles, till it comes to Letherhead, where, according to tradition, it rises again, and running northward, falls into the Thames at Moulsey. The Wandle rises near Croydon, and runs into the Thames near Wandsworth. The Wey rises near Alton in Hampshire, enters Surry near Farnham, passes by or near Godalmin, Guildford,

Woking, &c. and runs into the Thames at Weybridge: this river is made navigable for boats to Godalmin, and a few years since a canal has been made from it near its mouth, to Basingstoke in Hampshire; not near its own course.

The upper soil is very various, consisting of black mould, clay, sand, chalk, and loams, of different depths. The under soil is of different strata, but principally composed of chalk and gravel, thereby rendering it dry, healthy, and pleasant. In the interior of the county the air is mild, and as the soil is generally good, the crops of corn and hay are abundant. The woods, of which there are but few, are flourishing: but in the extremes of the county, and particularly to the south-west, the air is bleak and cold; and, excepting a fertile delightful spot here and there, the soil is an entire sand and barren heath.

It is supposed that the commons and heath lands in this county amount to 96,000 acres.

The first of any considerable extent is situate about four miles south of Guildford, called Black-heath; containing 1000 acres of different coloured sands of various depths, producing nothing but short heath.

Munsted-heath contains 220 acres of light sandy loam, covered with heath and furze.

Hydon's-heath, between four and five hundred acres, consists chiefly of sand and gravel, some parts sandy loam.

Wormsley and Hamilton heaths, nearly of a similar soil, contain between three and four hundred acres.

Hind Head contains upwards of 3000 acres, chiefly sandy soil.

Frencham, Thursley, and Whitby, contain 5800 acres of deep sandy soil.

Farnham and Crooksbury contain 3700 acres of deep sandy soil. There are several plantations of firs on the heaths, which demonstrably prove to what an advantageous purpose they may be applied.

Tuxbury-hill contains 600 acres of similar soil.

Bagshot-heath, including Romping-downs, Frim-

tey, Burbright, Cholbam-ridges, Surry-hill, Windletham, Kingshill, Woodham, Ham, Haw, Horse-hill, Pirford, Woking, &c. contain 32,000 acres, the whole of which may be said to be covered with short heath.

Weybridge and Walton heaths contain 3500 acres, covered with furze.

The sheep generally kept by the farmers of this county were formerly the North Wilts and Dorsetshire, with a few Lancashire rams; but the South-downs and Dorsets are found to be much more hardy, better nurses, more tractable, less given to rambling, and to bear hard driving to the fold better. The flesh of the South-down is allowed to be as fine, if not finer than that of the so long famed Norfolk. The wool of the South-down is found to be not quite so abundant as the Dorset, but equal to the Wiltshire, which is a much larger animal.

Few counties in England produce so many house-lambs as Surry; thousands are annually brought to the London markets: and it forms, perhaps, one of the most ingenious, if not the most profitable branch of some of the Surry farms.

In the neighbourhood of the metropolis there are upwards of 600 cows kept for the supply of the villages, and the parts adjacent to London and Westminster, with milk. The cows are principally from Northallerton in Yorkshire, and from the county of Durham, and are brought to Northampton, where the jobbers and the keepers of these cows attend to purchase what they want. They are of a large size, handsomely made, and distinguished by small heads and short horns.

The manufactures of this county greatly exceed those of any of the counties contiguous to the metropolis; and which consist of distilleries, vinegar-makers, potteries, hatters, wax-bleachers, snuff-makers, gun-powder-makers, starch-makers, paper-makers, leather dressers, and the whole branch of callico-printers, &c. in the villages of Wandsworth, Vauxhall, &c.

Several ancient camps are still found, and a Roman way has been traced from Arundel in Suffex, to Okely in this county, and thence to Darking, where it joins the Ermine-street, and proceeds through Mitcham and Stretham to London. The Ermine-street enters the county from Hampshire near Farnham, and proceeds to Darking, which was called Pontes by the Romans: this is supposed to have been the lower way, while another, or upper way, passed along a ridge of hills from Guildford to Darking; as the Ermine-street came from Farnham, a vicinal way branched off from Guildford by Ripley to Walton-upon-Thames; which is allowed to have been a Roman camp, but not a station.

Remarkable antiquities are, Betchworth Castle, Catherine-hill Chapel near Guildford, Comb Nevil near Kingston, Chertsey Abby, Croydon Church and Palace, Esher Place, Farnham Castle, Guildford Castle, Crypt, &c. Horn Castle, Kingston Church, Lambeth Palace, Martha's Hill near Guildford, St. Mary Overy's Church, Southwark; Mother Ludlam's Hole near Farnham, Newark Priory, Ryegate Castle, Waterley Abby, &c.

SUSSEX.

SUSSEX is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Surry and Kent; on the south-east and south by the British channel; and on the west by Hampshire: about seventy-six miles long from east to west, and twenty in its mean breadth from north to south.

In the time of the Britons it was inhabited by the Regni; the Romans comprised it in the province of Britannia Prima; under the heptarchy it belonged to

the South Saxons: it is now included in the home circuit, the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Chichester.

It is divided into six rapes, subdivided into sixty-five hundreds, in which are one city, Chichester, and eighteen towns. It sends twenty-eight members to parliament, viz. for the county, Chichester, Arundel, *Bramber*, East Grinstead, Hastings, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, Rye, Seaford, Shoreham, Steyning, and Winchelsea, two each; and pays sixteen parts of the land-tax. The other towns are, Battle, Brighthelmstone, Cuckfield, Hailsham, Petworth, and Terring.

The chief rivers are the Ouse, the Adur, and the Arun: the Ouse rises in the north part of the county near Cuckfield, passes by Lewes, and runs into the English channel below Newhaven; the Adur, called also the Breeding, rises near the centre of the county, and empties itself into the sea at Shoreham; the Arun rises near Horsham, passes by Arundel, and discharges itself into the channel at Little Hampton: not one of these rivers will admit a vessel of 500 tons.

The different soils of chalk, clay, sand, loam, and gravel, are found in this county.

A long ridge of chalk hills extend along the south part of the county, from Eastbourn into Hampshire, a length of fifty miles, but seldom above four miles across.

These are called the South-downs. The soil of these hills varies according to the situation. On the higher parts is usually found (more particularly in the eastern part) a very fleet earth: the great mass is chalk, and over that we find a surface of chalk rubble, covered with a light stratum of vegetable calcareous mould. Sometimes on the summit of the Downs there is only a light covering of flint, upon which the grass grows spontaneously. Advancing down the hills, the soil becomes of a deeper staple, and at the bottom is everywhere a surface of sufficient depth for ploughing. West of the river Arun, the soil above the chalk is

very gravelly, intermixed with large flints. Between the rivers Adur and Ouse a soil of reddish sand is found, covered by a flinty surface. The usual depth of the soil above the chalk varies in almost every acre of land, from one to twelve inches. The general average between East Bourne and Shoreham does not exceed five inches. West of Shoreham the staple is deeper; and, between Arundel and Hampshire the soil is still more so.

On the north side, at the foot of the hills, and usually extending the same length as the Downs, is a slip of very rich and stiff arable, but of very inconsiderable breadth; it runs from one to three miles into the vale before it meets the clay. The soil of this narrow slip is an excessive stiff calcareous loam, on a bottom of clay: it adheres so much to the share, and is so very difficult to plough, that it is not unusual to find ten, twelve, and sometimes even fourteen, oxen at work upon it.

South of the hills is an extensive arable vale, of a singular fertility. This district, extending from Brighthelmstone to Emsworth, thirty-six miles, is, at first, of a very trifling breadth, between Brighthelmstone and Shoreham. The nature of this soil, which is unquestionably equal with the finest in the island, is a rich loam, either upon a reddish brick earth, or gravel; the general depth of the upper soil varying from ten to sixteen inches. More westerly we generally find a gravel underneath this rich earth, at the depth of two or three feet under the surface. This soil is in some spots stiff, but more usually light, intermixed with sand, and beneath that we find marl. Between Brighthelmstone and Shoreham the general breadth of this uncommonly rich arable vale falls short of one mile; between the rivers Adur and Arun it is increased to three; and from the Arun to the borders of Hampshire it widens still more, from three to seven miles: in the south-west the quality of this land becomes stiffer; in the peninsula of Selsea the soil is a stiff clay

loam, upon a blue clay bottom; and the farmers here not having the same opportunities of marling as their brethren on the eastern side of Pagham harbour, the soil on the western side is not equal to the other in fertility.

Between this vale and the South-downs runs a vein of land, not equal in goodness to the foregoing, but admirable land for the turnip husbandry. This land is provincially called *shavy*, stony, or gravelly, the flints sometimes lying so thick as effectually to cover the ground; and it is curious to see how vegetation flourishes through such beds of stones.

The soil of the Weald, or woodland, extending from the borders of Kent almost to Chichester, is generally a very stiff loam, upon a brick-clay bottom, and that again upon sand-stone. Upon the range of hills running through the county in a north-west direction, the soil is somewhat different. It is here either sandy loam upon a grit-stone, or it is a poor black vegetable sand, on a soft clay marl. A great proportion of these hills is nothing but a poor barren sand. St. Leonard's forest contains 10,000 acres of it, and Ashdown forest 18,000 more.

The soil of Penhurst is gravelly to an indeterminate depth: at the bottom of the Earl of Ashburnham's park sand-stone is found, solid enough for building. Advancing up the hill the sand-rock is twenty-one feet in thickness, but so friable as easily to be reduced to powder. After this immediately a marl follows, in the different depths of which the iron-stone comes on regularly in all the various sorts.

Advancing northwardly from the bottom of Ashburnham park, for twelve miles at least, the strata are nearly the same, there being no material inequality of surface that does not partake of sand-stone, marl, iron-stone, and sand again at the top. It is most probably owing to sand being the general cap to the hills, that the cultivated soil of these districts is made up so largely of it; even the loamy and marly soils, after

rain, very evidently discover it in small glittering particles, which, in process of time, have been washed from their native beds.

The alternate order of sand stone and iron-stone is every-where found through the Weald, in all directions: the sand-stone, marle, and iron-stone, all dip into the hill.

Under this the various sorts of lime-stone are discovered at different depths.

The Suffex lime stone, upon trial, has been discovered to be of a better quality, both to the Maidstone and Plymouth stone; and it is now confessed, that no cement equal to it in the kingdom has been discovered.

Besides the soils already mentioned, there is a large tract of marsh-land adjacent to the sea-coast, between the eastern extremity of the South-downs and Kent. The soil is a composition of rotten vegetables, intermixed with sand and other matter, collected from the floods and filth which settle on the surface, and in different places of different depths. In Lewes-level this vegetable mould is twelve inches thick. In Pevensey-level full eight feet in thickness. Under this is a very heavy black silt, mixed with marine shells. Water-logs, or stumps of trees, of very considerable size, have been dug out of Pevensey-level; and trees, each containing a full load of timber, have been taken out of Lewes-level, when the cut for a canal was made.

The south sides of these hills are very warm, but on the summits the air is exceeding cold and sharp, and the winds have sometimes vast power.

The northern part of the county is an extensive tract of uncultivated land, but abounding in wood, stretching from Hampshire to Kent, commonly called the Weald.

Between these, that is, the Weald and the South-downs, is found some rich good land: the eastern part of the county is sand, clay, and loam.

There were formerly a great number of iron forges in the eastern part of this county, but from the dear-

ness of fuel there are but few remaining, though wood is one of the chief products of the county.

Antiquities worthy notice are, Amberley Castle near Arundel, Arundel Castle and Church, Battle Abby, Bayham Abby, Bodiam Castle, Bosenham Church, Bramber Castle, Chichester Cathedral, &c. Halnacker House, Hastings Castle, Hurstmonceaux Castle, Knap Castle, Lewes Castle, Priory, &c. Petworth House, Pevensey Castle, Shelbred Priory, Stanstead Place, Selsea Priory, Winchelsea Church, &c.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICKSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north-east by Leicestershire; on the east by Northamptonshire; on the south-east by Oxfordshire; on the south-west by Gloucestershire; on the west by Worcestershire; and on the north-west by Staffordshire: about fifty miles in length from north to south, and where broadest thirty-five from east to west.

Among the Britons it was inhabited by the Caticuchani; the Romans annexed it to the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; among the Saxons it made a part of the kingdom of Mercia: it is now in the midland circuit, the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of Lichfield and Coventry, and Worcester.

It is divided into four hundreds, besides the liberty of the city of Coventry, in which are one city, Coventry, sixteen towns, and about 780 villages. It sends six members to parliament, for the county, the city, and Warwick the county town, two each; and pays ten parts of the land-tax. Other towns are, Alcester, Atherstone, Birmingham, Bitford, Coleshill, Henley in Arden, Kenilworth, Kington, Nuneaton, Polesworth,

Rugby, Solihull, Southam, Stratford-upon-Avon, Sutton, Colefield.

The principal rivers are the Avon and the Thame. The Avon rises in Northamptonshire, passes through Warwickshire, and, separating between the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury.

Mr. Wedge, in his Agricultural View of the county, estimates the contents at 618,000 acres, of which he supposes 154,530 acres are under a constant course of tillage. In every course, consisting of two, three, or four crops, a summer fallow for turnips or wheat, well manured, is generally made.

Of these 154,530 acres, about 25,700 acres may be every year wheat; 30,000 fallow, of which half are sown with turnips or vetches; about 41,500 acres of barley, oats, and beans; and the remaining 57,330 acres in artificial grass, the greater part grazed with cattle or sheep, or perhaps 45,000 acres grazed, and the remainder mowed. About 4000 acres he allots to gardens; meadows occupy 82,000; pasture-land, 150,000; woods, rivers, canals, &c. 50,000; common fields, 57,000; and roads, waste, and commons, 120,470 acres.

The woods near Lord Aylesford's, and at Corley, have been supposed to be the highest land in the kingdom. From this elevated ridge, the water runs on one side into the Avon, and so on to the Bristol channel, from the other side into the Thame, which empties itself into the Trent and Humber at Hull. As Packington and Corley are near the centre of England, the supposition may be true, but whatever the elevation may be, the situation is not colder, nor the air more sharp, than in other parts of the county; owing, perhaps, to the vast quantity of timber and woods with which this high ground abounds, and is sheltered. There are not any fens in this county, and much of the wet and swampy lands are drained.

The soil varies much, and abounds in almost every kind, except that there are neither chalk lands nor flints found in the county; but although the soil, extending from Atherston-on-Stour, to Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Coventry, Colehill, Birmingham, and to many adjoining villages, amounting to about one fourth of the county, is chiefly a fine dry red loam, or good sand, yet in many of those parishes, strong clay, or barren sand, are more or less intermixed.

The south-east part of the county, about one fourth part of the whole, consists of good strong clay land, and other rich pastures of a mixed nature, where great numbers of fine sheep and cattle are fattened for the consumption of the country, but chiefly for the London market. In this tract also is some sand and gravel, and almost every species of lime-stone, or other cold clay land, to be found. A less proportion of land is in tillage in this division than in any other.

The north-east end of the county contains about one other fourth part, and is good strong clay and marle land, with some exceptions. This tract has a considerable quantity of land used for grazing cattle and sheep, but has much more ploughed than the south-east quarter.

The remaining one fourth, or western side of the county, is principally marle, clay, and other cold land, with some exceptions. This land is mostly in tillage, and a much smaller proportion of sheep are kept than on the other parts of the county, partly from the nature of its soil, and partly from the neglect of its occupiers in not draining.

Commerce and manufactures have been carried on to a great extent in this district: the toy and hardware trade, &c. of Birmingham and its vicinity, and the ribband and tannery trade, &c. of Coventry and its neighbourhood, are well known.

The canals that pass through this county are: one from the Wednesbury and Dudley coal and lime works to Birmingham, and from thence to Fazeley and Fradley heath, to join the Staffordshire grand trunk, from

Fazeley to Atherstone, Bedworth, and Coventry; one extending from that at Longford to Braunston and Oxford; one from Birmingham to Worcester; one branching out of the Worcester, one way to Dudley, &c. and the other way to Stratford-on-Avon; and one from Birmingham to Warwick.

There are large woods and much timber in the county of Warwick, particularly in what was formerly called the Forest of Arden, extending through a large portion of the middle part of it, which consists of almost all the different kinds of forest trees, but more especially of oak.

There are considerable coal mines in the north part of the county; they are of a sulphureous quality, but make durable fires, and sell from three pence to five pence per hundred weight at the pits. There are some medicinal springs near Rugby, and a salt spring at Leamington, a little to the east of Warwick.

Two Roman military ways cross this county, which in the conqueror's laws are called Chemini Majores; one the Watling-street, the other the Fosse-way: from Warwick there are several branches to different stations, of which there are said to have been five; as Rata, which some place at Brinklow; Benones, or Venones, now Warwick; Manduffedum, now Alcester; Pennocrucium, now Oldbury; and Tripontium, now Edgell.

The Fosse-way passes near Monks Kirby to Brinklow, thence by Chesterton, Kington, and Stratford-upon-Avon, into Gloucestershire. From Brinklow a road goes to Warwick, formed in a circle of twelve miles, to avoid a bad country or wood, as in a straight line the distance is only nine miles. A road went from Alcester to Edgell, called the Akeman-street, which probably signified only Via Lapidea, or the Roman Agger: there was a Roman fortress at the end of the hill.

Remarkable antiquities in this county are, Alcester Priory, Coventry Churches, &c. Comb Abby, Kenilworth Castle and Priory, Maxtoke Castle and Priory,

Nun-Eaton Nunnery, Tamworth Castle, Stratford-upon-Avon Church, &c. Warwick Castle, Priory, &c. Guy's Cliff, Sutton Colefield Manorhouse, Red Horse Hill, Ashton Hall and Church, Brownsover Castle, Merevale Abby, Oldbury Castle, Penley Abby, Studley Castle, Priors Allen, Priory Castle, Ravenshaw Abby, &c.

WESTMORELAND.

WESTMORELAND is an inland county, bounded on the north-west and north by Cumberland; on the east by Durham and Yorkshire; and on the south and south-west by Lancashire: about forty miles in length from north-east to south-west, and from sixteen to twenty-five in breadth.

Among the Britons it was inhabited by the Brigantes, by the Romans it was incorporated with the province of Maxima Cæsariensis; under the Saxons it made a part of the kingdom of Northumberland; and is now included in the northern circuit, the province of York.

It is divided into four wards or hundreds, in which are eight towns, and sixty-four parishes. It sends four members to parliament, viz. for the county, and Appleby, two each; and pays one part of the land-tax. Other towns are Ambleside, Brough, Burton, Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Steven, and Orton.

The principal rivers are the Eden, the Eimot, the Ken or Can, and the Lon or Lune.

The Eden rises near Askrig in Yorkshire, crosses Westmoreland and Cumberland in a north-west direction; it passes by Kirkby Steven, Appleby, Kirk Oswald, Carlisle, &c. and runs into the Irish sea a few

miles north-west from Carlisle, forming a large estuary at its mouth, called Solway Frith.

The Eimot rises in Ulleswater, and forming the boundary between Westmoreland and Cumberland, runs into the Eden about two miles north-east from Penrith. The Ken rises near Ambleside, and, passing by Kendal, runs southerly till it loses itself in the Irish sea, a few miles north-west from Lancaster.

The Lune or Lon rises near Orton, passes by Kirkby Lonsdale into Lancashire; it then runs south-west to Lancaster, and about four miles below runs into the Irish sea.

There are besides the rivers several lakes in this county; the largest of them, and indeed the largest in England, is Winander Mere, so called probably from its winding banks: it is situated partly in Cumberland.

The air is pure and healthy, but in the mountainous parts cold and piercing. The county consists of two divisions called baronies, the barony of Westmoreland, and the barony of Kendal: the former, which comprehends all the north part of the county, is an open champaign country, twenty miles in length, and fourteen in breadth; and producing good corn and grass: the barony of Kendal towards the south is very mountainous; the vallies are, however, fertile, and the hills afford pasture for sheep and cattle. There are several forests and parks, and both baronies are furnished with wood.

The rivers and lakes abound with fish, and the Char is peculiar to the river Eden, and the lakes of Winander and Ulleswater.

The mountains on the west side of the county are supposed to contain a great quantity of copper ore, with some veins of gold; but the expence of working is thought to be too great to be profitable. The chief manufactures are stockings and woollen cloth.

Traces of two military Roman ways are still visible in this county, on one of which many relics of anti-

quity have been discovered: it runs from Carlisle by Penrith, Appleby, &c. to Yorkshire, which it enters at Rear Cross near Brough, under Stanmore. The other is called the Maiden-way, and runs from Caer Vorran, a Roman station near the Picts Wall in Cumberland, to Kirkby Thore, on the bank of the Eden, north-west of Appleby: it passes by Kendal to Lancaster.

Remarkable antiquities in this county are, Appleby Castle, Askam Church, Arncliffe Tower, Ashby Church, Barton Church, Betham Church and Hall; Bowness Church, Brough Church and Castle, Brougham Castle, Castle Folds, Clayburn Church, Chilton Church, Croftby Church, Kendal Castle, &c. Green Castle, Harclay Castle, &c. Helfack Tower, Howgill Castle, King Arthur's Round Table and Castle; Kirkby Lonsdale Church, Kirkby Steven Church, Morton Church, Morland Church, Musgrave Church, Ormside Church, Orton Church, Pendragon Castle, Pyramids near Shap, Staveley Chapel, Warcop Church, Whilp Castle, &c.

WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by Gloucestershire; on the east by Berkshire and Hampshire; on the south by Dorsetshire; and on the west by Somersetshire and Gloucestershire.

Among the Britons this county was inhabited by the Belgæ; the Romans made it a part of the province of Britannia Prima; during the heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of the West Saxons; and is now comprehended in the western circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Salisbury.

Its form is oval, about fifty-four miles from north to south, and thirty-four in its greatest breadth. It is divided into twenty-nine hundreds, which contain one city, Salisbury, twenty-three towns, and about 950 villages. It sends thirty-four members to parliament, viz. for the county, the city of Salisbury, Great Bedwin, Calne, Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Downton, Heytesbury, Hindon, Ludgershall, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Old Sarum destroyed, Westbury, Wilton, and Wotton Bassett; and pays thirteen parts of the land-tax: the other towns are, Ambresbury, *Aubourn*, Bradford, Highworth, Market Lavington, Mere, Swindon, Trowbridge, and Warminster.

The principal rivers of this county are the Thames, which waters a small part on the northern extremity; the Upper and Lower Avon, the Bourn, the Willy, the Nadder, and the Kennet.

The Upper Avon rises near Devizes, and runs southward by Ambresbury, Salisbury, and Downton, soon after which it enters Hampshire; and after passing by Fordingbridge, Ringwood, and Christ Church, empties itself into Christ Church bay.

The Lower Avon rises to the north-west of Malmesbury, on the borders of Gloucestershire, passes by that town, Chippenham, and Bradford; in a southerly course; at Bradford it winds to the west and north-west, and soon after enters Somersetshire, passes by Bath, Keynsham, and Bristol, and runs into the Severn at Kingwood.

The Bourn rises near Great Bedwin, and runs into the Upper Avon on the east side of Salisbury. The Willy rises near Warminster, and runs easterly into the Upper Avon near Salisbury.

The Nadder rises near Shaftesbury, and runs into the Willy at Wilton.

The Kennet rises near Abury, and runs eastward by Marlborough, Hungerford, Newbury, and Reading: about a mile below the last town it joins the Thames.

Mr. Davis, who, with great judgment and abilities,

drew up a general view of the agriculture of the county, and transmitted it to the Board of Agriculture, divides the county into two districts, by drawing an irregular line round the foot of the chalky hills, from their entrance into the north-east part of the county from Berkshire, to the south-west extremity at Maiden Bradley, thereby including the whole of the Wiltshire downs, under the name of South Wiltshire, or, perhaps, more properly South-east Wiltshire, and the remaining part of the county North, or more properly North-west Wiltshire: and says, the natural appearance, as well as the mode of husbandry adopted in the two parts of the county, well warrant this division into South-east and North-west Wiltshire; the first comprehending the chalk hills, usually called Wiltshire-downs, whose general application is to corn-husbandry and sheep-walks; and the latter being remarkable for its rich pasture-land, on the banks of the Lower Avon and the Thames, so famous for the feeding of cattle, and still more so for the production of one of the most excellent kinds of cheese this island can boast.

South-east Wiltshire, comprehending that part of the county called Wiltshire-downs, is divided into two principal subdivisions, called Salisbury-plain and Marlborough-downs, and contains in all about 780 square miles, or nearly 500,000 acres.

The distant appearance of the whole is that of a large elevated plain, with a surface broken into numberless inequalities, and intersected by several deep vallies, formed by brooks or rivulets, chiefly rising within this district, and on which the villages, with very few exceptions, are situated.

The greatest part of the springs which rise in the part called Salisbury-plain run southward or eastward, and joining at or near Salisbury, near the south-east corner of the county, make the river called the Wiltshire or Upper Avon.

The soil of this district, though various, bears a certain similarity. The hills are chalk, with its usual

accompaniment of flint. The land on the sides of the hills, from which the flints have been washed, is usually a chalky loam, or rather a dissolved chalk (provincially called white land); the flatter parts are generally a flinty loam; and the centre of the vallies, next the rivulets, is usually a bed of broken flints, covered with the black earth washed from the hills above; and in some of these there are veins of peat, formed by the black earth, without any mixture of flints. And it necessarily follows, that those parts near the source of the rivulets, where the hills are the steepest, abound mostly with the white-land soil, and those near the junction of the rivulets, where the country is of course flattest, abound mostly with the flinty loam. The sides of the hills which have been the most washed are covered with the thinnest and poorest soil, and the level tops, which have been very little washed, or not washed at all, frequently the deepest and strongest.

But there are some very singular sand veins, running through a large portion of this district. And there are some instances of strong clays and clayey loams on the borders.

The climate of Wiltshire-downs is so well known for its coldness and keenness, as to be almost proverbial.

The sheep stock of the farmer here is an object of the greatest importance. Indeed it may be called the basis of Wiltshire-down husbandry.

The peculiar aptitude of the soil and climate to sheep, the singular use of sheep folding on arable land naturally light and loose, the necessity of making sheep the carriers of dung in situations where the distance and the steepness of the hills almost preclude any other mode of manuring, and particularly the advantages that art has given this district of getting early grass by means of their numerous watered meadows, whereby they are enabled to breed lambs both for the supply of their stock and for the market, are the principal

reasons that have contributed to give Wiltshire the high rank it has among the sheep-breeding counties.

The number of sheep kept in this district cannot be exactly ascertained; but from the best information that can be collected, it appears, that the number of lambs bred yearly is at least 150,000; and that the whole summer stock of sheep, including lambs, is little (if any) short of 500,000.

The old pig of this district, the large white long-eared pig, when kept to a proper age, well fattened with corn, and its bacon well dried with wood, got the county the character it has so long and deservedly had for good bacon. But it must be remarked, that these bacon hogs were one year and a half, and frequently two years old when killed. Age gave that firmness of flesh so desirable in bacon.

The idea that Wiltshire-downs, says Mr. Davis (and particularly Salisbury-plain), are all waste land, is so general, that few who have travelled over them, especially from Devizes to Salisbury, will believe the contrary.

But in the common accepted sense of the word waste lands, viz. land in a state of nature capable of cultivation, but of very little value in its present condition, Wiltshire-downs are undoubtedly not waste land; and although there are many inconveniences in their present mode of occupation, it will, perhaps, not be very easy to prove, that they do not produce more food, in their present hard stocked state, than they will (or at least than such lands usually do) when in a state of severalty, especially as a great proportion of them cannot be improved by tillage.

The soil of the north-west district, though not so uniform as South Wilts, may, nevertheless, be reduced to a few leading features; and those, in general, may be better defined by a description of the under soils, than by any peculiar characteristics of the top mould.

The under soil of a large proportion of it, viz. in a

direction from Cirencester to Bradford, is a loose irregular mass of that kind of flat broken stones called, in Wiltshire, corn-grate: the stones being, in some places, thin enough for slates to cover houses; in others, lying in large flat beds, fit for pavement; and in some assuming the shape and qualities of free-stone: but, in general, lying in those loose, flat, broken pieces, so well adapted to the building the dry fence walls in common use in Gloucestershire hills, and in many parts of this district, and lying usually in horizontal beds, mixed with earth.

The top soil of this rock, or rather mass of stones, is chiefly that kind of reddish, calcareous loam, mixed with irregular, flat, broken stones, usually called stone-brash.

The goodness of this soil varies very much, according to its comparative depth to the rock, and as it more or less abounds with an intervening vein of cold blue clay. This clay is of a marly appearance, but in general not sufficiently calcareous to be valuable as manure, and its presence is obvious to every traveller, by its natural and spontaneous production of oak-trees; and where this clay is not found, or where it lies very deep, the land as generally produces a great number of beautiful elms.

The north-west verge of the county, viz. from near Cirencester, by Malmesbury, and on the west side of the road from London to Bath, may be truly called the Cotswold part of Wiltshire.

Its external appearance, and internal component parts, are nearly the same with the Cotswold hills of Gloucestershire; except where the vein of clay lies so near the surface as to make it colder.

This part is, on account of the thinness and looseness of its soil, usually, and in many instances necessarily, kept in an arable state; while the adjoining land, viz. about Chippenham, and from thence southward, through Melksham and Trowbridge, which happens to have greater depth of soil, and has a pure warm rock,

without the intervening vein of cold clay, abounds in meadow, capable of grazing the largest oxen, and is, perhaps, one of the most fertile parts of the county, unless possibly the vein of gravel next described may be excepted.

There is a vein of gravel, of a most excellent small pebbly, shelly kind, and in general covered with a good depth of rich loam, which runs in a broken line from Melktham, through Chippenham to Cricklade; but its greatest body extends from Tytherton, through Christian Malford and Dantzey to Somerford, and perhaps the richest part of it is at or near Dantzey.

It is a most excellent under soil, warming and drying the top mould, and it is only to be lamented that its quantity in this district is so small. It is used for roads and walks, and when washed or screened, for drains in the cold clay lands which border upon it.

There are two considerable veins of sand in this district. They are in general red, and of a sharp, loose, gravelly texture, and of course not so fertile as the tough close sands of South Wiltshire. One of these runs from Redburn, by Seagry, Draycott, and Sutton Benger, to Langley Burrell near Chippenham. And another begins at the opposite corresponding hill at Charlcot, and runs through Bremhill to Bromham.

From this last vein there are two detached masses at Rowd and Seend to the south, and probably the detached masses appearing at different places to the north of it, viz. between Charlcot and Swindon, are parts of the same vein.

All these detached masses have a mixture of some other soils, and are generally more fertile than the principal veins. Under the sand land at Swindon lies a singular rock of stone of a most excellent quality, serving equally, in its different beds, for the purpose of building houses, paving, and covering them.

The greatest part of the residue of the soil of this district, and particularly from Highworth, by Wotton Bassett, to Clack, lies on a hard close rock, of a rough,

irregular, rustic kind of bastard lime-stone, of very little use but for the roads. The soil over this kind of stone is various, but generally cold, owing to its own retentive nature, and to the frequent intervention of a vein of clay.

Brandon forest (between Cricklade and Malmesbury), is composed of a cold iron clay to the very surface; so bad, as to be called, by way of distinction, “Brandon land,” and was never so well applied as when in its original state of wood-land.

The climate of this district is various, and though in general milder than that of the high lands in the south-east district, is nevertheless cold, and, in general, unfavourable to the purposes of early spring vegetation, owing probably to the cold retentive nature of the under soil of great part of this district.

This district is for the most part inclosed, though not entirely so, there being still a few common-fields remaining, and some commons, but no very extensive tracts of either.

The cheese of this district was for years sold in the London markets by the name of Gloucester cheese, but is now perfectly well known by the name of North Wiltshire cheese.

It was at first doubtless an imitation, and perhaps a humble one, of that made in the vale of Gloucester, but is now, in the opinion of many, at least equal, if not superior, to that of the favourite district of Gloucestershire, the hundred of Berkley.

There are in this county a great number of ancient camps, and three Roman ways, viz. the Fosse, the Ikening, and another which passed by Verlucio now Devizes. The Fosse is visible in its course from Gloucestershire to Bath: the Ikening-street, which crossed the Thames at Goring, proceeds to Old Sarum, and then to Cranbourn Chace into Dorsetshire.

Antiquities worthy notice are, Avebury, Alton Priory near Stanton Barnard, Banbury Castle near Marlborough, Bedwin Church, Bradbury Castle,

Church, and Priory, Bradenstoke Priory, Cheshelbury Priory, Clarendon House, &c. Chippenham Chapel, Devizes Castle, Harebury Hospital, Hungerford Church, Laycock Nunnery, Langford Castle, Ludgershall Castle, Malmesbury Abby and Castle, Marlborough Castle, Old Sarum, Salisbury Cathedral, Stonehenge, Wansdyke which crosses the county, Wardour Castle, Wolf Hall near Great Bodwin, &c.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by Staffordshire; on the east by Warwickshire; on the east and south-east by Gloucestershire; and on the west by Herefordshire and Shropshire: about thirty-eight miles in length, and from twenty to twenty-eight in breadth.

In the time of the Britons it was inhabited by the Cornavii; the Romans comprised it in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; during the heptarchy it belonged to Mercia; and is now included in the Oxford circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Worcester.

It is divided into seven hundreds, in which are one city, Worcester, eleven towns, and 500 villages. It sends nine members to parliament, viz. for the county, the city, and the towns of Droitwich and Evesham, two each, and one for Bewdley; and pays nine parts of the land-tax: the other towns are, Bromsgrove, Dudley, Kidderminster, Pershore, Shipston-upon-Stour, Stourbridge, Tenbury, and Upton.

The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Stour, and the Teme. The Stour rises near Stour-

bridge, and passing by Kidderminster, runs into the Severn about a mile below Bewdley.

The air is pure and healthy, and the soil fertile both in tillage and pasture, and the vallies abound in rich meadows. The vale of Evesham is a rich tract of land, remarkable for its abundant fertility in corn and orchard fruits; about Droitwich are inexhaustible salt-springs.

Antiquities observable in this county are, Bordesley Abby at Bromsgrove, Crookbarrow or Crookbury Hill, the largest barrow in England; Dudley Castle and Priory, Elmley Castle, Evesham Abby, Hagley Castle, Hartlebury Castle, Malvern Abby, &c. Pershore Church, Weely Castle near Hales Owen, Worcester Cathedral, &c.

YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE is a maritime county, and by far the largest in the kingdom, being one hundred miles from east to west, and eighty from north to south: is bounded on the north by Durham; on the east and north-east by the German sea; on the south by Lincolnshire, from which it is separated by the Humber, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire; on the south-west by Cheshire and Lancashire; and on the north-west by Westmoreland.

This county formed the most considerable part of the principality of the Brigantes among the Britons, as it did of the Roman province Maxima Cæsariensis; during the Saxon heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Northumberland; in the division by Alfred Durham and Lancashire made a part of this county; it is now in-

cluded in the northern circuit, in the province and, except a small part which belongs to the bishopric of Chester, in the diocese of York.

It is divided into three ridings, the North, the East, and the west. The word Riding seems to be a corruption of the Saxon word *ḡrīping*, which was applied to the third part of a province or county. These ridings are subdivided into twenty-six wapentakes or hundreds; of which the North riding contains twelve, the East four, and the West ten. It contains one city, York, sixty towns, and 563 parishes. It sends thirty members to parliament, viz. for the county, the city, and thirteen following boroughs, two each, viz. Aldborough, Beverly, Boroughbridge, Headon, Hull, Knaresborough, Malton, Northallerton, Pontefract, Richmond, Ripon, Scarborough, and Thirsk; and pays twenty-four parts of the land-tax. The other towns are Aberford, Askrigg, Barnsley, Bawtry, Bedale, Bradford, Bridlington, Cave, Cawood, Doncaster, Driffield, Easingwold, *Frodlingham*, Gilsborough, Halifax, Helmsley, Hornsea, Howden, Huddersfield, Hunmanby, Keighley, *Kilham*, Kirkby Moorside, Leeds, Masham, Middleham, Otley, Patrington, Pickering, Pocklington, Ripley, Rotheram, Selby, Settle, Sheffield, *Sherbourn*, Skipton, Snaith, Stockley, Tadcaster, Thorn, Tickhill, Wakefield, Weighton, Wetherby, Whitby, and Yarum.

The principal rivers are the Don, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, the Nidd, the Ure, the Swale, the Ouse, the Derwent, the Hull, the Humber, and the Tees. The Don, or Dune, supposed to be a variation of the British word *dan*, a deep channel, rises near Barnsley, on the borders of Cheshire, passes by Sheffield, Rotheram, Doncaster, and Thorn, and falls into the Aire at Snaith. The Aire, or Air, rises near Settle, passes by Leeds, Pontefract, and Snaith, soon after which it falls into the Ouse. The Calder rises in Lancashire; and, running eastwardly, passes by Wakefield, and loses itself in the Air, about four or five miles to

the north-east of that town. The Wharfe rises in the north-west part of the county, about four miles south-west from Askrigg, passes by Otley, Wetherby, and Tadcaster, and runs into the Ouse near Cawood. The Nidd rises about four miles south from Middleham, and passes by Ripley, Knaresborough, &c. and runs into the Ure, about three miles to the north of York. The Ure, Eure, Yore, or York, rises near Askrigg on the borders of Westmoreland, and passing by Middleham, Masham, Rippon, Boroughbridge, &c. to York, there receives a small river of the name of Ouse, which it then adopts, and continues till it arrives at Howden, and is joined by the Derwent, when it takes the name of Humber, and falls into the German sea at Spurnhead. The Swale rises on the borders of Westmoreland, and passing by Richmond takes a south-south-east direction till it falls into the Ure near Boroughbridge. The Derwent rises near Whitby, and falls into the Ouse near Howden. The Hull rises near Kilham, and passing by Beverley, &c. falls into the Humber at Hull, or Kingston-upon-Hull. The Tees rises in Westmoreland, a little to the north of Brough, and after passing by Bernards Castle, Yarm, Stockton, &c. runs into the German ocean, six miles north-east from Stockton.

The north riding is bounded on the north by Durham; on the north-east by the German sea; on the south-east by the east riding; on the south by the west riding, and the ainsty, or liberty of the city of York; and on the west by Westmoreland. It is eighty-three miles from east to west, and forty-seven from north to south, and contains 1,311,187 acres; of these 442,565 are uncultivated: the remainder are inclosed lands, open fields, woods, and roads. Mr. Tuke, in his *View of the agriculture of this riding*, divides it into the following districts, viz.

	Cultivat- ed acres.	Unculti- vated acres.
The coast, which contains	64,920	
Cleveland	70,444	
The Vale of York, with the Howardian hills, &c.	441,386	15,000
Ryedale, with the east and west Marishes	100,437	3435
The eastern moorlands	102,000	196,625
Western ditto	90,000	226,940
	869,187	442,000

Total quantity of the north riding 1,311,187 acres.

The district described by the term coast comprehends the cultivated land lying between the eastern moors and the German sea. It is hilly and bold, and from its situation cold and bleak; but in some of the vales, which are sheltered both from the westerly winds and the sea air, corn ripens well. The cliff of the coast is generally from fifty to 150 feet high; the foot of which is in some parts always washed by the sea, and in all parts at high tides: from this cliff the country rises very rapidly in the space of half a mile or a mile, to the height of 300 or 400 feet.

The soils are a brownish clay, a clayey loam, a loam upon a strong clay, a lightish soil upon an alum shale, a loam upon a free-stone, or, as it is here called, a greet-stone; and in some vallies west of Whitby, a deep rich loam.

The hills along the coast abound with alum shale, and works for procuring this mineral are erected in several parts of it: no other minerals have yet been found.

The fertile district of Cleveland lies on the north-west side of the eastern moors; from these it is divided by a range of cliffs, from which probably it derives its name. It is hilly, and has few fields, except near the sea, which have not a gentle slope. The climate of it, from its situation betwixt the eastern moorlands and

the sea, and from lying open on the west to the winds, from an extensive, uncultivated, and mountainous country, is cold, but the soil becomes dry and very stiff, by a long state of culture, and the frequent use of lime, bakes with the heat of the sun, and brings on harvest early.

The soil is generally a fertile clay, with some clayey loam, and fine red sandy soil.

The Vale of York has the moorlands on each side, except where it opens into Cleveland, or is separated from Ryedale by a range of hills, called the Howardian hills. The climate of those parts which are near the moors is rather cold, from their exposure to them, and increased elevation, but in other parts mild and temperate.

The soil and fertility are here extremely variable. The level land near the river Tees is generally of a rich gravelly loam.

Upon the high ground, on the west side of the road leading from Catterick to Pearce-bridge, the soil is generally strong and fertile, but in some places cold and springy: some fine hazle loam is also to be met with.

On the south side of the road leading from Greta-bridge to Catterick is much fine gravelly soil, with a considerable quantity of clay, and some peat; on the north side of Richmond a mixed loamy soil, in most places upon lime-stone.

On the east side of the road between Catterick and Pearce-bridge there is some cold thin clay, upon what is here called a moorband, which is from six inches to a foot thick, of a ferruginous ochreous appearance, probably containing much iron, and wherever found is attended with great sterility.

Swale dale, on each side of the river Swale, and between that river and the Wiske, and south of Scorton and Danby Wiske, to the junction of the Ure and Swale, is a very fertile country.

There has lately been found near Thormanby, be-

tween Easingwold and Thirsk, a bed of coal, but not of a good quality.

The range of hills, called Howardian, which runs from west to east, dividing the Vale of York from Ryedale, is high and bold; the climate, particularly of the west end, from its vicinity to the moors, and greater elevation, is cold, and the corn late in ripening.

The soil on the west end is mostly a good strong loam upon a clay mixed with cobble-stones: but on the southern side of these hills a good clay and loamy soil prevails.

Upon Gilling-moor, south of Helmsley, some pits have been sunk for coals; but the quality has proved so ordinary, and the seams so thin, as not to encourage a further search.

Ryedale, with the east and west Marishes, form one vale, Peckering-Beck dividing Ryedale from the Marishes; the surface of the lower parts of Ryedale is very flat, and a large proportion of it liable to be flooded. The climate is mild, and favourable to vegetation in an extraordinary degree.

The soil at the foot of the northern margin consists of an hazle loam, upon a clay bottom, or a deep warp upon gravel or clay; this warp, evidently washed down by the floods of many former ages, from the higher country: these are soils of extraordinary fertility; some cold clay, and yellow loamy soil, mixed with sand, of less fertility than the last, are in some places to be met with.

The eastern moorlands, a wild and extensive tract of mountains, which occupies a space of about thirty miles by fourteen or upwards, is penetrated by a number of fertile cultivated dales. The great height of these moors renders the climate extremely cold and bleak. The surface of some of the higher hills is entirely covered with large free-stones, on others large beds of peat and morass (which in many places are

very deep, frequently not to be passed, and never without danger), extend themselves to a great distance.

The minerals are coals and alum; the first of but an ordinary quality, and thin in the seam; the last of great thickness, inexhaustible in quantity.

The cultivated dales situated amongst these moors are extensive, some of them containing from five to 10,000 acres; and Estdale and Bilsdale much more: the bottoms of the vales are mostly narrow, seldom more than 200 yards; but the land is generally cultivated from half a mile to a mile up the hills, though the surface is in many places very irregular.

The climate is colder than in the country surrounding this district, yet corn will ripen very well, where sown in pretty good aspect.

Most of the dales partake, more or less, of a black moory earth upon a clay, a loam upon a clay, a sandy soil in some places, intermixed with large greet-stones, upon a shale, and a light loam upon a greet-rock; but on the eastern part of the moors, we find, in some instances, on the hill sides, a rather stiff loam upon lime-stone, and a deep sandy loam upon a whin-stone; and in the bottoms, a light loam upon gravel or free-stone.

The western moorlands are a part of that long range of mountains which extend northward from Staffordshire through Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, into Scotland. That part of it which lies within the north riding differs materially from the eastern moorlands; instead of black ling, we find many of the mountains covered with a fine sweet grass, others with extensive tracts of bent; some produce ling, but it is mostly mixed with a large portion of grass, bent, or rushes.

In the lower part of these moors is some good loamy soil, in many places a stiff loam, upon a hard blue lime-stone. The hills, covered with grass, consist, with scarce any exception, of lime-stone.

There are many lead mines upon these moors, some

of which have been, and others still are, very valuable. Coals are also got in divers parts, but they are not good.

Many of the dales which intersect these moors are very fertile, of which Wensley dale may be ranked the foremost, both for extent and fertility; the bottom of it consists of rich grazing grounds, through which the river Ure takes a very serpentine course, forming in many places beautiful cascades.

Swale dale is the next to Wensley dale in extent, but falls far short of it in beauty, the bottom being narrow, and the hills steeper than in Wensley dale, but the soil is in some parts not much inferior in fertility.

The other dales, though much smaller than those above described, are very similar to them in their soils; and several of those, whose streams empty themselves into the river Tees, are very fertile.

The dales of the western moorlands have long been famous for the manufactory of knitted stockings: agriculture not affording the inhabitants much employment, this of knitting makes up the deficiency; and they are so expert at it, that it is very common for them when walking along the roads, or in the fields, to be employed in knitting. But this ancient employment is upon the decline: since the increase of manufactures in the west riding and in Lancashire, spinning worsted has been introduced; and being a more agreeable employment to the inhabitants than knitting, it is likely the latter will, in the course of a few years, be in great measure laid aside.

In Wensley dale, in the years 1784 and 1785, three cotton-mills and a scribbling-mill were built, and a few calicoes have been made; also in the year 1793 a small-mill was erected for carding waste silk.

At Masham there is a cotton and a worsted mill; and in that neighbourhood there is a manufacture of shalloons and shags, but not very large.

Howardian hills, in which the soil and fertility vary

much, are estimated at 456,386 acres, of which 15,000 are uncultivated. Ryedale, a vally well watered by the small river Rye, which, after receiving several others, falls into the Derwent, about three miles below New Malton: the climate is mild and favourable to cultivation, and the soil generally a hazel loam: to the east and west this district is bordered by marshes. The whole of this tract is estimated at 103,972 acres, of which about 3500 are uncultivated.

The eastern moorlands is a wild tract of mountains to the south of Cleveland, thirty miles in length and fifteen in breadth, intersected by fertile vales: this tract contains 298,625 acres, above half of which are uncultivated. There are also the western moorlands, bordering on Westmoreland, containing 316,940 acres, of which only 90,000 are in a state of husbandry. On the last are several mines, and coals are found in several places, but not of a good quality. There are several tracts called dales among the mountains in this riding, remarkable for their fertility and picturesque beauty, which receive their names either from the streams that water them, as the Ryedale above mentioned, Swaledale, Coverdale, &c. or from a village, as Wensley dale, which is watered by the river Ure, &c.

The east riding comprehends the south-east part of the county, and is bounded on the north-west and north by the north riding; on the north-east and east by the German sea; on the south by the county of Lincoln, from which it is separated by the Humber, and part of the west riding; and on the west by the west riding.

This riding consists of almost every variety of soil, from a deep warp to a blowing sand. That part adjoining the sea, extending about 150 miles from the Humber to the north riding, is much exposed to the easterly winds, which blow from the sea in the spring, and are commonly of long duration: they check vegetation greatly. From the Spurn-head to Bridlington, an extent of thirty-eight miles, the shore is generally

low, and the influence of these winds is not so much felt as on the coast more northerly; the shore, for fifteen miles round Flamborough-head, is high, and behind it lies the wold part of this district, called the Yorkshire wolds, a district particularly adapted for feeding sheep; on an average thirteen miles in breadth, and thirty-seven miles in length, containing 307,840 acres, full as much elevated as this shore or cliff, and of course an exposed situation. The approach to this district on every side is by an ascent up a considerable hill or brow, except on the east side, where it is more gentle. The surface of these wolds is generally divided into extensive swells and plains, with many intervening deep dales or vallies. The soil is commonly a free and rather light loam, with a mixture of a chalky gravel, some parts are shallow; it also contains a deeper and more kindly loam, and a more light sandy mixture upon a chalk rock.

It is evident that the soil and climate of the wolds are not well adapted to the growth of wood, and very little is to be found there, some few places excepted. Many attempts have been laudably made to raise the hardier sorts, and with better success than could have been expected.

That part of the riding situated north of the wolds, extending along the rivers Hertford and Derwent, is a narrow strip at the foot of the wolds; a considerable part of it is a light sand, with variations of gravelly loam, strong loam, free loam, and clay loam.

There is but little wood in this division, except in the hedge-rows of the best land, in some patches and ornamental plantations. It is well watered; most of the townships have each a rill or small stream, which issues out of the foot of the wold hills, and empties itself into the river Derwent or Hertford.

The country extending between the river Ouse and the wold hills, and on each side of the river Derwent to Bubith, is flat, but with a few gentle swells, and a soil containing every kind of loam; a very considerable

part consists of a light sandy loam, with an open springy bottom.

The country extending between the foot of the wolds and the Ouse and Humber to Hull, is also flat; the soil consists of a stiff clay, a free and sandy loam, a small part of which is lighter than the rest, and has a springy bottom.

The country extending from Hull to within a small distance of Spurn-head, along the side of the Humber, and nearly adjoining the Patrington road, is flat; the soil generally strong, but some parts contain a greater or less mixture of sand. There is very little wood in this division, and not many springs, and the water is sometimes scarce in dry seasons, and as it is stagnant and rather brackish it is not very wholesome.

The country from the last division extending eastward between the sea and the foot of the wolds, on each side of the river Hull, is generally flat, but with many gentle swells; the soil consists of gravel, hazel earth, strong loam and clay, some parts coarse and thin, with an open bottom.

The last-mentioned division, with so much of this as lies east of the river Hull, is part of the country called Holderness.

In this country the produce of wheat is superior to its consumption, as the manufactures here are not extensive, nor the population more than necessary to carry on the cultivation and trade of this riding: its exports consists of the following articles; of a very considerable quantity of wool, nearly, if not entirely, to the amount of its whole produce; of large quantities of grain, of bacon, butter, and potatoes; of a very considerable number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. Most of the horses are bought up at York and Howden fairs, by the London dealers, who attend each fair twice a year for that purpose, and who also buy them frequently out of the stables of the country dealers. The London market takes off a small part of

the grain, and a great part of the bacon, butter, and potatoes; the remainder supplies the west riding. The pigs are bought to keep up the stock of the London distillers; the cattle, both lean and fat, are sent to York and the west riding; a great number of sheep, chiefly half fat, are bought on the wolds by the turnip graziers and farmers of the west riding.

This riding, except on the eastern coast, where Newcastle coal is used, is supplied from the west riding near Wakefield and Leeds.

Filey and Flamborough, two capital fishing towns, are situated upon this coast, and supply this riding, York, and many parts of the west riding, with the great advantage of fish.

A great number of sheep are kept upon the wolds, and in other parts of this district; most of which are of the long-woolled kind: the breed is a mixture of the old wold sort and the Lancashire, and of late has a cross of the Leicestershire.

The fleeces of the ewes, wethers, hogs or hoggits, will, upon an average, weigh from eight to ten pounds. Wethers of the second kind, when fat, will weigh at the same age from sixteen to twenty pounds, the ewes from twelve to sixteen pounds, per quarter. The fleeces of the wethers, ewes, hogs or hoggits, upon an average, will weigh from four pounds to six.

A great number of cattle and horses are bred in almost every part of the riding, and in course are of great importance. The cattle are of the short-horned kind; the oxen, at a proper age and fatted, weigh when killed from sixty to one hundred and ten stone (at the rate of fourteen pounds to the stone); cows weigh from forty to sixty stone: (the average of oxen weighs seventy, of cows forty-eight stone). Those of the largest size are bred in the eastern part of the riding.

The only manufacture in this riding, of any consequence, is at Wansford, for carpets, and spinning cotton; which works up considerable quantities of

coarse wool. In point of trade, Hull, from its situation, is the emporium not only to this riding, but to this and many other counties; and very extensive business is carried on there, which renders it of great importance to the country, both on account of the internal consumption, and the exportation of its produce, particularly horses; a great number of which, as well as of cattle, are sent to Russia.

The ainsty of the city of York is a small district extending westward from York; it is bounded by the river Ouse on the north-east, the river Wharfe on the south-west, and the river Nidd on the north-east.

The country is in general flat, with some gentle swells. The quantity of wood is considerable; chiefly scattered, or in hedge-rows. The soil in most parts consists of a thin sandy loam, or of a very strong clay loam, with the several intermediate varieties, but very seldom, if ever, on a stony bottom.

They breed some good horses, but not many cattle, and very few sheep.

There are no manufactures either here, or even in York, of extent sufficient to affect agriculture.

The west riding, situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom, is bounded on the north by the north riding; on the east by the east riding and Lincolnshire; on the south by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; and on the west by Cheshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland: ninety-five miles in length, and forty-eight in breadth: containing 1,568,000 acres of land, and 400,000 inhabitants.

The face of the country is very irregular. In the western and northern divisions of the district, a considerable portion is hilly and mountainous; but in these situations it is intersected with numerous vales, which abound in grass of the richest quality: the remainder is chiefly a flat, with no considerable hills. The whole district is almost completely inclosed with stone dikes and hedges, which are kept in the most perfect condi-

tion; and there few open fields, except where the ground is common or waste.

The nature and quality of the soil, in this extensive district, differs materially in different spots. There are all sorts, from the deep strong clay and rich fertile loam to the meanest peat earth. Vicinity to great towns, and superior culture, have, no doubt, rendered a considerable part, that was originally barren, fertile and productive. In general it may be said that a large moiety is of a quality naturally favourable to the purposes of husbandry.

The climate is, in general, moderate. In the eastern parts of the riding it is not esteemed so healthy, being subject to fogs and damps, from its low situation.

The west riding is eminent for the number of its great and navigable rivers. The Ouse, which takes this name at York, and in its course to the Humber receives all the other rivers that run through the district: the Don, or Dune, which is navigable nearly to Sheffield, and of great advantage to the trade of that neighbourhood: the Calder, which flows along the borders, betwixt this riding and Lancashire, and running east through the country, falls into the Aire, five miles beyond Wakefield: the Aire, or Air, a large river issuing from the mountain Penigent, with the aid of canals, is navigable to Leeds, Bradford, and Skipton; this river holds on a long course quite across the riding, and falls into the Don near Snaith: and the Warfe, which has its rise at the foot of the Craven hills, and after a course of more than fifty miles across the riding, keeping a great way at an equal distance of ten miles from the Aire, discharges itself into the Ouse. Besides these principal ones, there is a number of rivers of less importance.

The establishment of manufactures in the west riding has been the principal cause of its present wealth. It is difficult to ascertain the period when they were

first introduced, but there is reason to suppose it was about the beginning of the fifteenth century. Camden, in his *Britannia*, fixes the introduction of manufactures to have been during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. ; but it is probably, at least in some degree, of more ancient date.

The country chosen for carrying on these manufactures is admirably adapted to that purpose. The raw materials are abundant on every side, and coals, which are indispensably necessary, are plentiful and cheap. The ground, in the vicinity of the manufacturing towns, has, in general, been originally barren, and in many parts little better than waste ; but from the great increase of population, and the additional quantity of manure occasioned by the manufactures, the soil is now equal in value to that of places originally more fertile.

In harvest the manufacturers generally leave their looms, and assist in reaping the crop.

The west riding of Yorkshire is by far the most valuable of the three districts into which that county is divided ; and whether it is considered with respect to magnitude, fertility of soil, local advantages, manufactures, or population, it will be found deserving the most minute attention, and worthy to be ranked with any province in the kingdom.

Antiquarians reckon several Roman stations in this county ; the principal, Eboracum, now York : and three Roman roads, from the north to the south parts of England. The things most worthy notice are, Aberford Castle, Addle Church near Leeds, Alfred Castle near Leeds, Arden Nunnery, Arthington Nunnery, East Eaton Castle near Scarborough, Aulby Castle north-east of York, Aysgarth Bridge, Force, and Castle, Beverley Minster, Cardon Tower near Skipton, Colton Abby near Skipton, Colton Castle near Askrigg, Cridestone near Stanfield, Curstat Abby near Spurn-head, Cyland Abby near Easingwold, Ca-wood Castle, Clifton Abby, Comsborough Castle and

Church-yard, Coverham Abby, Crake Castle, Danby Castle, Dale Abby, Devil's Bolts at Boroughbridge, Doncaster Church, Easly Abby, Esholt Priory, Elkdale Chapel, Flamborough Castle, Fountain Abby, Gisborough Castle and Priory, Groom Stone near Stansfield, Hampole Priory, Handle Abby, Harewood Castle and Church, Harelesley Castle, Helmsley Castle, Howden Church, Hull Church, Huddersfield Castle, Jervaulx Abby, Kings Cross near Halifax, Kirklees Nunnery, Kirkman Priory, Kirkstale Abby, Knaresborough Castle, &c. Ladstone near Halifax, Lady's Chapel near Osmotherly, Laughton Church, Lingwell-Yate Church near Wakefield, Marton Abby, Merton Tower, Middleham Castle, Monk Bretton Priory, Mount Grace near Osmotherley, Mulgrave Castle, Norton Priory, Osmotherly Castle, Pontefract Castle and Church, Ravensworth Castle, Richmond Castle, Grey Friars Monastery, &c. Ringstone near Halifax, Ripley Castle, Rippen Church, Rivaulx Abby, Roch Abby, Rocking Stones near Halifax and near Warley, Rotherham Church, Sandal Castle, Sawley Abby, Scarborough Castle, &c. Selby Abby, Sheffield Church, Sheriff Hutton Castle, Skipton Castle, Skelton Castle, Slingby Abby, Sutton Church, Tadcaster Castle, Tickhill Castle and Church, Upsal Castle, Wath Priory, Watton Abby, Whitby Abby, Wickham Abby, Widkirk Church, Wilton Castle, Wensley Church and Bridge, Worlston Castle, Wressel Castle, Yeldingham Abby, York Cathedral, Castle, Gates, Churches, &c.

NORTH WALES.

ANGLESEA.

ANGLESEA is an island in the Irish sea, separated from the north-west part of the county of Caernarvon by the river Menai: about twenty-four miles from north-west to south-east, and seven from north-east to south-west. It was by the Romans called Mona, and anciently inhabited by the Ordovices; the Britons called it Ynys Dowylh, or the Shady Island, being anciently covered with woods and forests, and the chief seat of the druids. The Ordovices were a brave and warlike people, and the last that submitted to the Romans, not being conquered till the reign of Domitian, when Julius Agricola reduced the island of Anglesea, and almost the whole nation. The Ordovices are said by some to have derived their name from the words Oar-devi, which, in the British language, signify, *on the rivers of Devi*; for the country of the Ordovices, including also Caernarvonshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, was situated between the two rivers Dwy, or Dyfi, on the south, and Dee on the north. The Romans called this county Venetia, and included it in the province of Britannia Secunda. In the reign of Edward I. it became subject to England. Anglesea is now included in the circuit of North Wales, the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Bangor. It is divided into six hundreds, which contain three towns, Beaumaris, *Holywell*, and Newburgh, and seventy-four parishes. It sends two members, viz. one for the county, and one for Beaumaris.

The principal rivers are the Menai, the Brant, and the Keveny. The Menai separates the island from the main land of North Wales, and, therefore, is rather a strait of the Irish sea than a river. The Brant rises a few miles west from Beaumaris, and runs into the Menai a little to the south-east of Newburgh. The Keveny rises nearly in the middle of the island, and in a southerly course falls into the Irish sea, about three miles west from Newburgh.

The air is generally healthy, except in autumn, when fogs are frequent, which produce intermittent fevers; the soil is rugged and mountainous, yet it produces good wheat, and in the vallies are some good cattle: mill-stones and grinding-stones, red and yellow ochre, and great quantities of copper ore, are dug from the mountains. There are the remains of two Roman forts not far from Newburgh. Several cromlechs are found, and ranges of stones, in the manner of Stonehenge; and others with very ancient inscriptions, some of which are in very rude and barbarous characters.

The chief antiquities are Beaumaris Castle, Holyhead collegiate Church, Llanddwynwin Priory near Beaumaris, Llanguwalader Church near Newburgh, Penmon Priory, and St. Catherine's Castle.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

CAERNARVONSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north-west by the Menai, which separates it from the Isle of Anglesea; on the east by Denbighshire and Merionethshire; and on the south and west by the Irish sea. In the time of the Romans it was inhabited by the Ordovices; it was afterwards called Arvonias: and before the division of the country

into counties was, by the English, called the Forest of Snowdon, from the well-known mountain of that name. It is about forty-two miles in length from north-east to south-west, from ten to twenty in breadth, and about 120 in circumference. It became subject to England after the death of Llewellyn, and included in the north-west circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and bishopric of Bangor.

It is divided into seven hundreds, in which are one city, Bangor, five towns, Aberconway, Caernarvon, *Crikeith*, *Nevin*, and *Pwllhely*, and sixty-eight parishes. It sends two members to parliament, viz. for the county and town of Caernarvon, one each.

The principal rivers are the Sejongt, the Menai, and the Conway. The Sejongt rises in a lake a little to the north of Snowdon, and runs into the Menai near Caernarvon. The Conway rises in a lake called Llyn Conway, near the point where the counties of Denbigh, Merioneth, and Caernarvon, meet. Its course is short, not much above twelve miles, but it receives so many additional streams in its progress, that it is navigable for ships of burthen five miles from its head; and enters the Irish sea at Conway or Aberconway.

The face of the country is full of mountains, which towards the centre rise one above another, so as to obtain the appellation of the British Alps; the summits of many are, the greater part of the year, covered with snow; and one of the principal of them is probably on this account called Snowdon. There are many lakes, which the people of the country call llyns, their number is estimated at upwards of fifty, some of them considerable.

In the mountainous parts little corn is produced, but the inhabitants keep a great number of cattle and sheep, which, during the summer, feed very high in the mountains, guarded by the owners, who reside with them in temporary huts. The vales yield some good grafs for hay. In some of the lakes are found

the char, and other Alpine fish. Copper and lead ores have been found in various parts of the mountains, and many plants peculiar to the most elevated situations. The inhabitants of the more retired parts live in a state of the utmost simplicity, manufacturing their clothes themselves from their own flocks, and dyeing the cloth with plants gathered on the mountains.

The chief antiquities are Conway Castle, Bangor Cathedral and Palace, Caernarvon Castle, Clunokvar Abby, Crikeith Castle, Dolbarden Castle, Dolwyddellen Castle, Sinadon Castle, Dinas Braich on the top of Penmaenmaur.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

DENBIGHSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north by the Irish sea; on the north-east by Flintshire and Cheshire; on the east by Shropshire; on the south by Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire; and on the west by Caernarvonshire. At the coming of the Romans it was inhabited by the Ordovices. It is now included in the north-east circuit of Wales, in the province of Canterbury, and in the dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph. It extends about thirty-eight miles in length from north-west to south-east, and twenty in its mean breadth.

It is divided into twelve hundreds, in which are six market-towns, Abergely, Denbigh, Llangollen, Llanrwst, Ruthin, and Wrexham, and fifty-seven parishes. It sends two members to parliament, viz. for the county and the town of Denbigh, one each.

The principal rivers are the Clwyd, the Elwy, and the Dee. The Clwyd rises from a hill about five miles south-west from Ruthin, and, passing by St. Asaph,

falls into the Irish sea six miles below the city. The Elwy rises in the south-west part of the county, on the borders of Caernarvonshire, and falls into the Clwyd near St. Asaph.

The borders of the county are mountainous, and the air is generally sharp and cold, but healthy: the interior parts are more flat, and some tracts of it are pleasant and fertile, particularly the vale of Clwyd. The western part is heathy, and but thinly peopled. The chief manufactures are, hose, gloves, and flannels.

The principal antiquities are, Arthur's Round Table, Chirk Castle and Church, Denbigh Abby and Castle, Dinas Brand Castle, Gresford Church, Holt Castle, Llandisfistilio Church, Ruthin Church, Pillar of Elisag near Vale Crucis, Vale Crucis Abby, Wrexham Church.

FLINTSHIRE.

FLINTSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north by the Irish sea, and the estuary of the river Dee; on the east by Cheshire; and on the south and west by Denbighshire. This is the smallest of the Welch counties, being only about thirty-three miles in length from north-west to south-east, and nine in breadth.

It is divided into five hundreds, in which are one city, St. Asaph; five towns, *Caerwys*, *Flint*, Hawarden, Holywell, and Mold; and thirty-eight parishes. It sends two members to parliament, viz. for the county and the town of Flint, one each. In the time of the Romans, Flintshire made part of the country of the Ordovices; it is now in the north-east circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of St. Asaph, and partly in the diocese of Chester.

The principal river is the Clwyd. The air is reckoned sharp, but wholesome; the soil tolerably fertile. In the mountains are found mill-stones and lead-ore: coals are plentiful.

The chief antiquities are, Basingwerk Abby and Castle, Caer Cyrley Castle, Culo Castle, Flint Castle, Freer Castle, Hanmer Church, Hawarden Castle, Holywell Chapel and Well, Hope Castle, Rhudlan Castle and Priory, Northop Church, St. Asaph Church and Palace, Yowley Castle.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

MERIONETHSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire; on the east by Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire; on the south by Cardiganshire; and on the west by the Irish sea and Caernarvonshire: about thirty-five miles in length from north to south, and twenty-five in its mean breadth. In the time of the Romans it was inhabited by the Ordovices; it is now included in the north-west circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bangor.

It is divided into six hundreds, in which are four towns, Bala, Dinasmouthy, Dolgelly, and Harleek; and thirty-seven parishes: only one member for the county is sent to parliament.

The principal rivers are the Dee, the Desunny, the Dyffi, the Avon, and the Drwrydh. The Desunny rises about three miles south from Dolgelly, and runs in the Irish sea a little to the west of Towyn. The Dyffi rises in the western part of the county, passes by Machynlleth, &c. and runs into the Irish sea at Aberdowry. The Avon rises in a wood south-west of Bala,

passes by Dolgelly, and runs into the Irish sea a little below Barmouth. The Drwrydh rises from a lake in the north part of the county and borders of Caernarvon, and runs into the Irish sea about three miles north from Harlech.

In this county are some very considerable mountains, in particular Cader-Idris, 2910 feet above the level of the sea: and the soil in general is rocky, yielding but little corn, but considerable quantities of sheep are pastured on the sides of the mountains; and some considerable lakes abound in fish, particularly the guiniad, salmon, and trout.

The principal antiquities are, Cymner Abby, Harlech Castle, and Owen Glendower's Prison.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by Denbighshire; on the north-east and east by Shropshire; on the south-east by Radnorshire; on the south-west by Cardiganshire; and on the west by Merionethshire: it is about thirty-seven miles from north-east to south-west, and thirty-five wide. In the time of the Romans it was peopled by the Ordovices; it is now included in the north-east circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and in the several diocesses of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Hereford; and is divided into seven hundreds, which contain six market-towns, viz. Llanvyllin, Llanydloes, Machynlleth, Montgomery, Newtown, and Welch Pool, and forty-seven parishes. It sends two members to parliament, viz. for the county and town of Montgomery, one each.

The principal rivers are the Severn and the Wye. The face of the country is mountainous, where the

air is sharp and cold; but the vallies are both healthy and fertile, yielding corn and pasture in abundance. There are some lakes, which, as well as a number of small rivers, abound in fish. In the neighbourhood of Llanydloes are some mines of lead and copper. The chief manufacture of the county is flannel.

Antiquities worthy notice are, Buttington Castle, Caerfoose Castle near Newton, Delforwyn Castle, Montgomery Castle, and Powis Castle,

S O U T H W A L E S.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, an inland county, is bounded on the north and north-east by Radnorshire; on the east by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire; on the south by Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire; and on the west by Caermarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It was anciently inhabited by the Silures, and under the Romans made a part of the province of Britannia Secunda. In the year 1282 it was conquered by Edward I. and made subject to England, and formed into a county in the reign of Henry VIII. It is at present included in the south-east circuit, the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of St. David. The form is irregular, inclining to a triangle; the greatest length about forty miles, and the greatest breadth thirty-seven; and it is supposed to contain about 600,000 acres.

It is divided into six hundreds, which contain four towns, Brecknock, Builth, Crickhowel, and Hay; and sixty-one parishes: it sends two members to parlia-

ment, for the county and town of Brecknock, one each.

The principal rivers are the Usk, the Yrvon, the Honddy, and the Wye. The Usk, so called by a small variation of the British name Wytk, which signifies water, rises from a hill about six miles west from Brecknock, on the borders of Caermarthenshire, passes by Brecknock, Crickhowell, Abergavenny, Usk, Caerleon, Newport, &c. and falls into the Severn about three miles south of the last town. The Yrvon rises on the borders of Cardiganshire, and runs into the Wye near Builth. The Honddy is a small river which runs into the Usk at Brecknock.

The borders of this county, for the most part, consist of lofty mountains, with a barren soil, except where it is separated from the county of Radnor, by the river Wye, on the north. It is interspersed with hills almost throughout. In the lower part of the county the hills, and even the hills, are cultivated a considerable way up, and some of them to the top; but the higher mountains are, in general, very barren.

Brecknockshire contains about 512,000 acres, which may be divided in the following manner:

	Statute acres.
First. The good land	128,000
Second. The middling land	96,000
Third. The poor mountainous land	102,400
Fourth. The common mountains	185,600

Total contents of the county 512,000

The only branch of manufactory carried on in this county is that of stockings. These are sold at the markets around for eight pence a pair. A woman, with very close application, may card, spin, and knit four pair of these in a week: one pair of these stockings weighs near half a pound, which, at ten pence a pound, is five pence out of the eight pence; some pairs, how-

ever, weigh only seven ounces, but as some oil is requisite, we may fairly state the raw materials of each pair of stockings to be worth five pence; hence the woman has only three pence for carding, spinning, and knitting a pair of these stockings, or one shilling a week.

The number of inhabitants is estimated at 30,000.

The principal antiquities, are, Aberlenny Castle, Blaenlenny Castle, Brecknock Castle and Priory, Brwynlly's Castle on the Llweny, Crickhowel Castle, Hay Castle, St. Iltud's Hermitage, Llanthew Castle, Penkilly Castle, and Tretwar Castle.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Cardiganshire; on the east by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire; on the south by the Severn sea; and on the west by Pembrokeshire: about forty miles in length from east to west, and twenty-five from north to south. It was anciently inhabited by the Dimetæ, and under the Romans formed a part of the Britannia Secunda. It is now included in the south-west circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's.

It is divided into six hundreds, which contain six towns, Caermarthen, Kidwelly, Llandilovaur, Llandovery, Llangadock, and Newcastle in Emlyn; and eighty-seven parishes. It sends two members to parliament, viz. for the county and town of Caermarthen, one each.

The principal rivers are the Towy, the Cothy, and the Tave. The Towy rises north-east of Tregarren in Cardiganshire, crosses the county of Caermarthen,

and runs into the Severn sea about eight miles below Caermarthen: there is a sand bank at its mouth, which hinders the navigation of large vessels. The Cothy rises in Cardiganshire, and joins the Towy five miles east from Caermarthen. The Tawe rises in the west part of the county, on the borders of Pembrokehire, and runs into the Severn sea about two miles west from the mouth of the Towy.

The general surface of the county, especially in the northern and eastern parts, is mountainous. The vales are, for the most part, narrow, and the hills rise very abruptly from the skirts of small vallies, by which this district is almost every-where intersected.

The climate of Caermarthenshire differs materially in the southern and northern parts of the county. The southern parts, being open to the sea, are temperate; the frost seldom continues long, and snow lies but a short time upon the earth, unless a severe north-east wind prolongs its stay; which very seldom happens for any length of time. The northern parts are colder, owing to the extent of mountainous country lying thereabouts, on which the snows frequently lie for a considerable time.

The sheep, upon the mountains of this district, are the native stock of the country; and weigh from nine to eleven pounds a quarter when fat. The wool from a pound and a half to two pounds per sheep.

There are many mines of coals, and appearances of ancient copper mines.

The chief antiquities are, Abergwilly Church, Caer Kenin Castle, Caermarthen Castle and Priory, Green Castle near Caermarthen, Kidwelly Castle, Llaugham Castle, Llanstephen Castle, Rook Castle, and Whitland Abby near St. Clare.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a maritime county, is bounded on the north by Merionethshire; on the east by Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire, and Brecknockshire; on the south by Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire; on the west by Pembrokeshire; and on the north-west by a part of the Irish sea called Cardigan bay: about forty miles in length from north-east to south-west, and from eight to twenty-four broad. It was anciently inhabited by the Dimetæ, and under the Romans made a part of the province of Britannia Secunda: it is now included in the south-west circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David.

It is divided into five hundreds, in which are four market-towns, Aberistwyth, Cardigan, Llanbeder, and Tregarron. It sends two members to parliament, for the county and town of Cardigan one each.

The principal rivers are the Tivy, the Rydal, and the Istwyth. The Tivy, celebrated for its salmon, rises about four miles north from Tregarron, which it passes afterwards, runs by Llanbeder, and separating that county from Caermarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, runs into the Irish sea about three miles below Cardigan. The Rydal rises in Plinlimmon hill, and runs into the sea near Aberistwyth. The Istwyth rises from a hill a little to the south of Plinlimmon, and runs into the sea at Aberistwyth.

The Irish sea has made great encroachments on the coast, even within the memory of man, and tradition speaks of a well inhabited country, stretching far into the Irish channel, which has been carried off by inundations. Of an extensive tract, formerly celebrated

for a hundred towns, nothing now remains but two or three miserable villages, and a good deal of ground sown with barley, which is the regular crop without change or intermission. Sea-weed is the manure made use of, and the quality of the grain is such, that it is sent to the adjacent counties for seed corn. For more than half a century past, it is said that crops of barley have been annually taken from it, without any cause for complaining of a diminished produce.

The climate is much more mild than the midland counties of England, but more humid; at the same time less distinguished for moisture than the west of England, or the sea-coasts of Caermarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. In this part of the country snow seldom lies long: upon the whole, the climate may be said to be favourable to agriculture.

The land is, in general, owned by gentlemen from one hundred to one thousand pounds a year, and some freeholders from ten to a hundred. The farms run from twenty to three hundred acres; seldom, though sometimes, more.

The roads, both public and parochial, are pretty good, but very injudiciously carried up and down hills, which might, in some instances, have been avoided, without increasing the cost or distance. Good materials for roads are almost every-where to be found.

There are at Lleechvydd, in the neighbourhood of Cardigan, iron and tin works, established some years ago. Oats and butter are the chief articles of export.

The stock chiefly depended upon is the black cattle of the country; much improved of late years by introducing bulls and heifers from the neighbourhood of Pembroke.

There are but few sheep on the enclosed farms. Their tendency to roving is the grand objection.

Pigs, though not to be depended upon of late years for profit, make always a part of the farmer's stock. The method of disposing them is various. Some breed and rear till they are fit for English drovers; others

buy them young, and sell them nearly fat, at from a year or two years old, to the same dealers: few, in comparison, are consumed in the county; one or two of a tolerable size will satisfy a substantial farmer. There is universally amongst them an evident partiality for rooſt, or ſmoked, beef.

Barley and oats are the principal grain of the county. Wheat is likewise ſown, but in a leſs proportion than the other two.

In the mountains are mines of copper, lead, and ſilver ore.

The chief antiquities are, Aberiſtwyth Caſtle, Cardigan Caſtle and Priory, Llanbadernvawr, and Stratflower Abby.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

GLAMORGANSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Caermarthenshire and Brecknockshire; on the eaſt by Merionethſhire; and on the ſouth and weſt by the Severn ſea, or Briſtol channel: about forty-eight miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and eight to twenty-ſeven in breadth. It was anciently inhabited by the Silures, and under the Romans made a part of the province of Britannia Secunda: it is now included in the ſouth-eaſt circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Llandaff.

It is divided into ten hundreds, which contain one city, Llandaff; and eight towns, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Cowbridge, Llantriſſent, Neath, Penrice, and Swansea: and it ſends two members, that is, for the county and the town of Cardiff, one each. The principal rivers are the Rhymny, the Tawe, the Avon, the Ogmore, the Neath, the Cleddagh, and the Tavy or

Tawy. The Rhymny, Rumney, Rumpney, or Remny, rife on the borders of Brecknockfhire, takes a fouth-erly direktion, and, feparating the county of Glamorgan from that of Monmouth, falls into the Severn eaft of Cardiff. The Tave rife in Brecknockfhire, paffes a little to the weft of Caerphilly and by Llandaff, and runs into the Severn a little to the fouth of Cardiff. The Ogmore rife on the borders of Brecknockfhire, paffes by Bridge-end, and runs into the Severn about three miles fouth from Ogmore caftle, at which place it is joined by another ftream called Ewenny. The Avon rife in the centre of the county, and runs into the Severn at Aberavon. The Neath rife in Brecknockfhire, and, croffing the county of Glamorgan, falls into the Severn fea below Neath. The Cledaugh joins the Neath at a village called Llan-ylled, about a mile and a half above the town of Neath. The Tavy, or Tawy, rife in Brecknockfhire, and runs into the Severn fea at Swanfea.

The greateft part of the fea-coaft forms a femicircular fweep, the weftern extremity being formed into a narrow beak between the open channel on the one hand, and an arm running round to the Caermarthenfhire coaft on the other.

Justin, a petty prince of this country, in the reign of William Rufus, revolting from his fovereign, Rhys, and finding himfelf not a match for his power, by a rafhnefs, which he repented of when too late, invited over to his affiftance from England, by means of one Ivo, a nobleman, to whom he had married his daughter, Robert Fitz Haimon, a noble Norman, who prefently raifing troops, and affociating with him twelve knights, firft engaged and flew Rhys, and then, allured by the fertility of the country, of which he had before infured to himfelf the poffeffion in profpekt, turned his arms againft Justin himfelf, for not keeping his word with Ivo, foon difpoffeffed him of the patrimony of his anceftors, and divided the country between his own followers.

On the north and north-east sides it is very mountainous; the soils of the hills are extremely varied. In some parts they are absolute rocks, in others full of coal and iron. The surface over these mines produces plenty of fine wool. What corn grows in the county is principally between the south side of the mountains and the sea, in a spacious vale or plain, open to the latter.

The roads over the mountains are excessively steep, stony, strewed, as well as the heaths on each side of them, with stones of various sizes, detached from the rocks by the water rains.

The air on the north side is sharp, occasioned by the long continuance of the snow on the hills; but on the south side mild and temperate, improved by the sea breezes.

Such is the profusion of coal and lime-stone in this county, that lime is the general manure of it, and there is scarce a cottage that is not white-washed regularly once a week. The plenty of coal and the conveniency of exportation have brought a large copper work to Swansea.

The principal antiquities are the Castles of Caerphilly, Cardiff, Cory, Cowbridge, Dunraven, Kymfy, Llandaff, Llandewy, Llanblythian, Llanghor, Morlashe, Neath, Oystermouth, Oxwich, Penllyn, Pennarth, Penrice, Rulam, Swansea, St. Donats, Treer, Wainwoe, Wenny, and Witley; Ewenny Priory, Margam Abby, Llandaff Cathedral, Neath Abby, Llantrissant Tower, and Watch Tower at St. Donats.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

PEMBROKESHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north-east by Cardiganfhire; on the east by Caermarthenfhire; and elfewhere by the Irish fea: about thirty-five miles long from north to fouth, and twenty-nine from eaft to weft. It was anciently inhabited by the Dimetæ; and is now included in the north-weft circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocefe of St. David.

It is divided into feven hundreds, which contain one city, or bifhop's fee, St. David's; and nine towns, Fifhcard, Haverfordweft, *Killgarren*, *Milford*, *Narbeth*, *Newport*, *Pembroke*, *Tenby*, and *Wifton*.

The principal rivers are the Tivy, the Clethy, and the Dougledy. The Clethy rife in the north-eaft part of the county, and joins the Dougledy about three miles below Haverfordweft; the Dougledy rife about three miles fouth from Fifhgard, paffes by Haverfordweft; and united with the Clethy, falls into Milford haven. The Clethy derives its name from the Britifh word *gledheu*, a fword; and Dougledy from *dau gledheu*, two fwords: and the arm of the fea called, by the Englifh, Milford haven, is, by the Welch, called *Aber-dau-Gledheu*, the Haven of two Swords.

The foil of Pembrokefhire includes the extremes of both good and bad in a ftriking degree; with all the intermediate gradations. The furface of the county is, for the moft part, hilly, but not mountainous, except a ridge of hills, which runs from the coaft near Fifhgard to the borders of Caermarthenfhire; thefe hills are called the Mountains.

The county is, in general, well watered; but fome parts of the coaft are in want of water in the fummer

season; particularly where lime-stone is found at a moderate depth.

The climate is temperate. It rarely happens that frost continues with severity for any considerable time; nor does snow lie upon the ground, but generally dissolves in a day or two after it falls.

The commerce of this country is very trifling, unless we allow the exportation of corn when it is cheap, and the importation when it is dear, to be commerce.

A cotton mill near Haverfordwest, which employs about 150 people; a forge at Blackpool, and a set of iron and tin works on the Tivy.

An attempt was made a few years ago to establish a linen manufacture at Pembrokehire, by importing a number of Irish from Monaghan; and a like attempt was made to establish a Newfoundland fishery from Milford haven, neither of which succeeded. Salted butter is an article of importance.

Pembrokeshire returns three representatives to parliament, viz. for the county, and the towns of Haverfordwest and Pembroke, each one.

The chief antiquities are the Castles of Banton, Carew, Haverfordwest, Hays, Killgarran, St. Leonard near Haverfordwest, Mannorbeer, Nangle, Narbeth, Newport, Pembroke, Picton, Punch, Roch, Romans, Tenby, and Wiston; Haverfordwest Priory, Hubberstone Priory, Llanfeth Court, Nevern Church, St. David's Cathedral, College, and Palace, St. Dogmel's Priory, and the Tower at Rabbleton near Pembroke.

RADNORSHIRE.

RADNORSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north by Montgomeryshire; on the east by Shrop-

shire and Herefordshire ; on the south and south-west by Brecknockshire ; on the west by Cardiganshire ; and on the north-west by Montgomeryshire : about twenty-five miles in length from east to west, and twenty-two from north to south. It was anciently inhabited by the Silures ; and is now included in the south-east circuit, the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of Hereford and St. David.

It is divided into six hundreds, and contains four towns, Knighton, Presteign, *New Radnor*, and Rhayadergowy ; and fifty-two parishes. It sends two members to parliament, for the county and New Radnor, one each.

The principal rivers are the Wye, the Temd, and the Ithon. The Ithon rises in the north-east part of the county on the borders of Shropshire, and runs into the Wye three miles above Builth.

The eastern and southern parts of the county being tolerably level, produce some good corn ; the other parts are rude and mountainous, and chiefly devoted to the breed of cattle and sheep. The north-west angle in particular is a desert, and almost impassable. Here was the retreat of the British king, Vortigern, after his imprudent conduct in calling in the Saxons.

The principal antiquities are Cwmhir Castle, Colwen Castle, Llanbeder Castle, Offa's Dyke, and Payne's Castle.

S C O T L A N D.

THE northern part of Great Britain, beyond the Tweed, called Scotland, was once a flourishing independent kingdom: by whom it was first peopled is not clear, but most probably by the Celts and Gauls.

When the Romans held dominion over Britain, Scotland was inhabited by many different people, forming so many different states or kingdoms; as the Attacotti, Caledonii or Deucaledonii, Carenii, Carnonacæ, Cerones, Creones, Damnii, Epidii, Gadeni, Horesti, Logi, Mæatæ, Novantæ, Parisi, Picti, Selgovæ, Texali, Vacomagi, and Venicones.

The southern part, from the Clyde and the Forth, seems to have been inhabited by Britons, and afterwards by the Saxons.

The Romans had made no attempts beyond this before the year 79, when Agricola marched against the Caledonians, at that time commanded by a warlike prince named Galdus, or Galgacus. It does not appear that Agricola was actually victorious, as he did not make any advantage of his expedition, but retired back after his battle. Neither did Adrian or Severus subdue these brave highlanders. This Galdus, otherwise Corbred, is said to have been the twenty-first in lineal descent from Fergus, the founder of the Scottish monarchy.

When the Romans left Britain about the year 448, the Scots were a powerful nation, and, united with the Picts, made frequent inroads into Britain. They forced the boundary lines, drove the Britons to the very sea, and compelled them to retreat beyond the wall of Adrian.

At the death of Queen Elizabeth James VI. king of Scotland, succeeded to the crown of England, in right of descent from Henry VII. but it was not till the reign of Queen Anne that the two kingdoms were united by act of parliament.

Christianity was first preached in Scotland about the year 201, and was openly professed soon after by the king, Donald I. his queen, and several of his nobility. Episcopacy fell in Scotland with the reformation, and the established religion of the country is presbyterian, which was confirmed by the act of union.

There are four ecclesiastical courts, the kirk session, the presbytery, the provincial synod, and the general assembly.

The kirk session consists of the minister, the elders, and deacons, of each parish, who superintend the affairs of the community in religious concerns, judge matters of lesser scandal, suspend from the communion, and manage whatever relates to the public worship and the poor.

The presbytery, which consists of the ministers and elders of several parishes, who choose one of the ministers for a president or moderator. They try appeals from the kirk session, oversee the behaviour and conduct of the clergy, ordain pastors, fill up vacancies, examine and license schoolmasters and young students for probationary preachers, &c.

The provincial synod is composed of the members of several neighbouring presbyteries. They meet twice a-year to receive intelligence from other synods, who are a check upon each other, to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of the presbyteries themselves. They have likewise the power of removing a minister from one place to another.

The general assembly is the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom, which meets annually in May, and sits about ten days. A nobleman presides here as lord commissioner, representing the king.

All the members are elected annually, and the mo-

derator of last year's assembly opens the session with a sermon.

Before the revolution there were two archbishops, of St. Andrew's and Glasgow, and twelve bishops, viz. Edinburgh, Dunkeld, Dumblane, Brechin, Aberdeen, Caithness, Murray, Orkney, Ross, Argyle, Galloway, and the Isles.

Scotland is at present divided into fifteen synods, and twenty-eight presbyteries.

I. Lothian and Tweedale, which contain the presbyteries of

1	Edinburgh, in which are	-	-	22	parishes
2	Linlithgow	-	-	19	
3	Biggar	-	-	13	
4	Peebles	-	-	12	
5	Dalkeith	-	-	16	
6	Haddington	-	-	15	
7	Dunbar	-	-	10	

II. Synod of Mers, or Berwick and Tiviotdale, containing the presbyteries of

8	Dunfermline, in which are	-	-	10	parishes
9	Chirnside	-	-	12	
10	Kelso	-	-	9	
11	Jedburgh	-	-	15	
12	Lauder	-	-	10	
13	Selkirk	-	-	11	

III. Synod of Dumfries, containing the presbyteries of

14	Langholm	-	-	6	
15	Annan	-	-	8	
16	Lochmaben	-	-	13	
17	Dumfries	-	-	18	
18	Penpont	-	-	9	

IV. Synod of Galloway, containing the presbyteries of

19	Stranraer	-	-	11	parishes
20	Wigtown	-	-	10	
21	Kirkcudbright	-	-	16	

V. Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, containing the presbyteries of

22	Ayr	-	-	-	27	parishes
23	Irvine	-	-	-	17	
24	Paisley	-	-	-	17	
25	Hamilton	-	-	-	14	
26	Lanerk	-	-	-	12	
27	Glasgow	-	-	-	19	
28	Dumbarton	-	-	-	17	

VI. Synod of Perth and Stirling, containing the presbyteries of

29	Dunkeld	-	-	-	19	parishes
30	Perth	-	-	-	21	
31	Stirling	-	-	-	12	
32	Dumblane	-	-	-	12	
33	Auchterarder	-	-	-	15	

VII. Synod of Fife, containing the presbyteries of

34	Dunfermline	-	-	-	12	parishes
35	Kirkcaldie	-	-	-	15	
36	Cupar	-	-	-	19	
37	St. Andrew	-	-	-	19	

VIII. Synod of Angus or Forfar, and Merns or Kinkardine, containing the presbyteries of

38	Meikle	-	-	-	13	parishes
39	Forfar	-	-	-	12	
40	Dundee	-	-	-	16	
41	Brechine	-	-	-	16	
42	Aberbrothick	-	-	-	11	
43	Fordon	-	-	-	13	

IX. Synod of Aberdeen, containing the presbyteries of

44	Aberdeen	-	-	-	15	parishes
45	Kinkardin Oniel	-	-	-	16	
46	Alford	-	-	-	16	
47	Garioch	-	-	-	17	

48 Ellon	-	-	-	8
49 Deer	-	-	-	13
50 Turreff	-	-	-	11
51 Fordice	-	-	-	7

X. Synod of Murray, containing the presbyteries of

52 Strathbogie	-	-	-	12 parishes
53 Abernethy	-	-	-	6
54 Aberlour	-	-	-	6
55 Elgin	-	-	-	10
56 Forres	-	-	-	6
57 Inverness	-	-	-	6
58 Nairn	-	-	-	7

XI. Synod of Ross, containing the presbyteries of

59 Chanonry	-	-	-	7 parishes
60 Dingwall	-	-	-	8
61 Tain	-	-	-	9

XII. Synod of Sutherland and Caithness, containing the presbyteries of

62 Dornoch	-	-	-	9 parishes
63 Tongue	-	-	-	4
64 Caithness	-	-	-	10

XIII. Synod of Argyle, containing the presbyteries of

65 Dunoon	-	-	-	8 parishes
66 Kintyre	-	-	-	17
67 Inverary	-	-	-	6
68 Lorn	-	-	-	14
69 Mull	-	-	-	7

XIV. Synod of Glenelg, containing the presbyteries of

70 Abertarph	-	-	-	5 parishes.
71 Gairloch	-	-	-	8
72 Skye	-	-	-	8
73 Uist	-	-	-	4
74 Lewis	-	-	-	4

XV. Synod of Orkney, containing the presbyteries of				
75	Kirkwall	-	-	8 parishes
76	Cairnton	-	-	11
77	North Isles	-	-	6
78	Shetland	-	-	13

There are in this country four universities, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrew.

Scotland is supposed to derive its name from the Scotti, a Scythian tribe, who invaded and settled in it about the fourth century.

It contains about 27,794 square miles, and is everywhere surrounded by the sea, except where it is united to the English counties of Cumberland and Northumberland.

It is divided into thirty-three shires or counties, viz. Aberdeen, Ayr, Argyle, Bamff, Berwick, Bute, Caithness, Clackmannan, Cromarty, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Kircudbright, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Murray, Nairn, Orkney with Shetland, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Ross, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Sutherland, and Wigton. These counties are subdivided into sheriffdoms, stewarties, and bailiwicks.

Scotland is surrounded by a great number of islands, upwards of three hundred, but many of them are inconsiderable: the principal clusters are the Orkneys, the Shetland, and the Hebrides or Western Islands. The coast is much indented by arms of the sea called lochs, or estuaries of rivers called friths or firths, all of them abounding in fish.

The air on the mountains is sharp, and cold for the greater part of the year; but in the lower lands, and the south parts, it is more temperate.

The soil is various, and the inequalities of the ground, though not favourable to agriculture, affords beautiful and picturesque views, and the convenience in travelling is much increased by the military roads. Mineral springs are found in many places.

The principal mountains are the Grampian hills, which extend nearly the breadth of the kingdom; the Pentland hills, in Edinburghshire; and Lammermuir, which runs nearly through Berwickshire; and the Cheviot hills, on the borders of England.

The chief rivers are the Forth, the Clyde, the Tay, the Spey, and the Tweed. Besides which, Scotland contains a great number of lakes, called lochs, some of which are of great extent, and afford a great variety of enchanting views. Fir-trees abound, and oaks are in great plenty among the Highlands.

There are mines of coal, copper, and lead, with some silver among the last; and quarries which afford free-stone and lime-stone for exportation: and no country yields a greater plenty of iron.

Lapis lazuli is said to be met with in the county of Lanerk, and there are some alum mines in Banffshire and Caithness.

The manufactures of Scotland are great and important; of linen, thread, lace, muslins, variety of cotton articles, caps, stockings, and other things of wool; sugar, pottery, paper, cannon, &c.

The parliament of Scotland was formerly composed of all who held land of the crown by military service. This parliament appointed the time of its own meetings and adjournments, ordered the expenditure of the public money, raised the army, and appointed generals; annexed and alienated the revenue of the crown, and restrained grants made by the king. The king had no negative vote, nor could he declare war or make peace, or conclude any public business without the consent of parliament. He was not even trusted with the executive government.

The kings, however, through the lords of the articles, who were chosen out of the clergy, nobility, knights, and burgeses, generally had interest enough to prevent any obnoxious bills from being brought into parliament: but Charles I. found these lords themselves refractory to his wish.

Scotland, when a separate kingdom, cannot be said to have had a house of peers; the nobility, consisting of dukes, marquisses, earls, and barons, were hereditary members of parliament, but they formed no distinct house, and sat in the same room with the commons, who had the same deliberate and decisive vote with them on all public matters: a baron, though not a baron of parliament, might sit upon a lords assize in matters of life or death; nor was it necessary for the assizes or jury to be unanimous in their verdict.

The feudal customs, even at the time of the restoration, were so prevalent, and the rescue of a great criminal so much expected, that seldom more than two days passed between the sentence and execution.

By the act of union, Scotland was to send sixteen peers, as representatives of the whole body of nobility, to the house of lords, and forty-five members to the British house of commons; that is to say, thirty for the counties, Bute and Caithness choosing alternately, as do Clackmannan and Kinross; and Cromarty and Nairn; and fifteen for the royal boroughs:

The boroughs which send representatives are, 1. Edinburgh; 2. Kirkwall, with Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain; 3. Air, with Irvin, Inverary, Cambeltown, and Rothsay; 4. Banff, Elgin, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverary; 5. Pittenweem, with East and West Anstruther, Crail, and Kilrenny; 6. Dysart, with Burnt-Island, Kinghorn, and Kirkaldie; 7. Stirling, with Dunfermline, Culrofs, Innerkeithin, and Queensferry; 8. Aberdeen, with Aberbrothick, Brechin, Inverbervy, and Montrose; 9. Perth, with Coupar, Forfar, Dundee, and St. Andrews; 10. Dunbar, with North Berwick, Haddington, Jedburgh, and Lauder; 11. Kirkcudbright, with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar; 12. Glasgow, with Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen; 13. Fortrose with Inverness, Nairn, and Forres; 14. Peebles, with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Lanerk; and 15. Wigton, with Whitehorn, New Galloway, and Stranrawer.

Great uncertainty occurs in the Scotch history, by confounding parliaments with conventions : the difference was, a parliament could enact laws and levy taxes, a convention met only for the latter :

Before the union the great officers of state, belonging to the court of Scotland, were the lords high chancellor, high treasurer, privy seal, and secretary : besides these were the lord register, the lord advocate, the lord treasurer depute, and the lord justice clerk.

At the union all these offices were abolished, except the lord privy seal, the lord advocate, the lord register, and the lord justice clerk. A secretary of state has occasionally been nominated by the king for Scottish affairs, but under the same denomination as the other secretaries.

The above officers of state sat in the Scotch parliament by virtue of their offices.

The officers of the crown were, the high chamberlain, constable, admiral, and marshal ; the offices of constable and marshal were hereditary. A nobleman has still a pension as admiral ; and the office of marshal is exercised by a knight marshal.

The high offices of Scotland differed little from those of the same appellation in England : the lord register was head clerk to the parliament, convention, treasury, exchequer, and session, and keeper of all public records. He acted as teller to the parliament, and it was dangerous for any member to dispute his report of the numbers upon a division.

The office of lord advocate resembles that of the attorney-general in England, only his powers are far more extensive ; because, by the Scotch laws, he is prosecutor of all capital crimes before the justiciary, and likewise concurs in all pursuits before sovereign courts for breaches of the peace, and also in all matters civil where the king is concerned. Two solicitors are appointed by the king as assistants to the lord advocate.

The justice clerk presides in the criminal courts, while the justice general is absent.

The ancient constitution of Scotland admitted of many other offices, both of the crown and state; that of lion king at arms, or grand herald of Scotland, is still in being. It was formerly an office of great splendour and importance, insomuch that the science of heraldry was preserved there in greater purity than elsewhere in England. He was even solemnly crowned in parliament with a golden circle; and his authority, which is not the case in England in all armorial affairs, might be carried into execution by the civil law.

Representatives from the royal burghs meet annually at Edinburgh, to consult on the common interest of the whole: their powers are now considerable; but before the union they had power of making laws relating to trade, manufactures, commerce, and navigation.

The population, as ascertained by the new statistical account lately published, amounts to 1,526,492.

The nature of the succession in Scotland settling the estate on the elder brother, the younger branches generally seek their fortunes in other countries, in the army, the navy, in trade or commerce, and sometimes return home with fortunes above the elder branch of the family.

The ancient honour, or family pride, in Scotland, was produced and supported by the feudal system, and often occasioned differences, which familiarised their followers to blood and slaughter. These passions did not live in the breasts of the common people only, but were likewise authorised and cherished by their chieftains.

The peasants have their local prejudices, and their ideas are confined, but they are universally humble and submissive to their superiors; and from their infancy are taught to control their passions, and to live with economy: hence we find few instances of atrocious crimes.

Their attachment to the customs of their ancestors,

to their dress; and their food; has continued among the Scotch more complete, perhaps, than among any other Europeans: the haggis, singed sheep's head, and Scotch broth, are favourite dishes with them at home or abroad; and the tartan plaid and phelibeg are still the favourite dress of an highlander.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEENSHIRE, or MARR, is a maritime county, bounded on the north by the county of Bamff and the Frith of Murray; on the east by the German sea; on the south by the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth; and on the west by the counties of Inverness and Bamff: extending near eighty-eight miles in length from north-east to south-west, and from ten to forty in breadth. There are several subdivisions, as Marr, the ancient name of the county, to the south; Strathbogie to the west; and Buchan to the north; Garioch, Tormarton, and Alford: and contains in the whole ninety-eight parishes.

The southern and western part of the county are mountainous, and not so well inhabited as the east.

The soil, when well cultivated, is fruitful, and produces good corn: the hills abound in timber, particularly oak and fir; and the vallies afford excellent pasture. There is plenty of game, black cattle, sheep, deer, and horses. There are quarries of spotted marble, lime-stone, and slate.

The chief rivers are the Dee, the Don, the Yethan, the Ugy, and the Devon. The Dee rises in the west part of the county on the borders of Invernesshire, and, after an easterly course, runs into the sea at New

Aberdeen. The Don rises about ten miles from the Dee, and runs into the sea a little to the north of Old Aberdeen. The Yathan rises on the borders of Bamffshire, and runs into the sea fifteen miles north from Aberdeen. The Ugy rises about six miles east from Turreff, and runs into the sea near Peterhead. The Devon rises in the west part of the county, five miles west from Kildrummy, and, after a northerly course, runs into the sea near Bamff. All these rivers abound in fish, and in most of them are found muscles which contain pearls.

The principal towns are Aberdeen the capital, Old Aberdeen, the two royal boroughs of Inverary and Kintore, Frazerburgh, Old Meldrum, Peterhead, and Turreff. The principal mountains are the Scarscough, in the south-west bordering on Perthshire, one of which, from whence the rest are named, measures 3412 feet in height; Mount Battock on the borders of Kincardineshire, 3465 feet; and the Mormouth hills on the north-east coast, not far from the sea.

Great improvements have been made in this county, and before the war manufactures were advancing very rapidly.

ARGYLESHIIRE.

ARGYLESHIRE, or county of INVERARY, is a maritime county on the western coast, bounded on the north by Invernessshire; on the east by the counties of Perth, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Ayr; on the south by the Irish sea and the Frith of Clyde; and on the west by the North Atlantic: ninety miles in length from the northern boundary to the southern extremity of Kintyre, but on the east side of Loch Fine to the

Kyle, which separates it from the Isle of Bute, only fifty; the mean breadth, without including the islands, is about thirty-six. It was anciently inhabited by the Horesti, or Mountaineers, the ancient Scots, who came from Ireland, and possessed themselves of this county, Perthshire, and the islands; they are called also the northern Picts, and are the same with the Dicaledones, or Deucaledones: they are also called Hiberni, and their country Hibernia. These two counties of Argyle and Perth, with the islands, formed the kingdom of Scotland, while the rest of the country was subject to the Romans and Picts, till the whole was united under Kenneth II.

Argyleshire was formerly divided into two sheriffdoms, Argyle and Tarbert, now united into one, comprehending the divisions of Argyle Proper, Lorn, Morven, Cowall, Knapdale, and Kintyre, which are again subdivided into smaller districts. The islands of Mull, Jura, Ilay, Coll, &c. Argyle Proper occupies the centre of the county, Lorn the north-east, Morven the north-west, and separated from Lorn by Loch Linnhe; Cowall forms the south-east part of the county, bordering on the county of Dumbarton, from which it is separated by Loch Long, as it is from Argyle Proper by Loch Fine; Knapdale is situated to the south of Argyle Proper, between Loch Fine and Jura sound. Kintyre is a peninsula, extending from north to south upwards of forty miles in length, and about ten in breadth, united at the northern extremity by a narrow isthmus about a mile wide, between West Tarbert loch and East Tarbert loch.

The country is mountainous, and the inhabitants, who are called Highlanders, speak Erse, live mostly by hunting and fishing, the country abounding in game; and the numerous lakes and inlets of the sea, called lochs, abound in excellent fish. The coasts especially consist of high rocks and bleak mountains covered with heath, which feed great numbers of cattle that

generally run wild, but are excellent meat; there are likewise sheep and deer.

The principal lochs are, Loch Fine, Loch Linnhe, Loch Long, Loch Etive, Loch Sunart, &c. which are arms of the sea; Loch Awe, Loch Oich, Loch Hech, &c. which are inland lakes.

The chief towns are Inverary, from which the county is sometimes named, Dunstaffnage, Oban, and Campbeltown. There are but few rivers of consequence.

AYRSHIRE.

AYRSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north-east by the counties of Renfrew and Lanerk; on the south-east by those of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton; and on the west by the Frith of Clyde. The shape is a segment of a circle, or a triangle with its base arched. The extent from north to south fifty miles, and breadth from ten to twenty-five.

It was anciently inhabited by the Novantes, and is divided into three portions; Cunningham to the north, Kyle in the centre, and Carrick to the south, all of them fertile and well watered; this last gives title of earl to the Prince of Wales.

The principal rivers are the Garnock, Irvine, Ayr, Doon, Girvin, and Stinchar. The Garnock rises in the north part of the county about five miles north from Kilbirnie, and runs into the Irvine near its mouth. The Irvine rises in the east part of the county on the borders of Lanerkshire, and runs into the Frith of Clyde three miles below the town of Irvine. The Ayr

rises in the east part of the county, likewise on the borders of Lanerkshire, about five miles more to the south than the Irvine, and runs into the Frith of Clyde at Ayr. The Doon rises from a lake called Loch Doon, in the south-east part of the county bordering on Kirkcudbrightshire, and runs into the Frith a little to the south of Ayr. The Girvin rises near Loch Doon, and runs into the north channel of the Irish sea near Girvin. The Stinjar has but a short course, and runs into the sea at Ballantrae.

The chief towns are Ayr, Ballantrae, Girvin, Irvine, Kilmarnoch, and Saltcoats.

BAMFFSHIRE.

BAMFF, or BANFF-SHIRE, is a maritime county, bounded on the north by the Frith of Murray; on the east and south by Aberdeenshire; and on the west by Murrayshire: about fifty-five miles in length from north-east to south-west, and from twelve to eighteen broad. Part of the county is separated from the rest, and surrounded on all sides, but towards the east, which borders on the German sea, by the county of Aberdeen. This county, and part of Aberdeenshire, was anciently inhabited by the Taizali, and was in Camden's time called the county of Buchan; but part of that county is now formed into the present county of Bamff, and the remainder is now annexed to Aberdeen.

Bamffshire is subdivided into the districts of Strathdevron, Euzie, Boyne, Balvenie, Strathyla, and Strathavin.

The principal rivers are the Spey and the Devron. The Spey rises from a loch in the county of Inverness,

crosses the county of Murray, and for some miles separates that county from Bamffshire till it reaches Fochabers, three miles north of which town it falls into the Frith of Murray. The Devron rises about twenty miles south from Keith, divides the county of Bamff from that of Aberdeen, and runs into the Frith of Murray at Bamff.

The soil and productions are similar to those of Aberdeen. The chief towns are, Bamff, Cullen, Fochabers, and Keith.

BERWICKSHIRE.

BERWICKSHIRE, anciently MERS, MERCH, or MARCH, is a maritime county, bounded on the north-west by Haddingtonshire; on the north-east by the German sea; on the south by Northumberland and Roxburghshire, from both which it is separated by the Tweed, from the former wholly, from the latter in part only; and on the west by the counties of Roxburgh and Edinburgh: about thirty miles in length from east to west, and sixteen in breadth. It was anciently inhabited by a people called Ordolutæ, a branch of the Scottadeni: it was afterwards called Mers or Merch, from its being the boundary between the two kingdoms. It is now divided into Mers, Lammermuir, and Lauderdale: Mers is the southern part bordering on the Tweed, well watered by the Black and White Water, two rivers which unite, and afterwards run into the Tweed about two miles above Berwick. It is fertile, and produces plenty of corn and hay. Lammermuir is situated to the north of Mers, and is a

large tract of mountains and moors, which abound in game: it affords good pasture, but not much corn. Lauderdale, so called from the river Lauder, which runs through it from north to south, is situated to the west of the other two districts; it contains some woods, pastures, and good corn land.

The principal rivers in this county are the Tweed, the Lauder, the Black and White Water before mentioned, and the Eye. The Lauder rises in the north-west part of the county, passes by the town of Lauder, and runs into the Tweed ten miles west of Kelso. The Eye rises in Haddingtonshire, and runs into the German ocean at Eyemouth.

The chief towns are Dunse, Greenlaw, Eyemouth, Lauder, Coldstream, and Cockburnspath.

Merch or Merse formerly gave title of earls of March to the family of Dunbar, who, according to Camden, derived their origin from the famous Gospatrick, earl of Northumberland, who retired into Scotland on the Norman conquest, and was honoured with the earldom of March, and castle of Dunbar, by the then king Malcolm Canmore, whence his posterity took the name; while another branch being possessed of the barony of Hume, assumed that for their surname, which they still retain. George de Dunbar being proscribed in the reign of James I. of Scotland, the title of earl of March was conferred on the Duke of Albany, then one of the family of Stewart and Lenox; which being extinct, King William III. conferred it on William Douglas, brother to the Duke of Queensberry.

BUTESHIRE.

THE county of Bute is composed of the islands of Bute, and Arran. The centre of the island is mountainous; on a part of which called Goatfield, exceeding steep, have been found topazes and pebbles capable of being polished; fullers' earth is likewise found. There are several lochs and rivers, in which are some salmon, and many sorts of fish are plentiful on the coasts. There are five churches and several villages, but no town of consequence. The number of inhabitants is about 7000, who raise a number of cattle, sheep, and goats. The climate is severe but healthy. Some large caverns, and the remains of some ancient temples, are found on the coast.

Besides Bute and Arran some other small islands belong to this county, as Great and Little Cumbra near the coast of Ayrshire; Lamash, or Holy Island, near the east coast of Arran; and Plada near the south-east coast of Arran; Gigha, and Cara. On the Little Cumbra is a light-house.

CAITHNESS.

CAITHNESS is the most northerly county on the continent of Great Britain, and is situated on the north-west extremity of Scotland; bounded on the north, east, and south-east, by the sea; and on the west by the county of Sutherland. It is of a triangular

form, and measures about forty miles from north-east to south-west, and is from thirteen to twenty-eight broad. At the northern extremity is a place called John-a-Groat's House, from whence is a passage to the Orkney Islands. It was anciently inhabited by the Catini, from whom the present name is derived.

The principal rivers are the Wick, the Fors, the Dunbeath, and the Thurso. The Wick rises in a loch about three miles south from Thurso, and runs into the German sea a little below the town of Wick. The Fors rises in a loch called Shurvie, and runs into the sea on the north coast near Fors, about six miles west from Thurso. The Dunbeath rises near the same spot as the Fors, and runs into the German sea near Dunbeath castle, ten miles north from the Ord of Caithness. The Thurso rises from a loch called Amster about three miles from Clytheness, and runs in the sea near the town of Thurso. There are several lochs in this county, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fish.

The principal mountain is the Maiden Pap of Caithness, in the south part of the county, about 1929 feet in height.

Some people tell us they have lead, copper, and iron, in this part of Scotland; but it seems reserved for a future and more industrious age to search into it. Should a time come when these hidden treasures of the earth shall be discovered and improved, this part of Scotland would be no longer esteemed poor; for such a production would soon change the face of things, bring wealth and commerce to it, fill the harbours with ships, the towns with people; and, by consuming the provisions, occasion the soil to be cultivated, the fish cured, the cattle consumed at home, and thereby diffuse prosperity all around them.

Our writers have represented the inhabitants here wild and barbarous: they were so formerly, perhaps; but we see the Mackenzies, Macleods, Sutherlands, M'Leans, M'Donalds, Gordons, M'Kays, Macpher-

sons, M'Intoshes, and others sprung from thence, equally accomplished for the court or camp.

It must be owned here are but few towns, the people live dispersed in clans, under a kind of vassalage, submitting to their lords as their lawful monarchs, and many of them acknowledge no other; though this too is in a manner got over, and the clans are less dependent on their chiefs than they used to be, by virtue of an act of parliament made for that purpose.

Their employment is chiefly hunting for their food, though they also breed large quantities of black cattle, with which they pay their lairds, or leaders, the rent of the lands. These cattle are driven annually to England to be sold, and are bought up chiefly in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex.

The air is sharp and piercing, but mild and serene in summer. In the month of June it is so light for several nights together, that the smallest print may be read at midnight.

The coasts have many bays and capes; the interior part is mountainous, but some parts are low, and produce corn, &c. for exportation. There are but few woods, and none which yield what may be properly called timber. The mountains abound with red deer, roebucks, and black cattle; with eagles, and various kinds of game. There are several rivers and many lochs, which afford a variety of excellent fish. The small islands of Stroma and Pentland Skerries, belong to this county.

The principal towns are Thurso and Wick, from which last it is sometimes called the county of Wick.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE is a small county, bounded on the east by a small part of Fifeshire, on the south-west by Stirlingshire, from which it is separated by the Forth; and elsewhere by the county of Perth: about ten miles in extent from east to west, and eight from north to south. It was anciently a part of Caledonia.

In the northern part are some high lands, called the Ochill hills; the rest of the county is plain and generally fertile. Coal is found in great plenty; and there are several manufactures of sail-cloth and coarse linen, &c. and a good foreign trade.

The principal river is the Devon, which rises in Perthshire about three miles east from Dunblane, and, after a winding course, runs into the Forth between Stirling and Alloa. In this river is the celebrated cataract called Caldron Lin. The chief towns are Clackmannan and Alloa.

CROMARTY.

CROMARTY is a small county, bounded on the north by an inlet of the German sea, called the Frith of Cromarty; on the east by the Frith of Murray; and on the south and west by the county of Ross: about fourteen miles long, and from one to three

broad. The chief town is Cromarty. The Frith of Cromarty is the most convenient harbour in North Britain, and capable of containing all the navy of England; and so secure that mariners and geographers have dignified it with the title of *the harbour of safety*.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, or LENOX, is bounded on the north and east by Perthshire; on the north-east by Stirlingshire; on the south by Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, from which last it is separated by the Clyde; and on the west by Loch Fyne and Argyleshire. This county is narrow, and about the centre, from a direction north and south, turns off to the east; the whole length about forty miles, and the breadth in general about five, and hardly any-where exceeding seven. It was anciently inhabited by the Damnii; or, according to the opinion of some, by the Gadeni and Vacomagi.

It is full of rugged mountains, which afford pasture for kine, sheep, and goats, and afford shelter for abundance of game: the eastern part, however, bears corn.

There are several lochs, as Loch Long and Loch Gare, inlets of the Frith of Clyde, which abound in fish; and Loch Lomond, an inland lake, remarkable for its extent and picturesque beauty: most of the maps place this loch in the centre of the county, but Ainslie places it on the east side between the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling: this loch is twenty-four miles in length and eighth in breadth, and contains thirty islands great and small, three of which have churches. It has a communication with the Clyde by the river Leven, which passes by Dumbarton. In this county are twelve parishes; Dumbarton is the chief town.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

DUMFRIESSHIRE is bounded on the north by the counties of Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk; on the east by Roxburghshire and Cumberland; on the south by Solway Frith; on the south-west by the county of Kirkcudbright; and on the north-west by the county of Ayr: extending about sixty miles in length from north-west to south-east, and from ten to twenty-eight in breadth. It was anciently inhabited by the Selgovæ.

It is divided into four parts, Niddisdale, Annandale, Eskdale, and Eusdale, which take their names from the several rivers, the Nid, the Annan, the Esk, and the Eu, which run through them. The Nid rises from a mountain in the south part of Ayrshire, enters the county of Dumfries at the north-west extremity, takes a south-east direction, passes by Sanquhar, Dumfries, &c. and falls into the Solway Frith about ten miles below Dumfries. The Annan rises in the north part of the county from a well about a mile from the source of the Tweed, passes by Moffat, Annan, &c. in a course south a little east, and falls into the Solway Frith two miles below Annan. The Esk rises in the north part of the county on the borders of Selkirkshire, passes by Longholm, Longtown in Cumberland, &c. and runs into the Solway Frith eight miles north-north-west from Carlisle. The Eus, or Ewes, rises on the borders of Roxburghshire, and after a short course runs into the Esk at Longholm. These vallies are in general fertile, the rest of the county is mountainous. The principal towns are Dumfries and Annan.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID LOTHIAN, which takes its name from the capital, is bounded on the north by the Forth; on the north-east by the counties of Haddington and Berwick; on the south-west by the counties of Peebles and Lanerk; and on the north-west by the county of Linlithgow: the shape is irregular, but inclining to a triangle; the southern base measuring thirty-five miles, the north-east side twenty-five, and the north-west twenty-four; or about eighty-four in the whole circumference.

The soil is fertile, and produces the different kinds of corn, pulse, and grass, in abundance. It contains mines of coal, limestone, and black marble; and not far from Edinburgh city is a copper mine.

The principal rivers are the Almond, the Esk, the Galla, the Leith Water, and the Tyne. The Almond rises in the south-west part of the county on the borders of Lanerkshire, and runs into the Forth eight miles west Leith; for a great part of its course it separates the two counties of Linlithgow and Edinburgh. The Esk rises in Peebleshire about a mile north from Linton, passes by Dalkeith, and runs into the Forth at Musselburgh. The Galla Water rises in the south-east part of the county, crosses Selkirkshire, and runs into the Tweed two miles south-east from Galashiel. The Leith Water rises in the south-west part of the county, and runs into the Forth at the town of Leith. The Tyne rises from the Moorfoot hills in the south-east part of the county, crosses the county of Haddington, and runs into the German sea four miles west from Dunbar. The chief towns of this county are, Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Leith and Musselburgh.

FIFESHIRE.

FIFESHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north by the mouth or frith of the Tay; on the east by the German sea; on the south by the Forth; on the west by Perthshire; and on the north-west by the counties of Perth and Kinross. It was anciently a part of Caledonia, and was afterwards, like other counties, governed by a thane, which in the old Saxon language is said to signify *a servant of the king*; till Malcolm Canmore appointed Macduff, who was thane of Fife, on account of his great services, to be hereditary earl; granting to his posterity the right of placing the king in his chair at a coronation, the command of the van of the army in battle, and power to compound with a sum of money for the accidental murder of a nobleman or commoner.

The county of Fife is extremely populous and fertile; abounding with cattle, coal, iron, lime-stone; and well furnished with manufactures. The number of towns is unparalleled, for the whole shore from Crail to Culross, about forty English miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Nor are the houses of the nobility and gentry less thick in the interior parts than the towns on the coast. Numerous and valuable plantations of trees are formed in different parts of the county; those towards the coast have been much injured by the spray of the sea, while those in the interior parts flourish exceedingly.

The principal rivers are the Eden and the Leyen. The Eden rises in the north-west part of the county on the borders of Perthshire, passes by Cupar, &c. and runs into the German sea three miles north from St.

Andrews. The Leven rises from the western part of Kinrossshire, runs through Loch Leven, crosses Fifeshire, and runs into the Forth at the town of Leven. The chief towns are, Aberdour, Anstruther East and West, Bruntisland, Crail, Cupar, Dumfermline, Dyfert, Ely, Falkland, Inverkeithing, Irvin, Kilrenny, Kinghorn, Kirkaldie, Pittenweem, and St. Andrews.

FORFARSHIRE.

FORFARSHIRE, or ANGUSSHIRE, is a maritime county, bounded on the north by the county of Aberdeen; on the north-east by the county of Kincardine; on the east by the German sea; on the south by the Tay, which separates it from Fifeshire; and on the west by Perthshire: about thirty-five miles long from north to south, and twenty-eight broad.

The northern part is mountainous, but the southern is more level and the soil fertile, producing wheat and other corn, with rich meadows and pasture land. Between the ridges of the hills are fertile vallies well-watered, called glens, and taking their particular names from the rivulets that pass along them. The linen manufacture employs a great number of hands. Here are mines of lead and iron, but the chief exports are linen, corn, free-stone, and slate.

The principal rivers are the Isla or Ila, which rises from the Grampian hills in the north-west part of the county, and runs into the Tay about five miles south-south-west from Cupar. The North Esk, which rises in the north part of the county, and runs into the German sea four miles north Montrose; and the South Esk, which rises in the north part of the county, passes

by Brechin, and runs into the German sea a little below Montrose.

In the north part of the county is Mount Battock, a part of the Grampian ridge, 3465 feet above the level of the sea. The chief towns are, Aberbrothwick, Brechine, Cupar, Dundee, Forfar, and Montrose.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, is a maritime county, bounded on the north-west and north by the Frith of Forth; on the north-east by the German sea; on the south-east and south by the county of Berwick; and on the west by the county of Edinburgh: about twenty miles in length from east to west, and fourteen from north to south.

The soil is in general good, and it is well wooded: it abounds in coals and quarries of lime-stone. On the coast are several convenient harbours and fishing towns: great numbers of sheep are pastured on the hills, and along the coast abundance of rabbits are found. Salt is made in several places.

The principal river is the Tyne already mentioned. The chief towns are Dunbar, Haddington, and North Berwick.

INVERNESSSHIRE.

INVERNESSSHIRE is bounded on the north by Rossshire; on the east by the counties of Nairn, Murray, and Aberdeen; on the south by the counties of Perth and Argyle; and on the west by the sea. Exclusive of the islands, it measures ninety miles from north-east to south-west, and forty broad. It is composed of three divisions, Invernessshire Proper, Lochaber, and Badenoch; and includes several of the western islands, viz. Skye, Barra, North and South Uist, Benbecula, St. Kilda, Rona, Raza, Rum, and some others, with the Peninsula of Harris.

This county is well wooded, and contains many iron mines; the pastures feed multitudes of cattle and sheep, and the lochs and bays abound with fish; but the corn produced is trifling, and in this respect it may be called the least fertile in Scotland.

The principal river is the Spey, which rises in a small loch twelve miles south from Fort Augustus, and, crossing a part of the county of Murray in a north-east direction, runs into the Frith of Murray three miles north Fochabers; for the last twenty-five miles of its course it separates the county of Murray from that of Bamff. The lochs are numerous, and some of them considerable: among the mountains Bennevis near Fort William is the most lofty, reaching 4370 feet above the level of the sea. The chief towns are, Inverness, Fort William, or Inverlochy, and Fort Augustus.

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF INVERNESSSHIRE, FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIMES, BY JAMES WATSON, ESQ. OF THE BARR, ADVOCATE-GENERAL FOR THE COUNTY OF INVERNESSSHIRE. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1794.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or MEARNS, is a maritime county, bounded on the north-west and north by the county of Aberdeen; on the east and south-east by the German sea; and on the south-west and west by the county of Forfar: about thirty miles from north-east to south-west, and sixteen in its mean breadth. It was anciently inhabited by the Vernicones. The name of Mearns is derived from Mearn, to whom Kenneth II. gave the county as a reward for his valour. Kincardineshire is so named from an ancient town. It is tolerably level with some hills, and fertile in corn and hay. On the coast are several convenient harbours and bays.

The principal rivers are the Dee, which bounds it on the north; the North Esk, which separates it from Forfarshire; the Dye, which rises near Mount Battock and runs into the Dee; the Carron, which runs into the German sea at Stonehaven; and the Bervie, which runs into the German sea at the town so called. The chief towns are, Bervie or Inverbervie, and Stonehaven.

KINROSSSHIRE.

KINROSSSHIRE is a small county, bounded on the north and west by Perthshire; and elsewhere by the county of Fife: about ten miles long, and eight broad:

anciently a part of Caledonia. In the centre is a loch called Loch Leven, about twelve miles in circumference, which abounds in fish; in it is an island on which are the remains of a castle, where Mary, queen of Scots, was kept in prison till delivered by Douglas. The chief town is Kinross.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE is a maritime county, bounded on the north-east by the county of Dumfries; on the east and south by the Solway Frith; on the west by Wigtonshire; and on the north-west by Ayrshire; about forty-five miles in length from east to west, and from eighteen to twenty-eight broad. It was anciently inhabited by the Novantes. It is otherwise called Lower Galloway, and is divided into East and Middle Galloway, the river Ken separating between the two. The face of the country is for the most part heathy, with a few woods, yet pasturing vast multitudes of kine and sheep.

The principal rivers are the Ken, which crosses it nearly in the centre from north to south, and runs into the Solway Frith about four miles south from Kirkcudbright; the Dee, which runs into the Ken three miles south from New Galloway; the Fleet, which runs into the Solway frith ten miles west from Kirkcudbright; and the Orr, which rises in the north part of the county, and runs into the Irish sea eight miles east from Kirkcudbright. The chief town is Kirkcudbright.

LANERKSHIRE.

LANERKSHIRE, or **CLYDESDALE**, is bounded on the north by the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling; on the north-east by those of Linlithgow and Edinburgh; on the east by the county of Peebles; on the south by the county of Dumfries; and on the west by the counties of Ayr and Renfrew: about forty-five miles in length from north-west to south-east, and twenty in its mean breadth: anciently inhabited by the *Damnii*. This county is divided into three wards, called Lower, Middle, and Upper. The Lower extends about six miles round Glasgow; the Middle is about twenty-five miles long and ten broad; the Upper, which is the largest, occupies the south-east part of the county, and is thirty miles in length, and from fifteen to twenty in breadth.

The principal river is the Clyde, which rises in the south part of the county, and crosses it from south-east to north-west, passes by or near to Lanerk, Hamilton, Rutherglen, and Glasgow; soon after which it leaves Lanerkshire, and after separating the counties of Renfrew and Dumbarton reaches Grenock, where it turns to the south, and takes the name of Frith of Clyde till it mixes with the north channel of the Irish sea. There are some other streams, but they are small, as the Douglas, the Leven, the Dunton, the Netham, and the Calder, which run into the Clyde on its left side; another Calder, Cleugh, Coulter, and Crawford Waters, which run into it on the right: the Tweed rises also in this county. The form of the county has been compared to a vine leaf: the mouth of the Clyde being supposed to represent the stem, the course of the river the middle vein, and the lesser streams its lateral

branches. The river Clyde separates the county into two nearly equal parts, one called the shire of Lanerk, the other the barony of Glasgow; the one hilly, heathy, and fit for pasture, and the other level and proper for the purposes of agriculture. It abounds with mines of coal and lead, and quarries of limestone: lapis lazuli is found in many places. The chief towns are Glasgow, Hamilton, Lanerk, and Rutherglen.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, is bounded on the north by the Forth; on the south-east by the county of Edinburgh; on the south-west by Lanerkshire; and on the north-west by Stirlingshire: about sixteen miles in length from north-east to south-west, and from seven to ten broad. The soil is fertile in corn and pasture, with plenty of coals, limestone, iron, and salt; and the rivers abound with fish.

The principal rivers are the Avon, which separates it from Stirlingshire, and runs into the Forth four miles west from Burrowstones; and the Almond Water, already noticed. The chief towns are Linlithgow, Bathgate, Burrowstones, and Queensferry.

MURRAY.

MURRAY, or ELGINSHIRE, is a maritime county, bounded on the north by a bay of the German sea, called the Frith of Murray; on the east by the county of Bamff; on the south by the counties of Aberdeen and Inverness; and on the west by the counties of Inverness and Nairn: about fifty miles in length from north-east to south-west, and from eight to seventeen broad. It was anciently inhabited by the Vacomagi. It is divided into three districts, Elgin, Murray Proper, and Strathspey; Elgin occupying the north, Murray the south-west, and Strathspey the south-east on the banks of the river Spey.

The air is wholesome, and the winters milder than in any other county of the north of Scotland; the south side is mountainous, but well watered, and between the mountains are tracts of excellent pasture. The rest of the country is a plain for between twenty and thirty miles together, and the soil is by that means rendered more fruitful and rich, and the temperature of the air more softened, than in other parts of Scotland; insomuch that the harvest here and in the vale of Strathbogy, and all the country to Inverness, is observed to be more early than in Northumberland, nay, than in Derbyshire, and even some parts of the more southerly counties in England, as particularly in the east of Kent and Suffex.

The common drink in these parts is ale, and they have good French wine very cheap; but the inhabitants prefer whisky of their own extracting from ale-dregs and spices, to much richer wines than

the French ; of this they drink plentifully themselves, and are liberal of it to their friends : and a bottle of this liquor, and some cheese, will make a Murray man undertake the longest winter journeys, without wishing for any other provision.

The principal rivers are the Spey, already noticed ; the Findhorn, which rises in the county of Inverness fifteen miles east from Fort Augustus, and runs into the Frith of Murray two miles north from Forres ; and the Liffie, which rises in the south-east part of the county, and runs into the Frith of Murray five miles north-north-east from Elgin. The chief towns are Elgin and Forres.

NAIRNSHIRE.

NAIRNSHIRE is a small maritime county, bounded on the north by the Frith of Murray ; on the east and south by the county of Murray ; and on the south-west and west by the county of Inverness : the length about fifteen miles from north to south, and breadth ten. It is fertile and populous. The principal river is the Nairn, which rises in the county, and about fifteen miles south from the town of Inverness, and runs into the Frith of Murray at Nairn, which is the chief town.

ORKNEY.

ORKNEY ; this county includes the islands so called, and likewise the Shetland or Zetland islands. The Orkneys are situated only about twelve miles north

from the coast of Caithness in the northern ocean, and are computed to be thirty in number, and to occupy an area of 600 square miles, but there are only twenty-six inhabited; the rest are called Holms, and used only for pasturage: they are separated from each other by narrow straits: some are sandy, others marshy; some abound in moss, which others want; some are mountainous, others are plain: throughout the whole of these islands the tides are extremely swift and violent, which, perhaps, may be occasioned by the narrowness of the passages and channels; so that when all the rest of the sea is smooth, these tides roll with vehement billows, and run so impetuously as to produce a contrary motion in the sea adjoining to the land. This is called by the inhabitants Easter Birth, or Wester Birth, according to its course. After such an account of the violence of the tides at these islands, it would seem incredible, if it were not fully attested, that there should be any communication with the neighbouring islands; but it is certain that the inhabitants almost daily sail from island to island in small boats, called yools, and meet but with few accidents in comparison to the danger. In some places the currents run like the torrents of rapid rivers, and in other places there are smooth spots on the water's surface, surrounded with very rough billows.

The climate of these islands is far from being agreeable; for the weather is cold and moist, the winter rainy, with but little frost and snow, and the wind will sometimes blow very boisterously, and the rain come down in torrents rather than drops. In the year 1680, it has been recorded as a matter of a very unusual and extraordinary nature, that, after a violent thunder-storm, pieces of ice fell there of nearly a foot in thickness.

Historians agree in making the first inhabitants of these islands Picts, and call Orkney the ancient kingdom of the Picts. Many of the present inhabitants use the Norse language, which differs but little from the Teutonic or Pictish language, and was in general

used to the last century; but, except in Foula, where a few words are still known by the aged people, it is quite lost. The English tongue, with a Norwegian accent, is that of these islands. Others think they did not settle here till the time of Reuther, king of Scotland, when the Picts, joining with a party of the Scots, were repulsed, with the loss of their king Gethus, and many of the Picts and Scottish nobility, with great slaughter; but the invasion of the Britons at the same time constrained the Picts to fly to Orkney, where they chose for king, Gothus, their deceased sovereign's brother, till they were able to return to Lothian, and drove out the Britons. After this they flourished here, and were governed by kings of their own. This government probably subsisted till the subversion of the Pictish kingdom in Scotland, in the year 893, by Kenneth II. king of Scotland. They continued subject to that crown till the usurpation of Donald Bane, who is said to have ceded these islands and the Hebrides to Magnus, king of Norway, for his assistance, in the year 1099. The Norwegians thus got possession of these islands, and held them for 164 years, and lost them in the year 1263, by the battle of Largs, between Alexander III. king of Scotland, and Haquin, king of Norway, who died the year after, and was buried in the cathedral of Orkney. While Alexander meditated the reduction of Orkney, as he had before recovered Man and the Western Isles, Magnus, who succeeded his father on the throne of Norway, entered into a treaty with him, to surrender all his right to them for 4000 marks, and 400 marks a year; and for the better confirmation thereof, a marriage was set on foot between his son and Alexander's daughter, to be completed when the parties came to age. This Magnus was for his piety reputed a saint, and the patron of this country, where he built the cathedral church of Kirkwall, which is dedicated to him. Alexander gave Orkney to Speire, earl of Caithness, whose son was also Earl of Orkney and Shetland, and his daughter brought it by marriage to the Sinclairs, successively earls thereof. The Orkneys contain about 23,000 in-

habitants, and are divided into three presbyteries and eighteen ministries, some containing three and some four parishes, in all thirty-six parishes, and twelve inhabited isles making parts of parishes. The principal island is called Pomona, or Mainland, which is situated nearly in the centre of the rest.

The Shetland islands are situated about twenty leagues to the north-east of the Orkneys. They are reckoned to be forty-six in number, besides forty smaller called Holms, which produce pasture, and as many barren. Only one, called Shetland, or Mainland, is of any considerable size. They are included in the county of Orkney; in general rocky and barren, and many of them without inhabitants. Shetland, the principal island, otherwise called Mainland, is about seventy miles in length, but so intersected with bays, here called voes, on its coast every way, that no part of it is above five miles from the sea; some of these form safe and commodious harbours, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size.

The face of the country is covered with craggy mountains, interspersed with fertile spots and morasses; no trees are found or shrubs, except heath and juniper: the sea and voes abound in fish, and on the rocky coasts are found a variety of water-fowls and amphibious animals, such as seals and otters: the principal fish are cod, turbot, and haddock, and, especially at certain seasons, herrings, pursued by whales and other fish of prey. Of shell-fish, the chief are lobsters, oysters, and muscles. Most of the fishing banks are thirty or forty miles from the coast. On the hills are pastured some sheep of a small size, and of a ragged appearance, which yet furnish a fine sort of wool: the horses are remarkably small, and are named, from their country, shelties. A mine of copper, and another of iron, have been discovered and are wrought; and in several parts quarries of stone are found, free-stone and lime-stone. Turf and peat are the chief fuel: coals there are none. The principal fishery of the inhabitants is that of cod; the herring fishery is carried on almost

wholly by foreigners, 200 buffes from Holland, fifty from Denmark, forty from Prussia, twenty from Dunkirk, and about the same number from the Netherlands, are employed every summer in this fishery. They generally put into Bressay sound before the fishery, which, with the Dutch in particular, does not commence until the 24th of June: the Dutch formerly carried on this fishery far more extensively than now. It has been on the decline with them ever since the year 1703. They had then about 500 buffes in Shetland; under the convoy of four ships of war, commanded by an admiral; but a French fleet of six ships of war, sent out for the purpose, fell in with the Dutch ships of war, and an engagement taking place, the Dutch admiral's ship was sunk, on which the remaining three ran away, and made their escape. Whereupon the French fleet sailed for the entry of Bressay sound, sent their boats into the bay, and burned and destroyed about 400 of the Dutch fishing vessels, sparing only a number barely sufficient to carry home the crews of the whole. The annual export of kelp from the whole country does not exceed 200 tons. Doubtless more might be made; but the quantity must still be inconsiderable, the shores being steep, and the fall of water not exceeding six or seven feet of perpendicular height, even with spring tides. The ebb tides here run north, and the flood tides to the southward, unless on the north and south extremities of the country, where they run east and west; their rapidity is inconsiderable, at least when compared to that of the friths of Orkney. There is no light-house in Shetland; nor is there any chart of the country extant that can be depended on. A light-house erected on Noss, a small island east from Bressay, might be of essential service, as many ships have been lost on the east coast of Shetland, especially within these last thirty years, that such a light-house in all probability might have saved; some of the most remarkable of these are the following.— In 1775, a Liverpool ship, two men only saved out of

twenty-four. In 1776, the *Ceres*, of London, Greenland ship, was lost, with her whole crew. In 1779, a Dutch Greenland ship lost, one of the crew saved. In 1780, a Russian man-of-war, of thirty-six guns, on her way from Archangel to the Baltic, lost, and of her whole crew only five men saved. In 1786, the *Concordia*, a Danish East-India ship, with a valuable cargo, outward bound, lost, and only fifteen of her crew saved. In 1789, a Dutch Greenland ship lost, of her crew only five saved. Lerwick is the capital. The other chief islands are Bressay, Walsay, Yell, Fitlar, and Unst.

PEEBLESSHIRE.

PEEBLESSHIRE, anciently called *TWEEDALE*, is bounded on the north and north-east by the county of Edinburgh; on the east and south-east by Selkirkshire; on the south by Dumfriesshire; and on the west by Lanerkshire: twenty-eight miles long from north to south, and twenty broad: anciently inhabited by the Gadeni. The country is in general mountainous, but fertile; and the hills, covered with verdure to the summits, afford pasture to a great number of sheep and kine.

The chief rivers are the Tweed and the Lyne. The Tweed rises from several springs, called the Three Wells, in the south part of the county, and runs north a little inclining to the east till it reaches Peebles: it then runs easterly, passing by Melrofs, Kelfo, Coldstream, &c. till it runs into the German sea at Berwick. The Lyne rises in the north part of the county, passes by Linton, and runs into the Tweed two miles west Peebles. There are a few other small rivers, as

the Manor, the Letham, or Inverleithing Waters, which runs into the Tweed; and the Meggot Water, in the south part of the county, which runs into St. Mary's Loch in Selkirkshire. The chief towns are Peebles and Linton.

PERTHSHIRE.

PERTHSHIRE is bounded on the north by the counties of Inverness and Aberdeen; on the east by the counties of Forfar and Fife; on the south by the counties of Kinross, Fife, Clackmannan, and Stirling; and on the west by the counties of Argyle and Inverness: sixty-five miles in its greatest extent from east to west, and fifty from north to south: anciently a part of Caledonia. It is divided into six districts, viz. Athol, the largest, towards the north; Breadalbane, in the centre, towards the west; Stormont, to the south-east of Athol, small; Gowrie, south of Stormont, small; Strathern, east of Breadalbane; and Monteith to the south, bordering on the counties of Clackmannan, Stirling, and Dumbarton. Athol is wild and mountainous, nor can any part be called level; however, considerable tracts are fertile in corn and pasture. There are many considerable lochs which abound in fish, particularly salmon; the greater part of them discharge the waters into the Tay, which is the chief river of the county. On the borders of the county runs the great military road to the Highlands, over what are called the Black Mountains: the pass (says Mr. Pennant) is extremely narrow, between high mountains, with the Garry running beneath, in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees, forming a scene of horrible grandeur. This place is memorable for the defeat of King William's

army in 1689, and the fall of the brave viscount of Dundee, at the moment of victory : here also a body of Hessians, in 1746, made a full pause, refusing to march farther, it appearing to them as the *ne plus ultra* of habitable country.

The principal rivers are the Tay, the Forth, the Erne, the Airdle, the Tumel, the Garry, the Lyon, the Almond, the Teith, the Alland, and the Brand. The Tay rises in the western part of the county, on the borders of Argyleshire and Stirlingshire, and is first called Dochart, till at a place called Killing, fifteen miles north-west from Crief, the waters spread a mile in breadth, which is continued in a north-easterly direction fifteen miles in length, and is here called Loch Tay : it then passes by Kenmure, Logierat, Dunkeld, Kinclaven, Perth, &c. and runs into the German ocean ten miles east of Dundee. The Forth rises in the south-west part, about five or six miles east from Loch Lomond, and runs into the German ocean twenty-five miles below Leith. The Erne rises in a loch of the same name ten miles west from Crief, and runs into the Tay seven miles below Perth. The Airdle rises in the north-east part of the county, and runs into the Isla two miles north-east from Cupar. The Tumel runs from Loch Rannoch, and joins the Garry five miles south from Blair Athol. The Garry rises from Loch Garry fifteen miles west Blair Athol, and joins the Tay at Logierat. The Lyon rises from Loch Lyon on the borders of Argyleshire, and runs into the Tay two miles north-east Kenmure. The Almond rises about ten miles north-west from Crief, and runs into the Tay near Perth. The Teith rises near the north part of Loch Lomond, forms the north boundary of a district called Monteith, and runs into the Forth two miles above Stirling. The Allan passes Dumblane, and runs into the Forth between Stirling and the Teith. The Brand runs into the Tay near Dunkeld. There are many lochs which abound in fish, as Loch Rannoch, Loch Tay, Loch Erne, Loch Ly-dock, Loch Garry, Loch Lyon, &c. The Grampian

hills cross the county, and some of the mountains are very lofty; as Ben Lawers, 4015 feet; Ben Vorlick, 3300 feet; Ben Gloc, 3724 feet; Ben Ledi, 3009 feet; and Schihallion, 3564 feet, above the level of the sea. The chief towns are Perth, Crieff, Dumblane, and Dunkeld.

The country of Breadalbane has not so much as a village of ten houses; yet, from its Latinised name Albany, has often given the title of duke to some of the royal family: it is seated very near the centre of Scotland, and is alleged to be the highest ground in it; for that the rivers which rise here are said to run every way from this part, some into the eastern, and some into the western seas.

RENFREWSHIRE.

RENFREWSHIRE is bounded on the north by the county of Dumbarton, from which it is separated by the Clyde; on the north-east and east by the county of Lanerk; on the south-west by the county of Ayr; and on the west by the Frith of Clyde: twenty-five miles long from east to west, and from six to ten in breadth.

The air is wholesome, and the land fertile and well cultivated, especially on the borders of the Clyde; the southern parts are not so fertile. This county was formerly a part of Lanerkshire, and a barony belonging to the family of Stuart before they were raised to the throne of Scotland, and at present gives title of baron to the Prince of Wales.

The principal rivers besides the Clyde are the Black and White Cart, and the Crief, all which unite in one stream near Renfrew, and soon after fall into the Clyde. The chief towns are Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow.

ROSSSHIRE.

ROSSSHIRE is bounded on the north by the county of Sutherland; on the east by the Frith of Murray; on the south by the county of Inverness; and on the west by the sea. The form is irregular, approaching to a triangle, the longest side to the south-east, joining Invernesshire, being eighty-six miles, the other two about sixty each: the sea-coast is much indented by lochs: anciently inhabited by the Cantæ. It is composed of several divisions, viz. Goygach, Groinard, Garelock, Applecrofs, Kintail on the coast, and Ardros inland to the east of Groinard.

On the north-west part of the county it is desolate and dreary, nothing is here seen as far as the eye can reach but vast piles of rocky mountains, with summits broken, serrated, and aspiring into every form, some of which are always covered with snow. But, amid these, the most striking object is an entire mountain of whitish marble, so extensive, smooth, glossy, and even, as to appear like an enormous sheet of ice. On the east side it is fruitful in corn, fruit, and herbs, abounds in pastures; and woods of fir of great extent. It feeds great numbers of black cattle, horses, goats, and deer, has abundance of land and sea fowl, and is well supplied with fish from the rivers and coast; several extensive lochs and bays are found on the coasts, which abound with herrings. The principal towns are Tain, Dingwall, and Fortrose. The island of Lewes is included in this county.

The chief rivers are the Bealey, the Connon Water, and the Avon Ainoch. The Bealey is formed by the union of several streams, and runs into Loch Bealey, and from thence to Murray Frith. The Connon

Water runs into the Frith of Cromarty at Dingwall. The Avon Ainoch runs into the Shin five miles above Dornoch Frith. The principal mountain is Ben Wyvis, ten miles north Dingwall, 3720 feet in height.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

ROXBURGHSHIRE is bounded on the north by Berwickshire; on the east by Northumberland; on the south-east by Cumberland; south-west by Dumfriesshire; and on the north-west by Selkirkshire: and extends from north-east to south-west thirty-five miles, and from north-west to south-east about eighteen in its mean breadth, but in the part north of Melrofs it measures twenty-five: anciently inhabited by the Gadeni. This country is also called Tiviotdale, from the river Tiviot, which rises in the south-west part, and passes through the middle of the county from south to north, and at Kelso it runs into the Tweed.

The soil is generally fertile in corn, and affords good pasture to sheep, horses, and black cattle. The boundary towards England is a range of lofty mountains, in many places impassable: there is plenty of lime-stone and free-stone.

The principal rivers besides the Tiviot above mentioned, are the Liddle Water, which rises about twelve miles south from Hawick, and runs into the Esk on the borders of Cumberland five miles north from Longtown; the vally through which it runs is called Liddeisdale: the Ale, which runs into the Tiviot opposite Jedburgh; the Jed, which runs into the Tiviot near Jedburgh; and some other small streams. The chief towns are Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, and Melrofs.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

SELKIRKSHIRE, called also the Sheriffdom of ETTRICK FOREST, is bounded on the north and north-west by Peebleshire; on the north-east by the county of Edinburgh; on the east and south-east by Roxburghshire; on the south by Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire; and on the west by Dumfriesshire: the extent from north-east to south-west is about twenty-five miles, and the breadth from six to fifteen: anciently inhabited by the Gadeni.

The country is in general hilly, but affords good pasture. It is well watered by the Etrick, which rises in the south-west extremity, and crosses the county in a north-east direction, till it joins the Tweed about five miles north from Selkirk. It was from an extensive forest on the banks of this river that the county received its name.

The other rivers are the Tweed, the Yarrow, and the Gala. The Yarrow rises from a lake called St. Mary's Loch on the borders of Peebleshire, and joins the Etrick three miles above Selkirk. The Tweed and Gala have been noticed before. The principal towns are Selkirk and Galashiels.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

STIRLING, or STRIVELING, is bounded on the north by Perthshire; on the north-east by the Forth, which separates it from Clackmannanshire; on the south-east by the county of Linlithgow; on the south by the counties of Lanerk and Dumbarton; and on the west by Loch Lomond, which separates it from the county of Dumbarton: about forty-five miles from east to west, and ten from north to south. It was anciently inhabited, according to some, by the Damnii, but according to others by the Gadeni.

That part of the country which borders the Clyde is fertile in corn and pasture, and abounds in coals. The southern parts are mountainous and less fertile.

The principal rivers are the Forth and the Carron. The Forth rises from a loch in the south-west part of Perthshire, and runs into the German ocean between the counties of Haddington and Fife: the broad channel formed at its mouth is called the Frith (from *fretum*) of Forth. The Carron rises about ten miles south-west from Stirling, and runs into the Forth two miles east from the Carron works. Besides the rivers, there is a navigable canal, from the Forth to the Clyde, which crosses this county: it opens into the Forth near the mouth of the Carron, and into the Clyde nearly opposite Renfrew. The chief towns of Stirlingshire are Stirling and Falkirk.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE is bounded on the west and north by the sea; on the east by Caithnessshire and the Frith of Dornoch; and on the south-west by Rossshire: fifty-five miles long from north-west to south-east, and forty-five in its broadest part. It was anciently inhabited by the Carenii. It is usually divided into Strathnaver and Sutherland Proper; the former containing the northern, the latter the southern parts. It has three remarkable forests, besides abundance of other woods, which afford pleasant hunting and fowling. One sort of bird is peculiar to the county, called knug, which resembles a parrot, and digs its nest in the trunks of oak with its beak. There are about sixty lakes in this county; the greatest is Loch Shin fourteen miles in length: in many of them are islands, very pleasant for summer habitations. In the Isle of Brora the Earl of Sutherland has an house, which he makes use of when he comes to hunt deer, which abound in it: and in some of the lakes and rivers of this county, as well as in the rivers of Aberdeen and Ross, are found pearls of great value. In short, this shire so abounds with lakes, rivers, and bays, that there is scarce a farm in the whole county but is washed either with fresh or salt water, so that the inhabitants have store of fish and fowl. The bear, or big, in this county is reckoned excellent. It has also silver mines, and excellent iron mines, coal mines, and quarries of free-stone, but much neglected. It has many commodious harbours for ships to export its commodities, which are cod, salmon, salt beef, wool, skins, hides, tallow, butter, cheese, &c. The bays and coasts also abound with seals, have sometimes whales, and shell-fish of all sorts. It is full of mountains, in which are found quarries of marble, free-stone, slate, and lime-

stone; and between the mountains are vallies which afford good pasture for cattle. In the woodlands is plenty of game.

The principal rivers are the Durness, Strathmore, Naver, Armisdale, Avon Strathy, Strath Fleet, and Shin. The Durness rises from Loch Dinar near the south-west part of the county, and runs into the North sea between Cape Wrath and Farout head, forming a bay at its mouth. The Strathmore rises about six miles east from Durness, and runs into the sea at Loch Errol, passing through a lake called Loch Hope near its mouth. The Naver rises twenty miles north-west from Dornoch, and runs in the North sea ten miles south-west Strathy head. The Armisdale runs into the sea four miles south-west Strathy head. The Avon Strathy rises twenty-five miles north Dornoch, passes through two small lakes, Loch Bwy and Loch Strathy, and runs into the North sea two miles south-east Strathy head. The Strathy Fleet runs south-east into the Frith of Dornoch six miles north from Dornoch. The Shin rises in the south-west part of the county, expands into a lake fifteen miles long, and one and a half broad, called Loch Shin, and loses its name in the Frith of Dornoch, fifteen miles north-west from Dornoch town.

Dornoch is the chief town, whence it is sometimes called the shire of Dornoch.

WIGTONSHIRE.

WIGTONSHIRE is bounded on the north by the sea and the county of Ayr; on the east by the county of Kirkcudbright and the bay of Wigton; and on the south and west by the Irish sea: being about thirty miles long from east to west, and twenty-eight from north to south; but much indented by Loch Ryan on the north, and Glenluce bay to the south. It was anciently inhabited by the Novantes, and is sometimes called Upper Galloway and West Galloway.

The face of the country is hilly, and the soil better adapted for pasture than corn. Most of the inhabitants are employed in fishing, both in the sea and the lochs on the coast. It has several good harbours.

The principal towns are, Wigton, Glenluce, Port Patrick, Stranrawer, and Whitehorn.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

OF

LONDON, WESTMINSTER, AND SOUTHWARK.

AS London is the centre from which all the grand routs branch off to the extreme parts of the kingdom, it has been thought right to speak of this great capital at large, with Westminster and Southwark, before we begin our journeys.

LONDON, according to Camden, derived its name from the British words *Llbrwn*, a wood, and *Dinas*, a town; by which etymology of the word, London signifies a town in a wood, which agrees with the manner in which the Britons formed their towns, by building them in the midst of woods, and fencing them with trees cut down: but lest this derivation should not please, the same learned writer gives another, from the British word *Lhong*, a ship, and *Dinas*, a city, and then the word London will signify a city or harbour for ships; and, indeed, it has been supposed by many learned authors, that, before Cæsar's time, London was the ancient emporium or mart of the British trade with the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Gauls.

Maitland supposes London to have been first founded by Ostorius Scapula, about the year 49, as a Roman colony, to keep the Britons in awe, and secure the allies of Rome. In the reign of Nero, it had become a place of opulence, being well situated for com-

merce, and under the protection of the Romans. Suetonius, when he returned from Mona, marched through the British territories, to secure this important station; but being too large to be defended by his army, which consisted only of 10,000 men, he was compelled to abandon it to the fury of Boadicea, who set the city on fire, and put all the inhabitants to the sword, without respect to age or sex. London soon recovered from this dreadful catastrophe, and, in a few years, increased in the number of its inhabitants, its trade, and buildings, and was made a prefecture by the Romans, in imitation of Rome itself.

When the city wall was first erected, is uncertain; some ascribing this work to Constantine the Great, others to his mother, Helena; and others, again, to Valentinian, about the year 368. This wall was composed alternately of layers of flat Roman brick, and rag-stones, and had many lofty towers; those on the land side were fifteen in number.

During the Saxon heptarchy, London was the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Saxons, governed by a portreve, that is, a governor or guardian of a port.

That christianity had been introduced early into this country, is most certain, and Restitutus, bishop of London, is noticed as being at the council of Arles, in the year 314; yet paganism seems to have prevailed till Augustine the monk came into England to preach the gospel, who was promoted to the see of Canterbury, and in the year 604 consecrated Mellitus bishop of London, for whom a cathedral church was built, dedicated to St. Paul, by Ethelbert, king of Kent.

London frequently suffered by fires, and was twice plundered by the Danes; the last time, they transported an army, in 350 ships, up the Thames, and, landing near London, soon reduced and plundered it; when, looking upon it as a convenient fortress, whence they might invade the kingdom of Wessex, they made it a place of arms, and left in it a considerable garrison: but the wise and brave Alfred recovered the

city, drove out the invaders, and then not only repaired the walls and towers, but embellished the city.

The city having no bridge, the citizens crossed the Thames at that time by means of ferries; but between the years 993 and 1016 a wooden bridge was erected, in the reign of Ethelred, and in the last-mentioned year Canute, king of Denmark, sailed up the river, in order to plunder the city; and, finding that he could not pass the bridge with his ships, caused a canal to be cut through the marshes, on the south side of the river, by which means, Canute brought his ships to the west of London bridge, and attacked the city on all sides. However, the citizens exerting themselves with extraordinary bravery, he was repulsed, with considerable loss, and obliged to raise the siege. Yet he afterwards renewed it with greater vigour than before, but with no better success. At last a peace was concluded between King Edmund and Canute, by which the kingdom was divided between them; when Mercia, of which London was the capital, falling to Canute's share, the city submitted; and Edmund dying a few months after, Canute became sole monarch of England.

The Londoners submitting to William the Conqueror, he, in the year 1067, granted them his first charter, in their own language. In 1077, by a casual fire, great part of it was laid in ashes; and about two years after the conqueror caused the tower of London to be erected, to keep the citizens in awe. Besides the first charter, William afterwards granted them another; but London obtained one much more extensive from Henry I. by which the county of Middlesex was added to their jurisdiction, on paying the quit rent of 300*l.* a year; with a power of appointing not only a sheriff, but a justiciary, from among themselves.

Before this, London seems to have been entirely subject to the will of the king. But the liberties of the citizens being now guarded by so strong a fence, they

endeavoured to secure their customs, by converting them into written laws; and the several bodies, professing the arts and mysteries of trade and manufacture, which had hitherto been kept up by prescription only, were now strengthened, by established companies. The king, however, reserved to himself the power of appointing the portreve, or chief officer.

Upon the death of Henry I. the citizens assisted King Stephen in his endeavours to obtain the crown, and in 1135 received him into the city.

In the year 1139 the citizens purchased of King Stephen the right of choosing their own sheriffs.

King Henry II. granted the citizens a charter, which confirmed their liberties and immunities.

The second of September, 1189, the day preceding the coronation of Richard I. surnamed Cœur de Lion, was remarkable for a dreadful massacre of the Jews. In the year 1197 the citizens purchased of King Richard a charter, for 15,000 marks, the conservancy of the river Thames, with a power of removing weirs, and other obstructions.

In 1207 Henry Fitz-Alwyn took the title of mayor, instead of custos and bailiff, under which names he had held that dignity for twenty years successively. In the year 1211 the citizens began to encompass the wall with a deep ditch, 200 feet wide.

About this time, the forest of Middlesex being disforested, the citizens obtained an opportunity of purchasing land, and building houses upon it, by which the suburbs of the city were greatly increased, and soon enlarged to a considerable extent without the walls, though all the ground within them was far from being converted into regular streets.

The city was divided into wards, under the government of the aldermen; and each ward chose some of the inhabitants as common-council men, who were sworn into their office; these were to be consulted by the aldermen, and their advice followed, in all public affairs relating to the city. The above regulation was

made in the reign of king Edward I. who granted the citizens a charter, which confirmed all their privileges.

Some years before their receiving this favour, the lord treasurer had summoned the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, to attend him in the Tower, to give an account how the peace of the city had been kept; but Gregory Rockesly, the mayor, resolving not to attend in that quality, laid aside the ensigns of his office at Barking church, and repaired to the Tower as a private gentleman; which was so highly resented by the treasurer, that he committed him and several citizens to prison. This proceeding the king so far approved, that, though he discharged the mayor, he seized the city liberties, and, having appointed a custos, there was no mayor of London for twelve years after.

In the year 1306, sea-coal beginning to be much used in the suburbs of London, by brewers, dyers, and others requiring great fires, the nobility and gentry complained to king Edward II. that the air was infected by the noisome smell, and the thick clouds of smoke it occasioned, to the endangering of the health of the inhabitants; upon which a proclamation was issued, forbidding it to be used: but little regard being paid to it, the king appointed a commission of oyer and terminer, to enquire after those who had acted in open defiance of this injunction.

In 1327 Edward III. granted two charters; by the first of which it was ordained, that the mayor shall be constantly one of the judges of oyer and terminer, for the trial of criminals confined in Newgate, &c.: by the second charter, Southwark is granted for the good and benefit of the citizens. The same prince, in the year 1354, granted the city the privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before the chief magistrate, a privilege then peculiar to London. This is the time when it is supposed the title of lord was added to that of mayor.

In the year 1348 the city was visited by a most terrible pestilence, which continued to rage till the

church-yards were found not capacious enough to receive the bodies. This circumstance induced several persons to purchase ground, to supply that defect; and in one of these burying-grounds, bought by Sir Walter Manny, were interred, the next year, 50,000 persons. By this dreadful pestilence, 100,000 persons are said to have died in this city.

In the fifth year of king Richard II. the city suffered greatly by the rebellion of Wat Hilliard, commonly called Wat Tyler. William Walworth, the lord mayor, being ordered to arrest him, that magistrate gave him such a blow on the head with his sword, that he fell wounded from his horse, and was soon dispatched. Several writers ascribe to the action of this day the addition of a dagger to the arms of the city, in remembrance of the good service done by the lord mayor.

In 1392, the city refusing to lend the king money, and some citizens beating and abusing a Lombard merchant for offering to advance the sum required, the mayor was committed prisoner to Windfor-castle, and several of the aldermen and citizens to other prisons; and, by a commission of enquiry, under the great seal, being found guilty, they were fined 3000 marks, and the liberties of the city seized: the mayor was degraded from his office, and a custos appointed in his room; the sheriffs were also degraded, and others chosen; and, by the king's precept, seventeen persons were appointed aldermen, during the royal pleasure.

As a farther mortification, the king not only withdrew, with the nobility, to York, but removed the courts of justice to that city. However, upon payment of the fine of 3000 marks, all the city liberties were restored, except the privilege of choosing a mayor.

In 1407 a dreadful plague carried off 30,000 of the inhabitants, whereby corn became so cheap, that wheat sold at 3s. 4d. the quarter. In the reign of Henry V. Sir Henry Barton, the lord mayor, first ordered lanterns to be hung out for illuminating the

streets by night. In the second year of the reign of Edward IV. a dreadful pestilence raged in London, which swept away an incredible number of people.

In the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. the sweating-sickness first raged in London; of which disease two lord mayors, and one of the sheriffs, died within the year. In the year 1500 the plague carried off 20,000 persons; and during this reign the city also suffered greatly by the oppressions of the king's ministers, Empson and Dudley.

The citizens exasperated at the encouragement given to foreigners, a priest, named Bell, was persuaded to preach against them at the Spital, and, in a very inflaming sermon, he incited the people to oppose all strangers; this occasioned frequent quarrels in the streets, for which some Englishmen were committed to prison. A rumour arose that on May-day all the foreigners would be assassinated, and several strangers fled; this coming to the knowledge of the king's council, Cardinal Wolsey sent for the lord mayor and several of the city council, told them what he had heard, and exhorted them to preserve the peace. One of the aldermen, returning from his ward, observed two young men at play in Cheapside, and many others looking at them; he would have sent them to the Compter, but they were soon rescued, and the cry raised of 'Prentices, 'Prentices! Clubs, Clubs! Instantly the people arose; by eleven o'clock they amounted to six or seven hundred; and the crowd still increasing, they rescued, from Newgate and the Compter, the prisoners committed for abusing the foreigners; while the mayor and sheriffs, who were present, made proclamation in the king's name; but, instead of obeying it, they broke open the houses of many Frenchmen and other foreigners, and continued plundering them till three in the morning: the mayor and his attendants took 300 of them, and committed them to the several prisons.

On the 4th of May, the lord mayor, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Surry, and others, sat upon the

trial of the offenders at Guildhall, the Duke of Norfolk entering the city with 1300 men.

That day several were indicted, and on the next thirteen were sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; for the execution of whom ten gallowses were set up in several parts of the city, upon wheels, to be removed from street to street, and door to door.

On the 7th of May several others were found guilty, and received the same sentence as the former, and soon after were drawn upon hurdles to the standard at Cheapside; but when one was executed, a respite came, and they were remanded back to prison.

In the year 1551 King Edward VI. not only confirmed all its former privileges, but granted the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens, several lands and tenements in Southwark, with the manor thereof, and its appurtenances; the assize of bread, wine, beer, and ale; a fair for three days; and the offices of coroner, escheator, and clerk of the market, which are forever vested in the lord mayor and his successors.

In the reign of Elizabeth the far greater part of this metropolis was contained within the walls; and even in these narrow limits were many gardens, which have since been converted into lanes, courts, and alleys.

The buildings of London were on the west bounded by the monastery of St. Catharine: East Smithfield was open to Tower-hill. The Minories were built only on the east side, which fronted the city wall: cattle grazed in Goodman's-fields, and Whitechapel extended but a little beyond the bars, and had no houses to the north; for Spital-fields, which of themselves would now compose a very large town, were then really fields, separated from each other by hedges.

Houndsditch consisted only of a row of houses fronting the city wall, and the little yards and gardens behind them also opened into those fields. Bishopsgate-street, Norton-falgate, and the street called Shoreditch, were then, however, built as far as the church; but there were only a few houses and gardens on each side, and no streets or lanes on either hand.

Moor-fields lay open to the village of Hoxton; and Finsbury-fields, in which were several windmills, extended to the east side of Whitecross-street. Chiswell-street was not erected; and St. John's-street extended by the side of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, to the monastery of Clerkenwell and Cow-cross, which opened into the fields.

On leaving the city walls, the buildings were much less extensive; for though Holborn was now joined to London, the backs of the houses, particularly on the north side, opened into gardens and fields: part of Gray's Inn-lane were the only houses that extended beyond the main streets; great part of High Holborn had no existence, and St. Giles's was a village contiguous to no part of London.

The Strand we find had gardens on each side, and to the north, fields behind those gardens, except a few houses, where is now the west end of Drury-lane. On the south side of the street, the gardens generally extended to the Thames; though some of the nobility had houses on the back of their gardens, next the water-Covent-garden, so called from its belonging to the convent at Westminster, extended to St. Martin's-lane, and the field behind it reached to St. Giles's. That lane had few edifices besides the church, for Covent-garden wall was on side, and a wall, which inclosed the Mews, on the other, and all the upper part was a lane between two hedges, which extended a little to the west of the village of St. Giles's. Hedge-lane, now Whitcomb-street, was between two hedges; the extensive street now called the Haymarket had a hedge on one side, and a few bushes on the other. Neither Pall Mall, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, or any of the streets or fine squares in that part of the town, were built; and Westminster was a small town on the south-west and south sides of St. James's-park. Lambeth was at that time a little village, at a considerable distance from Southwark; and there were no buildings on the south bank of the Thames, till a row

of houses began opposite to Whitefriars, and extended along the river, with gardens, fields, or groves, behind them, till almost opposite the Steel-yard, where several streets began: the Borough extended a considerable distance from the bridge to the south, and the building to the east as far as the Tower. This was the state of this great metropolis so lately as in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and how inconsiderable soever it must appear, when compared with its present dimensions, yet by order of that queen a proclamation was published, by which all persons were forbidden to build upon new foundations. In the year 1603, 30,578 persons died of the plague. In the year 1613 the water of the New River, brought from Ware by Sir Hugh Middleton, was let into the lower reservoir at Islington; with great ceremony; the next year Smithfield was first paved; and in 1615, the sides of the streets of this city being paved with pebble-stones, which had hitherto rendered walking very troublesome, the inhabitants of the principal streets first began to pave their doors with broad free-stone and flags.

In the year 1625, when King Charles I. ascended the throne, a dreadful pestilence raged in London: the fatal effects of this distemper had been frequently felt; but it now carried off, within the space of a year, in the city and suburbs, 35,417 persons, besides those who died of other distempers, which, in the whole, amounted to 54,265, one third of the inhabitants.

During this unhappy reign, great disputes arose between the king and the city, in relation to ship-money, loans, &c. But even in the midst of these disputes, and while the king was actually opposing the liberties of the citizens, he granted them several charters, by which he confirmed all their former privileges, and added some new ones. At length the lord mayor, contrary to an order of parliament, endeavouring by proclamation to raise troops for his majesty, he was committed to the Tower, and several articles of impeachment being brought against him, he was, by the

sentence of the house of peers, degraded from the mayoralty, and rendered incapable of bearing any office, or receiving any farther honour.

There being but little prospect of an agreement between the king and parliament, and the greatest part of the city being averse from all thoughts of an accommodation, the common-council passed an act for fortifying the city. This act of common-council being soon after confirmed by an order of parliament, upwards of twenty forts were raised, all joined by a line of communication, formed by a rampart of earth, which on all sides surrounded the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark. This was done at the expence of the city, and the whole was executed with the greatest alacrity.

After this, the city entered heartily into the measures of the parliament, though the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, frequently solicited that body to settle the peace of the kingdom: but soon after the king's death, an order being sent to the lord mayor and sheriffs to proclaim the abolition of monarchy, he refused to comply, upon which he was brought to the bar of the house of commons, committed prisoner to the Tower for two months, and another mayor chosen in his room.

At the inauguration of Cromwel, in 1657, the lord mayor carried the city sword before him, accompanied by the Earl of Warwick, who carried the sword of state, and during the ceremony stood on the right side of Cromwel's chair, while the lord mayor stood on the left.

After the death of Cromwel, the common-council opposing the committee of safety, declaring for a free parliament, and refusing to pay or advance money to the parliament, General Monk was ordered to march with his army into the city, and the streets became planted with soldiers, when several of the aldermen and common-council were taken into custody, the whole body disqualified, and a new common-council ordered to be chosen; after which the city gates were

broken and cut to pieces, the portcullises taken down and destroyed, and the posts and chains removed. After this, the city heartily and zealously joined with General Monk in bringing about the restoration.

About the beginning of May, 1665, a dreadful plague broke out: the week wherein this distemper was first discovered it carried off nine persons; the week after, three; the next week the number increasing to fourteen, and progressively to forty-three, the people were struck with consternation, and many of them had thoughts of leaving the city: but in the month of June, the number having gradually increased to 470 a week, the nobility, gentry, and principal citizens, fled into the country for safety. In July, the bill increasing to 2010, all houses were shut up, the streets deserted, and scarce any thing to be seen therein but grass growing, innumerable fires made to purify the air, coffins, pest-carts, red crosses upon the doors, with the inscription of "Lord have mercy upon us!" and poor women in tears, with woeful lamentations, carrying their infants to the grave! and scarce any other sound to be heard than those incessantly repeated from the windows, "Pray for us!" and the dismal call of "Bring out your dead!"

In September, the burials amounted in one week to 6988; but the week after the bill falling to 6544, gave some hopes that this dreadful distemper was past its crisis: however, the mortality increased the week following to 7165. After this, the contagion gradually decreased, till it pleased the Almighty to restore this desolate city to its pristine state of health, after the direful ravages of this distemper had swept off 68,596 persons, which, together with those who died of other diseases, made the bill of mortality for this year amount to 97,306.

The above calamity was scarcely ceased, and those who had fled returned, when, on Sunday the 2d of September, 1666, a fire broke out, at one in the morning, in the house of Mr. Farryner, a baker, in Pudding-

lane. The house containing much brush and faggot wood, the fire soon got ahead, and furiously seized on the neighbouring houses on all sides, running four ways at once; it continued burning and destroying every thing in its way the whole of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Thursday the flames were extinguished; but that evening the fire burst out again at the Temple, by the falling of some sparks upon a pile of wooden buildings; but upon blowing up the houses around it with gunpowder, it was extinguished the next morning. By this dreadful conflagration were consumed 400 streets and lanes, 13,200 houses, the cathedral of St. Paul, eighty-six parish churches, six chapels, the Royal Exchange, Blackwell-hall, and the Custom-house, several hospitals and libraries, fifty-two of the companies' halls, and a vast number of other stately edifices, together with three of the city gates, four stone bridges, and four prisons; the loss of which, with that of the merchandise and household furniture, amounted, according to the best calculation, to 10,730,500*l.*: but it is amazing, that in this terrible devastation only six persons lost their lives by the fire.

London might now have been rebuilt in such a manner as to have exceeded in beauty all the cities upon earth; two plans were formed, by Sir Christopher Wren, and Sir John Evelyn, but both rejected.

However, it was ordered by parliament, that many of the streets and lanes should be widened; that all the houses should be built with stone or brick, with party-walls, and the whole finished within three years; that the ground in several places should be raised, and that a column of brass or stone should be erected on or near the place where the above dreadful fire began: whence arose that column called the *Monument*: but had it been raised near the place where the fire ceased, and in the centre of the fine circular area proposed by Sir Christopher Wren, in Fleet-street, where eight streets would radiate upon it, and where it would terminate the view from Aldgate and Westminster,

it would have enjoyed a situation more worthy of its beauty, and appeared to greater advantage, than in the corner where it is now placed.

About the beginning of December, 1683, was a severe frost, which continued till the 5th of February; the Thames being frozen, a great number of streets, with shops, were erected upon it.

In the year 1687 a dreadful persecution raging in France against the distressed Protestants, 13,500 of them came over and settled in this city, and the parts contiguous, particularly in Spital-fields, by which they greatly enriched the city and kingdom, by introducing among us new arts and manufactures.

In 1716, by a dry season, the Thames was reduced so low, that after a violent storm of wind at west-south-west, during the recess of tide, many thousands of people passed it on foot, both above and below the bridge, and walked through most of the arches.

The year 1733 was rendered memorable by the opposition made by the citizens against a general excise.

The last and present reign are rendered remarkable by the multitude of magnificent buildings, fine streets, and spacious squares, that have been added, and still are adding, to this metropolis.

The incorporated societies of merchants are, the Hamburg company, incorporated by Elizabeth, but subsisting, under the name of merchants of the staple and merchants adventurers, as early as Edward I.; the Russia company; the Levant, or Turkey company; the East-India company; the Royal African company; the Hudson's-Bay company; the South-Sea company: besides these, the Royal Exchange and the London Insurance companies were incorporated by George I. for the security of property, for which there are several other offices established, but not incorporated.

Among the public civil buildings is the Bank of England, established, by act of parliament, in 1693, and greatly enlarged within the last twenty years.

Upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth, in 1558,

the commercial, as well as political, affairs of this country began to make a much more conspicuous figure among the nations of Europe. Her first care was the protection of the two societies of merchants adventurers and merchants of the staple, long before settled in Germany; and, by several wise and judicious regulations and restrictions, to set her foreign and domestic trade above the control of other powers, who on this occasion betrayed evident marks of jealousy and discontent. The queen, however, far from being intimidated, wisely provided for her own security against future disasters, by filling her magazines with ammunition and military and naval stores.

In the second year of her reign, she caused gunpowder to be made in England, which till this time had been supplied by the German Steel-yard company: she built a considerable number of ships of war, forming the most important fleet that England had ever seen; in so much that foreigners styled her the "the restorer of naval glory, and queen of the northern seas." Her wealthiest merchants also, after her example, began to build ships with great alacrity; and, on any emergency, readily joined them with the national fleet, which enabled her to send out 20,000 men for sea service.

A charter of incorporation had been granted by Philip and Mary, in 1554, to the Russia company, who had, in consequence, opened a factory in Moscow, and completed two or three voyages. To give stability to this undertaking, the queen, in 1569, sent over Sir Thomas Randolph with dispatches to the czar, in behalf of this new company, and obtained for them an exemption from all duties, customs, &c. with leave to transport their merchandize into Persia, and to trade in the fullest and most ample manner.

This reign also gave birth to the East-India company. The queen, by being at war with Spain, was prevented from getting spices from Lisbon at first hand; she therefore determined to enter her people directly upon a commerce to the East Indies. Accord-

ingly, on the 31st of December, 1600, she granted a charter to George, earl of Cumberland, and 215 knights, aldermen, and merchants, that, at their own costs and charges, they might open a trade to the East Indies, in the country and parts of Asia and Africa, to be one body politic and corporate, by the name of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading to the East Indies. The utmost encouragement was also given, either separately or collectively, to all English merchants, who chose to make adventures abroad, for the improvement of our commerce, and the extension of our trade.

The Levant or Turkey company were incorporated under a perpetual charter, by the designation of the Merchants of England, trading to the Levant Seas. The London and Liverpool merchants, also, sent out several ships to Greenland.

In the year 1613 the money paid for exports and imports in London alone amounted to 109,572l. 18s. 4d. which was very near thrice as much as all the other ports of England paid for customs in the same year.

The silk manufactures of London were also by this time become so considerable, that in 1629 they were incorporated by Charles I. under the name of the Master, Warden, Assistants, and Commonalty, of Silk Throwers, of the City of London, and within four miles of it.

From the year 1645 we may date the commencement of private banking, which originated with the Goldsmiths' company. In a very short time, banking constituted a very considerable branch of business. The goldsmiths began to discount merchants' bonds and bills, both in town and from the country; and also began to receive the rents of gentlemen's estates remitted to town, and to allow them, and others, who put cash into their hands, some interest for it, if it remained only for a single month.

The year 1660 gave birth to the Royal Society of London, incorporated by Charles II.

The merchants of London trade to all parts of the world : exporting to Turkey, woollen cloths, tin, lead, and iron, solely in our own shipping ; and bringing from thence raw silk, carpets, galls, and other dyeing ingredients, cotton, fruits, medicinal drugs, coffee, &c.

To Italy, woollen goods of various kinds, peltry, leather, lead, tin, fish, and East-India merchandise ; and bring back raw and thrown silk, wines, oil, soap, olives, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, dried fruit, colours, anchovies, &c.

To Spain, all kinds of woollen goods, leather, lead, tin, fish, corn, iron and brals manufactures, haberdashery wares, assortments of linen from Germany, and elsewhere ; and receive in return wines, oils, dried fruits, oranges, lemons, olives, wool, indigo, cochineal, and other dyeing drugs, colours, gold and silver coins, &c.

To Portugal, the same kind of merchandise as to Spain, and make returns in vast quantities of wines, oils, salt, dried and moist fruits, dyers' ingredients, and gold coin.

To France, tobacco, lead, tin, flannels, horns, hardware, Manchester goods, &c. and sometimes great quantities of corn ; and make our returns in wines, brandies, linsens, cambrics, lace, velvets, brocades, &c.

To Flanders, serges, flannels, tin, lead, sugars, and tobacco ; and make returns in fine lace, linen, cambrics, &c.

To Germany, cloth and stuffs, tin, pewter, sugars, tobacco, and East-India merchandise ; and bring from thence linen, thread, goat-skins, tinned plates, timber for all uses, wines, and other articles.

To Norway, tobacco, and woollen stuffs ; and bring from thence vast quantities of deal and other timber.

To Sweden, most of our home manufactures ; and return with iron, timber, tar, copper, &c.

To Russia, great quantities of woollen cloths and stuffs, tin, lead, tobacco, diamonds, household furniture, &c. and make returns in hemp, flax, linen, thread, furs, pot-ash, iron, wax, tallow, &c.

To Holland, immense quantities of different sorts of

merchandise; such as all kinds of woollen goods, hides, corn, coals, East-India and Turkey articles imported by those respective companies, tobacco, tar, sugar, rice, ginger, and other American productions; and return with fine linen, lace, cambrics, thread, tapes, incle, madder, boards, drugs, whalebone, train-oil, toys, and various other articles of that country.

To America, we send our home manufactures of almost every kind; and make our returns in tobacco, sugars, rice, ginger, indigo, drugs, log-wood, timber, &c.

To the coast of Guinea, they send various sorts of coarse woollen and linen goods, iron, pewter, brass, and hard-ware manufactures, lead-shot, swords, knives, fire-arms, gunpowder, glass manufactures, &c.; and bring home vast numbers of negro slaves, gold dust, dyeing and medicinal drugs, red-wood, Guinea grains, ivory, &c.

To Arabia, Persia, East Indies, and China, they send much foreign silver coin and bullion, manufactures of lead, iron, and brass, woollen goods, &c.; and bring home muslins and cottons, of various kinds, calicoes, raw and wrought silk, chintzes, tea, porcelain, coffee, saltpetre, gold dust, and many drugs for dyers' and medicinal uses.

These are exclusive of our trade to Ireland, Newfoundland, West Indies, and many other of our settlements and factories in different parts of the world.

The trade to the East Indies certainly constitutes one of the most stupendous political, as well as commercial machines, that is to be met with in history. The trade itself is exclusive, and lodged in a company, which has a temporary monopoly of it, in consideration of money advanced to government.

Without entering into the history of the East-India trade, within these twenty years past, and the company's concerns in that country, it is sufficient to say, that besides their settlements on the coast of India, which they enjoy, under certain restrictions, by act of parliament, they have, through the various internal revolutions which have happened at Hindoostan, and the

ambition or avarice of their servants and officers, acquired such territorial possessions, as render them the greatest commercial body in the world.

The city of London is divided into twenty-six wards, each of which is under the jurisdiction of an alderman, chosen by the free inhabitants at large, in assemblies termed ward-motes; out of these aldermen, one is annually elected, on Michaelmas-day, to be the lord mayor, or the supreme magistrate over the whole city, and who enters on his office the 9th of November following.

The lord mayor and citizens of London have the sheriffalty of London and Middlesex in fee, by charter; and the two sheriffs are by them annually elected. The recorder, who is a counsellor experienced in the law, is chosen by the lord mayor and aldermen, for their instruction and assistance in matters of justice and proceedings according to law. He speaks in the name of the city upon all extraordinary occasions; reads and presents their addresses to the king; and when seated upon the bench, delivers the sentence of the court.

The chamberlain of London is annually chosen by the livery, on Midsummer-day; though he is never misplaced from his office, unless some material complaint is alleged against him. Besides these officers of trust, there are several others, viz. the coroner, the town clerk, the common serjeant, the city remembrancer, &c.

The twenty-six wards are, Aldersgate, Aldgate, Bassishaw, Billingsgate, Bishopsgate, Bread-street, Bridge or Bridge within, Bridge without, Broad-street, Candlewick, Castlebaynard, Cheap, Coleman-street, Cordwainer, Cornhill, Cripplegate, Dowgate, Faringdon within, Faringdon without, Langborn, Lime-street, Portfoken, Queenhithe, Tower, Vintry, and Walbrook.

Aldersgate ward, which takes its name from the city gate so called, is bounded on the north by Clerkewell, on the east by Cripplegate ward, on the south by Cheap ward, and on the west by the wards of Faringdon within and without. It extends from Blow-

bladder-street to Aldersgate-bars, and includes Noble-street, almost all Foster-lane, St. Martin's-le-grand, Little-Britain, Bull-and-mouth-street, and Aldersgate-street. The principal buildings are the churches of St. Botolph and St. Ann, Cooks', Goldsmiths', and Coach-makers' halls. The ward is governed by an alderman, and eight common-council, including two deputies.

Aldersgate was, in Stow's opinion, one of the original city gates, but this is not allowed by Maitland: the derivation of the name is various; some say, it was so called from the number of Alder-trees; others from Aldrich, a Saxon: the last gate was built in the year 1616, but being much damaged by the fire of London, was repaired in 1670. It was pulled down, and the materials sold, in 1761.

On the west side of Aldersgate-street was a mansion, formerly belonging to the Marquis of Dorset, and afterwards to Lord Petre: at the restoration it was purchased for the bishops of London, and called London-house; but being deserted by the bishops, it was let, and in the year 17— was burned down: it was rebuilt, and is now in the possession of Messrs. Seddon, upholsters. A little to the south of this was once a mansion of the earls of Westmoreland, now divided into tenements, and called Westmoreland-court. Shaftesbury-house, on the east side of the same street, originally built by the earls of Thanet, was in the year 1750 taken for a lying-in hospital, for the reception of the wives of seamen and soldiers, called the London Lying-in Hospital, whence, after some years, it was removed to the city-road.

A little to the south of this was formerly a seat of the Duke of Lauderdale.

In Little-Britain, anciently Britain-street, was once a mansion of the Duke of Bretagne. In Montague-court, Little-Britain, was formerly the residence of Lord Montague, and in Bull-and-mouth-street, a seat of the earls of Northumberland. On the attainder and death of the Earl of Northumberland, in the year

1407, it was given by Henry IV. to his queen, and called the queen's wardrobe. The original signification of the sign, now called Bull-and-mouth, was Boulogne-harbour.

In Noble-street was Shelley-house, built by Sir Thomas Shelly, in the reign of Henry IV. rebuilt by Sir Nicholas Bacon, in the reign of Elizabeth, and then called Bacon-house. Near the north-east corner of Little-Britain, in Aldersgate-street, was a priory, under the abby of Clugni, in France, suppressed by Henry V. who granted the revenues to St. Botolph's parish, on condition that they founded a fraternity, or altar, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. This Trinity chapel was till within a very few years used as a place of divine worship by nonjurors.

St. Martin's-le-grand was an ecclesiastical foundation, and takes its name from a collegiate church, founded by Ingalricus, and his brother Edward, in the year 1056, and confirmed by William the Conqueror, in 1068, for a dean, secular canons, and priests, and dedicated to St. Martin. Afterwards, the addition of le grand was added, from the extraordinary privileges of sanctuary granted to it by several monarchs. Hither thieves, ruffians, and murderers, used to fly for safety; here robbers brought their stolen goods, which they shared among themselves, or sold to the inhabitants: in short, gamesters, bawds, and strumpets.

To so great a height of licentiousness was this sanctuary grown, that in the reign of Henry VII. the sheriffs of London venturing to take from thence by violence a person who had taken sanctuary there, the abbot of Westminster exhibited a bill to the king against them, upon which the cause was heard in the star-chamber, and the sheriffs severely fined. At the general suppression, it was granted by Henry VIII. to the abbot and monks of Westminster: and though this place is in a manner in the heart of the city of London, it is still in the liberty of Westminster; and the inhabitants are governed and vote accordingly.

The church of St. Botolph, which owes its appella-

tion to a monk of that name born in Cornwall, is situated at the south-east corner of Little-Britain; and though it escaped the fire of London in 1666, it fell by time to decay, and was great part of it rebuilt in 1757. It is a plain brick edifice, with a tower, supported on a kind of arch, and crowned with an open turret and its fane.

The old church, dedicated to St. Ann, mother of the Virgin Mary, being destroyed by the fire of London, was rebuilt about three years after. It is a plain edifice: the body is enlightened by a few large windows, cased with rustic; the plain tower is strengthened with rustic, and from its top was a turret and spire. The church of St. John Zachary being destroyed by the fire in 1666, the parish united to St. Ann.

The company of cooks was incorporated by Edward IV. in 1480: the hall, situated in Aldersgate-street, is old, but convenient.

The goldsmiths' company is one of the twelve principal: first incorporated by Edward III. in the year 1327. Their hall, situated in Foster-lane, was built originally by Drew Barentin, in 1407, but being destroyed by the fire in 1666, the present building was erected. It is an irregular structure, built of brick, with rustic corners of stone. The hall-room is spacious, and contains, among others, the pictures of Sir Martin Bowers, and Sir Hugh Middleton, both of this company, and considerable benefactors to it.

The coachmakers were incorporated as a company by Charles II. in 1677. The hall is spacious, and situated in Noble-street.

Aldgate ward, so called from the city gate, is bounded on the north-east and east by Portsoken ward, on the south by Tower-street ward, on the south-west by Langborn ward, and on the west by Lime-street and Bishopsgate wards. It extends from Aldgate to Lime-street corner, in Leadenhall-street, and takes in all the streets and lanes on the one hand to Bevis-mark and Shoemaker-row; and on the other to Ironmongers' hall, in Fenchurch-street, to the end of River-street,

Tower-hill; including Poor Jewry-lane, Crutched-friars, London-street, Woodroof-lane, &c.

The principal buildings are, the churches of St. Catharine Cree-church; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. James, Duke's-place; and St. Catherine Coleman: three Jews' synagogues, and the Ironmongers', Fletchers', and Bricklayers' halls. It is under the government of an alderman, and six common-council men, one of whom is the alderman's deputy.

Aldgate was one of the original gates of the city, in the vicinal way to Old Ford. Being very ruinous, it was pulled down in the year 1606, and rebuilt in 1609. The apartments were appropriated to the lord mayor's carver. In the year 1471 this gate was forced by the bastard Falconbridge, but by the bravery of the citizens, he and his forces were all killed or taken. It was sold and pulled down in 1760.

St. Catharine Cree church is situated at the corner of Cree-church-lane;—the addition of Cree is said to be meant for Christ, as pronounced by the French;—being situated on the ground of a dissolved priory, which was called our Saviour Christ's church, though dedicated to St. Catharine. The present structure was built in 1630, and is a singular edifice; of a mixed Gothic style. It has rounded battlements at the top, and a square tower, with the same kind of battlements: the tower is crowned with a square turret, and over the whole a dome, and a weather-cock.

St. Andrew Undershaft receives its name from a may-pole, anciently called a shaft, being annually raised in the street near it every May-day, which was taller than the steeple. Here was a church, dedicated to the same saint, as early as 1362, but the present edifice, which is a plain Gothic structure, was erected in the room of the old one, which was pulled down in 1532.

St. James, Duke's-place, is a very ancient church, which escaped the fire in 1666: the body is well enlightened, and the tower, which is composed of four stages, is terminated by a very singular kind of turret, in form of a canopy.

St. Catharine Coleman, receives its epithet from being situated near a large haw, yard, or garden, called Coleman-haw. It escaped the fire of London, but, becoming ruinous, was pulled down and rebuilt in the year 1734. The body is lofty, and receives light from two series of windows; and the steeple is a plain tower crowned with battlements.

The Ironmongers' company, one of the twelve principal, was incorporated by Edward IV. in 1464. The hall, a noble modern building, is situated in Fenchurch-street: it is fronted with stone, and was erected in 1748. The whole lower story is wrought in rustic; the centre part of the building projects a little, and in this are a large arched entrance, and two windows, with two others on each side. Over this rustic story arises the superstructure, which has a light rustic at the corners, to keep up a correspondence with the rest of the building; the part which projects is here ornamented with four Ionic pilasters coupled, but with a large inter-columniation. In the middle is a very noble Venetian window, and over it a circular one.

The Fletchers' or Arrow-makers' company, so called from the French word *flèche*, an arrow, is an ancient company, established by prescription, without a charter of incorporation. Their hall is situated in St. Mary Axe.

The Bricklayers' hall is in Leadenhall-street.

In this ward was formerly a priory of Augustine canons regular, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, called Christ-church, founded by Matilda, queen of Henry I. This house, according to Stow, surpassed in riches all the priories in London and Middlesex, and the prior of it was alderman of Portsoken ward. It is said to have been the first church and monastery which was granted to a layman, and his heirs; being given to Sir Thomas Audley, who built a noble mansion, which with his daughter coming in marriage to the Duke of Norfolk, was afterwards called Duke's-place. The parish church of St. James, Duke's-

place, arose probably from the chapel. Here is now a Jews' synagogue, lately rebuilt.

Near this priory stood a religious house, called the Papey, an hospital belonging to the brotherhood of St. Charity, and St. John the Evangelist, founded in the year 1430, by Oliver, Barnaby, and Stafford, three priests. This was suppressed in the reign of Henry VI.

Next to this was a palace belonging to the abbots of St. Edmundsbury, hence called Bury's Mark, corruptly Bevis Mark. On a part of this now stands the Portuguese Jews' synagogue.

Crutched-friars owes its name to a monastery founded in 1298 by Ralph Hoesier, and William Sabernes, for crouched, or crossed friars, of which no vestiges remain. The house, at the dissolution, was granted to Sir Thomas Wyat, who built a handsome mansion on the site, which afterwards became the residence of John, Lord Lumley, who distinguished himself in the battle of Flodden. It has in late times been used as the navy-office, till removed to Somerset-house. The great hall was converted into a glass-house, which in the year 1575 was burned down, except the walls.

In Woodroff-lane, Sir John Milbourn, lord mayor of London, founded alms-houses for the poor of the Drapers' company, in the year 1535.

Bassishaw or Basinghall ward, consists only of Basinghall-street, so called from Basings-hall, the principal house, now Blackwell-hall, which is a very ancient edifice, employed for several ages as a market for all kinds of woollen cloth brought to London. This edifice was originally called Basings-haugh, or hall, probably from the family of the Basings, by whom it was first erected. In the reign of Edward III. this house was inhabited by Mr. Thomas Bakewell, whence it obtained the name of Bakewell-hall; afterwards corrupted to that of Blackwell-hall. At length it was purchased, with the garden and appurtenances, of King Richard II. by the city, for the sum of 50l. and from that time has been chiefly employed as a weekly market, for all the broad and narrow woollen cloths, brought out of the country.

This house at length growing ruinous, was rebuilt in the form of a handsome store-house, in the year 1558, at the charge of 2500l.; but being destroyed by the fire of London, was again rebuilt in 1672. It is square, with a court in the middle, surrounded with warehouses, and has two spacious entrances for carriages, one from Basinghall-street, and the other opposite to it by Guildhall. This last is the principal front. In this edifice are the Devonshire, Gloucester, Worcester, Kentish, Medley, Spanish, and Blanket halls; in which each piece of cloth pays one penny for pitching, and a halfpenny per week resting; and the profits, which are said to amount to about 1100l. per annum, are applied to the support of Christ's Hospital, the governors whereof have the whole management of these warehouses.

Besides Blackwell-hall, there are three companies' halls, coopers', masons', and weavers', and a church dedicated to St. Michael, called Bassishaw church. It is governed by an alderman, deputy, and four common-council.

The coopers were incorporated by Henry VII. in 1501, and in the succeeding reign impowered to search and gauge all beer, ale, and soap vessels, within the city of London, and two miles round its suburbs, for which they were to receive a farthing for each cask: their hall is in Basinghall-street.

The masons' company obtained arms in 1477, but was not incorporated till the year 1677, by Charles II. Their hall is situated in Basinghall-street.

The weavers' company, anciently named *Thenarii*, appears to have been the most ancient guild of the city; for in the reign of Henry I. they paid 16l. a year to the crown for their immunities. They have a handsome hall, adorned in the inside with hangings, fret-work, and a screen of the Ionic order.

St. Michael Bassishaw, on the west side of Basinghall-street, was built after the fire of London, when the ancient edifice was destroyed. The walls are strengthened with rustic corners, and the body well lightened by a single row of large windows: the steeple is a tower, with a turret, from which rises a kind of spire.

Billingsgate ward is bounded on the north by Langbourn ward, on the east by Tower ward, on the south by the Thames, and on the west by Bridge ward. It contains a part of Thames-street, Pudding-lane, Botolph's-lane, Love-lane, St. Mary Hill, Little Eastcheap, part of Philpot-lane, part of Rood-lane, with many keys and wharfs. There are three churches in this ward; St. Mary at Hill, St. Margaret's Pattens, and St. George, Botolph-lane. It is governed by an alderman, and ten common-council, including the deputy.

St. Mary at Hill owes its appellation to its situation on an eminence: it is of considerable antiquity, and in it was a chantry, founded in 1336. We are told, that in digging in this church, in 1497, the body of Alice Hackney, who died in 1322, was discovered in a rotten coffin; the skin was found and flexible, and the joints pliable: the body was kept above ground three or four days, without any noisome smell, but then beginning to be tainted, it was re-interred. This church was much injured by the fire, but not destroyed: it was soon after repaired, and the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, that church being burned down, was annexed to it. It is a well-proportioned Gothic structure, enlightened with large windows: the tower is crowned with a turret.

St. Margaret's Pattens, which owes its name to its ancient situation among patten-makers, was built after the fire of London, which destroyed one erected in 1538. It is well-lighted by a range of arched windows, over which are port-holes. The tower rises square to a considerable height, and is terminated by four plain pinnacles, crowned with balls, and a balustrade, within which rises a very solid spire, terminated by a ball and fane.

St. George, Botolph-lane, was built after the fire of London, and is situated on the west side of Botolph-lane, Thames-street. The body is lighted with a series of tall windows, and the steeple consists of a plain tower, ornamented with vases at the four corners.

The church of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, which stood opposite to Botolph-lane, in Thames-street, being destroyed 1666, was never rebuilt, and the parish annexed to St. George's, Botolph-lane.

Billingsgate is a watergate, or harbour, for the Gravesend boats, small vessels laden with fish, oranges, lemons, &c. Billingsgate is, however, most famous for being the greatest fish-market in England, and the only port for fish in London; which has occasioned several acts of parliament, to prevent the fishmongers monopolising that considerable article of food. By these acts, it is made lawful for any person to buy fish in that market, and to sell it again in any other market or place in the city of London, or elsewhere, by retail; but no fishmonger, or other person, is to engross or buy more than shall be for his own sale or use, on pain of forfeiting 20*l.* for every such offence; and no fishmonger, or other person, is to expose to sale any fish at Billingsgate, by retail, that was before bought in the same market. The Coal-merchants meet likewise at Billingsgate, as a kind of exchange.

Pudding-lane is famous as being the place where the great fire of 1666 broke out. In this lane is Butchers' hall.

At the corner of Love-lane, entering Little Eastcheap, is the Weigh-house, built where the church of St. Andrew Hubbard stood before the fire of London, for the purpose of weighing foreign merchandise at the king's beam: but as there is no compulsive power to compel merchants to bring their goods, it is but little used. A large room over the weigh-house is used as a place of devotion by a congregation of dissenters.

Bishopsgate ward is bounded on the north by Shore-ditch, on the east by Portsoken and Aldgate wards, and part of the Tower liberty, on the south by Langbourn ward, and on the west by Broad-street ward and Moorfields. It includes the upper part of Gracechurch-street, part of Fenchurch-street, part of Cornhill, part of Leadenhall-street, part of Wormwood-street, Camomile-street, part of Houndsditch, and Bi-

shopsgate-street. It is divided into Bishopsgate within, on the south side of the gate, and Bishopsgate without, on the north side of the gate, which stood between Camomile-street and Flying-horse-yard, on the one side, and between Wormwood-street and Bishopsgate-church on the other.

Bishopsgate is, by Mr. Strype, supposed to have been erected by Erkenwald, bishop of London, about the year 675; a conjecture founded on the effigies of two bishops wherewith the gate was adorned: but this opinion seems not well founded. However, it was rebuilt by the Anseatic merchants, in the year 1479, and again in 1735. It was finally removed in 1761.

The principal buildings of this ward are the parish churches of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, St. Ethelburga, and St. Helen; Leatherfellers' hall, and the London workhouse.

St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, escaped the fire, but falling to decay, was rebuilt by act of parliament, at the expence of the parish. It is a massy and spacious church: the body built of brick, and well lighted. The steeple, though heavy, has an air of magnificence.

St. Ethelburga's church is so named from Ethelburga, the daughter of Ethelbert, king of Kent, and the first christian princess in Britain: it escaped the fire in 1666. The body is irregular, in the Gothic style, with large windows: the steeple is a tall spire, on a square tower.

The church of St. Helen's, dedicated to St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, escaped the fire in 1666, and is a Gothic structure of the lighter kind, and no bad monument of the taste of the time when it was erected. It has a tower wrought with rustic at the corners, and crowned with a turret and dome, in which is hung a bell. In the north aisle, on a handsome piece of black marble, covering the remains of the wife, son, and daughter, of Mr. Thomas Paine, bookseller, are the following lines:

Silent grave, to thee I trust
 These precious piles of lovely dust;
 Keep them safely, sacred tomb,
 Till a father asks for room.

Near the church was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of Henry III. The nuns' hall, and other buildings, have been purchased by the leatherfellers' company, and converted into a hall for their use. The leatherfellers were incorporated by Henry VI. in 1442.

In this ward was Gresham college, formerly the residence of the founder, Sir Thomas Gresham, knight, a merchant of London, and one of the company of mercers; who, after he had built the Royal Exchange, bequeathed half the revenue thereof to the mayor and commonalty of London, and their successors, and the other moiety to the company of mercers; in trust that the mayor and commonalty should find in all times to come four able persons to read in his dwelling-house in Bishopsgate-street, lectures on divinity, astronomy, geometry, and music; and allow each of them, besides handsome lodgings in that house, the sum of 50*l.* a year: and that the company of mercers should find three other able men, to read lectures in the civil law, rhetoric, and physick, pay them the same salary, and allow them the same accommodations. These salaries, and other bequests of Sir Thomas Gresham, amounting in the whole to 603*l.* are payable out of the rents of the Royal Exchange. The college is pulled down, and the lectures read over the Exchange.

In the parish of St. Botolph was anciently an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary of Bethlehem: Simon Fizmary, alderman and sheriff of London, in the year 1247, gave to the bishop and church of Bethlehem, in the holy land, where our Saviour was born, all his houses and grounds in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, that there might be built thereupon an hospital, or priory, for a prior, canons, brethren, and sisters, of the order of Bethlehem, or the

Star, wherein the Bishop of Bethlehem was to be entertained when he came into England, and to whose visitation and correction all the members of this house were subjected. In the year 1403 most of the houses belonging to the hospital were alienated, and there were no brothers or sisters; nor did the master wear the habit of the order. However, it continued till the general dissolution, when Henry VIII. gave it to the city of London, and it was afterwards appropriated to the use of lunatics: this is called Old Bethlehem. This hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, being in an inconvenient situation, and becoming both ruinous and unable to receive and entertain the great number of distracted persons whose friends sued for their admission, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, granted the governors a piece of ground along the south side of the lower quarters of Moorfields, upon which the foundation of the present hospital was laid in April, 1675, and notwithstanding its being the most magnificent edifice of its kind in Europe, was only fifteen months in erecting.

This noble edifice is 540 feet in length, and 40 feet in breadth; the entrance is grand, and the figures on the piers, one representing raving, and the other melancholy madness, are finely expressed, and do honour to the statuary, Mr. Cibber, father of the poet-laureat. Since the first erecting this edifice, two wings have been added, in order to contain a number of incurables. The expence of this edifice, besides that of building the wings, amounted to nearly 17,000*l*.

In this ward was likewise a convent of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to the holy cross and St. Helen, which was founded by William Fitz William, a goldsmith, about the year 1210. The site of it was granted at the dissolution to Sir Richard Cromwel, alias Williams: a part of it now constitutes Leather-sellers' hall.

Near the old Artillery-ground stood a priory of Augustine canons regular, founded by Walter Brune and his wife in the year 1197, and called St. Mary Spital,

It was formerly a custom to preach at the church of this priory three sermons on the resurrection, in the forenoon of Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday: since the restoration, these sermons, still called Spital, have been preached at St. Bride's.

Devonshire-square was built on the site of an ancient mansion of the Earl of Devonshire.

The old Artillery-ground was granted by the prior of St. Mary Spital to the gunners of the Tower for thrice 99 years, that they might there use and practise artillery; for which reason it was placed under the jurisdiction of the Tower, and became part of its liberties. Henry VIII. gave the company a charter. In the year 1585 some active citizens voluntarily exercised themselves, and trained up others in the use of arms, and met weekly. This was again renewed in 1610; and increased so much, that the old ground became too small, and they removed to the new Artillery-ground, near Moor-fields, where they still continue to assemble. The company is governed by a captain-general, a president, vice-president, colonels, majors, &c. The new ground is a spacious square walled round. In the centre of the north side is the armory, a neat building of brick and stone, with rustic quoins at the corners.

Crosby-square owes its name to Crosby-place, built by Sir John Crosby; afterwards the residence of Richard III. when Duke of Gloucester.

London workhouse, situated on the west side of Bishopsgate-street, was founded by act of parliament in the year 1649, for the relief and employment of the poor, and the punishing of vagrants and other disorderly persons within the city and liberties of London. The several parishes, besides their assessments, formerly paid one shilling a week for parish children; but in the year 1751 the governors came to a resolution, that no more children paid for by the parishes to which they belong should be taken into the house;

and since that time it has been resolved, that only such children should be taken in, as were committed by the magistrates of the city, found begging in the streets, pilfering or lying about in glaſs-houſes, and other places—the receptacles of the wretched and the wicked. The ward is governed by an alderman, two deputies, and fix common-council.

Bread-ſtreet ward, ſo called from Bread-ſtreet, Cheapſide, which was formerly a bread market, is bounded on the north and north-weſt by Faringdon ward within, on the eaſt by Cordwainers' ward, on the ſouth, by Queenhithe ward, and on the weſt by Caſtle-baynard ward. The principal ſtreets are Watling-ſtreet, Bread-ſtreet, Friday-ſtreet, Diſtaff-lane, Baſing-lane, with the eaſt ſide of the Old Change, from the corner of St. Auſtin's church to Old Fiſh-ſtreet, the north ſide of Old Fiſh-ſtreet, and Trinity-lane, with that part of the ſouth ſide of Cheapſide between Friday-ſtreet and Bow church. The moſt remarkable places are, the churches of Allhallows, and St. Mildred's; with Cordwainers' hall. This ward is governed by an alderman, deputy, and twelve common-council men. In Bread-ſtreet was formerly a priſon, removed in the year 1555 to Wood-ſtreet, on account of the cruel conduct of the keeper.

The church of All-hallows, Bread-ſtreet, erected ſince the fire of London, conſiſts of a plain body and a tower, divided into four ſtages, with arches near the top. The following epitaph is written to the memory of Humphry Levins, grocer, who died in 1682, and his ſon, who died at the age of fourteen, in 1677, both buried in the ſame grave:

Which ſhall we weep? Both merit tears; yet ſure

Tears are but vain where bliſs is ſo ſecure.

Which ſhall we praife? Our eulogy can't add

Unto the bleſſ'd, who God's kind euge had.

Our duty's but to imitate, and admire,

This happy pair of the ceſteſtial choir.

St. Mildred's, Bread-street, is dedicated to St. Mildred, a Saxon lady, daughter of Merwaldus, brother of Penda, king of Mercia, who left her father's court to spend a religious life in France, from whence returning with seventy nuns, she was consecrated abbess of a new convent in the Isle of Thanet, where she died in 676. The present edifice was built after the fire, and consists of a spacious body, and a light tower, divided into four stages, and ending in a tall spire.

The cordwainers were incorporated by King Henry IV. in the year 1410, by the name of Cordwainers and Coblers: by which last term was then understood a shoemaker, and dealer in shoes. We are told by Stow, that after King Richard II. married the daughter of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, the English, by her example, wore long peaked shoes, tied to their knees with silk laces, or silver chains, gilt. This fashion occasioned an act of parliament, in the reign of Edward IV. which ordered, that no cordwainer or cobbler, within the city of London, or three miles of it, should make any shoes, galoshes, or hufcans, that is, boots or buskins, with any pyke or poleyn exceeding the length of two inches, to be adjudged by the wardens or governors of the same mystery in London; nor should they presume to sell or put upon the legs or feet of any person, any shoes, boots, or buskins, on Sundays, or on the feasts of the nativity and ascension of our Lord, or on Corpus Christi day, on the penalty of paying twenty shillings for each offence. The hall, situated in Distaff-lane, is a handsome brick building.

Bridge ward-within, so named from London-bridge, is bounded on the north by Langbourn ward, on the east by Billingsgate ward, on the south by Southwark, and on the west by Candlewick and Dowgate wards. It begins at the south end of London-bridge, from which it extends northward up Gracechurch-street, to the corner of Lombard-street, including all the bridge, the greatest part of the alleys and courts on the east side; and on the west, all the alleys, courts, and lanes,

in Thames-street, on both sides, to New Key, part of Michael's-lane, and part of Crooked-lane. The principal streets are New Fish-street and Gracechurch-street; and the principal buildings, the churches of St. Magnus, and St. Ben'et's Gracechurch-street; Fishmonger's hall, London-bridge, and the Monument. This ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, and fourteen common-council men.

St. Magnus's church, situated at the north-east corner of London-bridge, is dedicated to St. Magnus, one of those who suffered martyrdom at Cæsarea, under the emperor Aurelian: the old church was destroyed in 1666, and the present structure erected about ten years after. It is a spacious massy stone building; plain, but well ornamented. The corners have rustic quoins, and the body is lighted by lofty arched windows, over which is a cornice supported by scrolls, and between these is a cherub over the centre of each window. The roof is hidden by a kind of attic course, from which the tower rises square and plain; and from which the dial, richly ornamented, projects into the street. The course above this is adorned at the corners with coupled pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting an open-work in the place of a balustrade, with large urns at the corners of an uncommon shape. From within this open work rises the lantern, which has also Ionic pilasters, and arched windows. The dome rests on these pilasters, and on its crown is placed a piece of open-work, like that which surrounds the base of the lantern. On this is raised the turret, which supports the fane.

St. Ben'et, Gracechurch-street, dedicated to St. Benedict, founder of the order of monks, from him called Benedictines, is situated at the south-west corner Fenchurch-street. The old church, being much damaged by the fire of London, was pulled down, and the present edifice built in its stead, principally of stone: it is regular, convenient, and neat, without the expence

of columns and porticoes. It has a handsome balustrade at the top, and a very high spire of the obelisk kind. The Fishmongers' is one of the twelve principal companies, incorporated by Henry VIII. in the year 1536. The hall is situated on the side of Thames-street, with a handsome front facing the river.

The usual passage across the river Thames was by means of a ferry, till between the years 993 and 1016, when London-bridge was constructed first of timber. This bridge was burned down in 1136, and, although repaired, became so ruinous, that it was thought adviseable to take it down, and a new one of stone erected in its stead, which was finished in the year 1209. A chapel was built on the bridge by the master mason, and afterwards houses were erected on each side. In 1212, abundance of people thronging to a fire in Southwark, some houses at the north end of the bridge took fire, which prevented their return, and a fire at the south end prevented their advancing; so that many vessels which approached to receive them were sunk by over-crowding, and it is said upwards of three thousand persons lost their lives either by the fire or water. In 1282, after a great frost and snow, five arches were borne down and carried away; and in 1289 it was so decayed, that men were afraid to pass over it. Stow tells us, that in his time it had, with the draw-bridge, twenty arches. In 1602, forty-two houses were burned down on the bridge by an accidental fire. Most of the houses were again burned in 1666. After this great fire, the houses not burned down were rebuilt, as well as the others. In the year 1725, the gate at the south end being greatly damaged by a fire which broke out at a brush-maker's, and destroyed several of the adjacent houses, it was built with stone, with two posterns for the convenience of foot-passengers. This gate was finished at the expence of the city, in the year 1728.

After the erection of Westminster-bridge, people

found that houses were neither convenient nor ornamental appendages to a bridge; and in 1756 the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, obtained an act of parliament to pull the houses down: a temporary wooden bridge was built for the convenience of passengers, and finished in October, 1757, but by an accidental fire was consumed in April following. The expence was considerably enhanced by this misfortune, but only a fortnight was lost in the repairs. There is now a carriage road of 31 feet broad, and railed foot pavement on each side seven feet wide, and on the sides are balustrades.

At the south end of this bridge corn-mills were erected, that the city might supply the poor with meal at a reasonable rate, in a time of scarcity, or when the price was unjustly raised by avaricious badgers and mealmen. Afterwards, in the year 1582, Peter Morrice, a Dutchman, contrived a water engine to supply the citizens with Thames water: this was improved by Mr. Sorocold; and since that time, by Mr. Hadley. This machine was at first made to force the water no higher than Gracechurch-street. The first engineer obtained from the city a lease for 500 years, at the annual rent of 103*l.* for the use of the Thames, and one arch, with a place for fixing his mill upon. The citizens soon experienced the benefit of this invention, and granted him a like lease, two years after, for another arch: by which means he grew very wealthy: and it continued in his family, under various improvements, till the year 1701, when the property was sold to one Richard Soams, a citizen and goldsmith, Morrice having first, at the purchaser's request, obtained another lease of the fourth arch, for the further improvement of the said works, after selling the whole property thereof for 36,000*l.* Mr. Soams, to prevent all disputes with the citizens, then applied to the city for a confirmation of his bargain with Mr. Morrice, and obtained a fresh lease from them for the term unexpired of that gentleman's lease, at the yearly rent

of 20s. and 300l. fine; after which he divided the whole property into three hundred shares, at 500l. each share, and made it a company. One turn of the four wheels makes 114 strokes; and when the river is at best, the wheels go six times round in a minute, and but four and a half at middle water; so that the number of strokes in a minute are 684: and as the stroke is two feet and a half in a seven-inch bore, which raises three ale gallons, they raise 2052 gallons in a minute; that is, 123,120 gallons, or 1954 hogsheds, in an hour, which is at the rate of 46,896 hogsheds per day; to the height of 120 feet, including the waste, which may be settled at a fifth part of the whole.

The Monument, erected by parliament, in commemoration of the fire of London, is situated on the east side of Fish-street hill. This stately column, which is of the Doric order, was begun by Sir Christopher Wren, in the year 1671, and completed by that great architect in 1677. It much exceeds, in height, the pillars at Rome, of the emperors Trajan and Antoninus, the stately remains of Roman grandeur; or that of Theodosius at Constantinople; for the largest of the Roman columns, which was that of Antoninus, was only 172 feet and a half in height, and 12 feet 3 inches, English measure, in diameter; but the diameter of this column at the base is fifteen feet, and consequently it is 120 feet high; the height of the pedestal is 40, and the cippus, or meta, with the urn on the top, 42, making 202 feet in the whole. On the cap of the pedestal, at the angles, are four dragons (the supporters of the city arms), and between them trophies, with symbols of regality, arts, sciences, commerce, &c. Within is a large staircase of black marble, containing 345 steps, 10 inches and a half broad, and 6 inches in thickness, and by these there is an ascent to the iron balcony (which is the abacus of the column). Over the capital is an iron balcony, encompassing a cone 32 feet high, supporting a blazing urn of brass, gilt. The west side of the pedestal is adorn-

ed with curious emblems by Cibber, in which the principal figures are done in alto, and the rest in basso relievo.

At the end of Crooked-lane, opposite the monument, was anciently a palace, in which Edward the Black Prince resided.

Broad-street ward, which takes its name from Broad-street, situated nearly in the centre, is bounded on the north and east by Bishopsgate ward, on the south by Cornhill ward, and on the west by Coleman-street ward. The principal streets are Threadneedle-street, Prince's-street; almost as far as Catharine-court, Lothbury from the church to Bartholomew-lane, Throgmorton-street, Broad-street from St. Ben'et Fink church to London-wall, London-wall-street as far as a little to the eastward of Cross-keys-court, Augustine-friars, Winchester-street, and Wormwood-street as far as Helmet-court. The most remarkable buildings are the parish churches of St. Bartholomew, St. Ben'et's Fink, St. Martin's Outwich, St. Peter's-le-Poor, and Allhallows in the Wall; Carpenters' hall, Drapers' hall, Merchant Taylors' hall, and Pinners' hall; the Bank of England, and the South-sea house. This ward is under the government of an alderman, his deputy, and nine other common-council men. The church dedicated to St. Christopher was pulled down some years since by order of parliament, to make room to enlarge the Bank.

The church of St. Bartholomew was one of those which fell a sacrifice to the flames in 1666, and the present building was erected soon after, at the south-east corner of Bartholomew-lane, behind the Royal Exchange. The body is very irregular, and the tower suited to it; the top of which, instead of pinnacles, a spire, or turrets, is crowned with arches, supported by columns of the Corinthian order.

St. Ben'et Fink, so called from its rebuilder, Robert Fink, after the fire of London, is situated on the south side of Threadneedle-street; it is of an irregular

form, receiving light from large and lofty windows: the roof is encompassed with a balustrade, and crowned with a lantern: a dome rises upon the whole extent of the tower, and on the top rises a turret.

St. Martin's Outwich, situated at the south-east angle of Threadneedle-street, owes its additional name to a family who were once patrons thereof, and by whom it was given to Merchant Taylors' school. It is an old Gothic structure of the meaner kind, which escaped the fire in 1666. From the tower, which is plain and simple, rises a turret, open, arched, and supported by four piers; and from the dome rises a ball and fane. The following epitaph was transcribed from this church.

In memory of John Wright. Ann. sal. 1633, aged 24.

Reader, thou may'st forbear to put thine eyes
To charge for tears, to mourn these obsequies:
Such charitable drops would best be given
To those who late, or never come to heav'n.
But here you would by weeping on this dust,
Allay his happiness with thy mistrust;
Whose pious closing of his youthful years
Deserves thy imitation, not thy tears.

The church of St. Peter-le-poor, on the west side of Broad-street, was supposed by Maitland to have received its epithet from the meanness of the parish: though some suppose it to be so called from the neighbouring friery of Augustines. This church escaped the fire, and is a mean Gothic structure; the body plain, and the windows large. The tower, which rises square without diminution, is strengthened at the corners with rustic: upon this is placed a turret, which consists of strong piers at the corners, arched over, and covering an open dome, from whence rises a ball and fane.

Allhallows in the Wall, or Allhallows London-wall, is a small mean church, which escaped the fire.

The Carpenters were incorporated into a company by Edward III. in the year 1344. Their hall is situated

on the south side of London-wall, in a court called Carpenters'-court.

The Drapers, one of the twelve principal companies, were incorporated by Henry VI. in 1439; their hall, situated on the north side of Throgmorton-street, is built upon the ruins of a noble palace erected on that spot in the reign of king Henry VIII. by Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, which, upon his attainder and execution for high-treason, devolving to the crown, was purchased by the company of Drapers, for the use to which it is now applied: being burnt in the fire of London in 1666, it was rebuilt in a very handsome manner. It was again in part consumed by fire in 17—, but since repaired. It is now a spacious and noble edifice, which composes the four sides of a quadrangle, each of which is elevated on columns, and adorned with arches, forming a piazza round a square court, and between each arch is a shield, mantling, and other fretwork. The room called the hall is adorned with a stately screen, and fine wainscot; the pictures of King William III. King George I. and King George II. at full length; and an ancient picture, a three-quarter length of Henry Fitzalwin, a draper, and first lord mayor of London. Behind the hall are gardens, open to persons genteelly dressed.

The Merchant Taylors' company, ranking as the seventh of the twelve principal, was incorporated by Edward IV. in the year 1466, and anciently denominated Taylors and Linen Armourers; but many of the company being great merchants, and Henry VII. one of the members, that prince in the year 1503 re-incorporated them by the name of Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors of the fraternity of St. John Baptist, in the city of London. The hall is a spacious building, on the south side of Threadneedle-street.

The Pinners, or Pinmakers, were incorporated by Charles I. in 1636. Their hall, situated near the south-east corner of Great Winchester-street, Broad-street, is let as a place of worship to protestant dissenters.

The building of the Bank of England occupies the space extending from Bartholomew-lane, east, to Prince's-street, westward. The Bank was established by act of parliament in the year 1693, under the title of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, in consideration of a loan of 1,200,000*l.* granted to the government, for which the subscribers received eight per cent. By this charter the company are not to borrow under their common seal, unless by act of parliament; they are not to trade, or suffer any person in trust for them to trade, in goods or merchandise; but may deal in bills of exchange, in buying or selling bullion, and foreign gold, or silver coin, &c. This company is under the direction of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, who are annually elected at a general court. Thirteen are sufficient to compose a court of directors, for managing the affairs of the company; but if both the governor and deputy-governor should be absent two hours after the usual time of proceeding to business, the directors may choose a chairman by majority; their acts being equally valid as if the governor or deputy-governor were present.

The South-sea house is a neat brick building, with stone copings and rustic quoins, situated in Thread-needle-street. Here the South-sea company meet to transact their business, which is managed by a governor, sub-governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-one directors, annually chosen before the 6th of February, by a majority of votes; such members of the company as have 1000*l.* in the capital stock in their own names, having one vote; such as have 3000*l.* two votes; those who have 5000*l.* three votes; such as have 10,000*l.* stock, or more, four votes, and none above: but no person can be governor, sub-governor, deputy-governor, or director, while governor, deputy-governor, or director, of the Bank of England.

In Austin Friars was anciently a priory of friars eremites, of the order of Augustine, founded by Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, in the year

1253. At the dissolution, greatest part of the priory was pulled down, but the church was granted by Edward VI. to John a Lasco, and a congregation of Germans, ordering it to be called the temple of the Lord Jesus, and confirmed to the Dutch by several succeeding princes. It is a large and spacious gothic edifice, supported by two rows of stone pillars.

In Great Winchester-street was the Pay-office of the navy, now removed to Somerset-house.

Candlewick ward, which is said to derive its name from a street called Candlewick or Candlewright-street, a place remarkable for the manufacture of candles, is bounded on the north by Langbourn ward, on the east by Bridge ward, on the south by Bridge and Dowgate wards, and on the west by Dowgate and Wallbrook wards. The principal streets are Eastcheap, and a part of Cannon-street, and St. Martin's-lane. The most remarkable buildings are the parish churches of St. Clement's Eastcheap, St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Michael's Crooked-lane. It is governed by an alderman, his deputy, and seven common-council men.

Great Eastcheap took its name from a market formerly held there for serving the east part of the city, and since removed to Leadenhall. In this street was the Boar's-head tavern, calling itself the oldest tavern in London, and celebrated by Shakspeare as the rendezvous of the Prince of Wales and Falstaff. The eating-houses in Eastcheap were at one time in such repute, that the royal family used to frequent them in the reign of Henry IV. A French church was erected here on the site of St. Mary Orgars after the fire of London.

The church of St. Clement, Eastcheap, is situated on the east side of Clement's-lane, Lombard-street: it is a plain neat edifice, built since the fire of London, with a tower crowned only by a battlement. To this parish was annexed that of St. Mary Orgars, destroyed by the fire of London, and never rebuilt.

St. Mary Abchurch, in Abchurch-lane, owes its name to its elevated situation, in comparison with the neighbouring ground towards the Thames, quasi *up church*;

it anciently belonged to the priory of St. Mary, in Southwark, but was given by Queen Elizabeth to Corpus Christi college, in Cambridge. The present structure, built of brick, with rustic corners of stone, was erected after the fire of London, in 1686. The tower rises square from the corners, and from the tower rises a kind of dome: upon its summit stands a plain spire, supported by a lantern base.

St. Michael's Crooked-lane, so called from its situation, was erected after the fire of London. It is a plain stone structure, lighted with a series of large arched windows. The tower at the west end is carried square to a considerable height, and the uppermost window in the centre of each face is ornamented with a head, and handsome festoons. From hence is a range of open Gothic work, with vases at the corner: from within this part the tower rises circular, diminishing in three stages, with an open buttress, rising from each corner of the square tower to the top of the first stage: from this buttress rises a large scroll to the top of the second, and a smaller to the top of the third stage, above which rises a kind of short round spire of a peculiar kind; it swells out at the bottom, and then rounding off, rises to a small height, where it is terminated by a gilt ball and fane. In this church was a college, founded for a master and nine priests, by Sir William Walworth, who slew Wat Tyler, and was interred within the walls; his epitaph, as preserved by Weever, is as follows:

Here under lyth a man of fame,
 William Walworth callyd by name;
 Fishmonger he was in life time here,
 And twise Lord Mayor, as in bookes appere;
 Who with courage stout and manly might,
 Slew Wat Tyler in King Richards fight;
 For which act done, and trew intent,
 The king made him knight in continent:
 And gave him armes, as here may see,
 To declare his fact and chivalrie.
 He left this life the yere of our God
 Thirteene hundryd fourscore and three od.

Castlebaynard ward takes its name from an ancient castle, built by one Baynard, a Norman nobleman, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England : this ward is bounded on the north and west by the ward of Faringdon within, on the east by Queenhithe and Bread-street wards, and on the south by the river Thames. The principal streets are the south end of Thames-street, St. Peter's-hill, St. Ben'et's-hill, Addie-hill, Knight-riding-street, Paul's-chain, Carter-lane, and the east side of Creed-lane and Warwick-lane. The remarkable buildings are, the churches of St. Ben'et's, Paul's wharf, St. Andrew Wardrobe, and St. Mary Magdalen, with the Herald's-office, and Doctor's Commons. It is governed by an alderman, his deputy, and nine other common-council men.

Thames-street begins at Puddle-dock, and extends eastward to the Tower.

St. Ben'et's, Paul's wharf, so called from its situation, is a neat building, constructed after the fire of London, from a design of Sir Christopher Wren. The body is well proportioned : the tower has rustic corners, and its turret and small spire are raised from the crown of a dome.

The church of St. Andrew, on the east side of Puddle-dock-hill, took its name from a great royal wardrobe erected there in the reign of Edward III. There was a church as early as 1322, but the present structure was built in 1670, after the old one was destroyed by the fire in 1666 : the body is lighted by two rows of windows, and the tower has neither turret, pinnacles, nor spire. The wardrobe, as so called, was originally built by Sir John Beauchamp, son to the Earl of Warwick : and the secret letters and writings, touching the estate of the realm, were anciently enrolled in the king's wardrobe, and not in chancery.

St. Mary Magdalen, in Old Fish-street, was built since the fire of London, on the site of one more ancient, then destroyed. It is a small church, built with stone, enlightened by a single series of windows. The

tower is divided into two stages, and on the top is a turret with a very short spire, on which is a fanè with flames. The church of St. Gregory, situated at the west corner of St. Paul's cathedral, being destroyed in 1666, the parish was united to that of St. Mary Magdalen, by act of parliament.

The Herald's-office, or College of Arms, is situated upon St. Ben'et's-hill, near the south-west end of St. Paul's cathedral. This office was destroyed by the dreadful conflagration in 1666, and rebuilt about three years after. It is a square, inclosed by regular brick buildings, which are extremely neat, without expensive decorations. The floors are raised above the level of the ground, and there is an ascent to them by flights of plain steps. The principal front is on the lower story, ornamented with rustic, upon which are placed four Ionic pilasters, that support an angular pediment. The sides, which are conformable to this, have arched pediments, that are also supported by Ionic pilasters. On the inside is a large room for keeping the court of honour, a library, with houses, and apartments for the king's heralds, and pursuivants. This corporation consists of thirteen members, viz. three kings at arms, six heralds at arms, and four pursuivants at arms; who are nominated by the Earl Marshal of England, as ministers subordinate to him in the execution of their offices, and hold their places by patent during their good behaviour.

Doctors Commons is a college for the study and practice of the civil law, where courts are kept for the trial of civil and ecclesiastical causes, under the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London; as in the courts of Arches, and the Prerogative court. There are also offices in which wills are deposited and searched, and a court of faculties and dispensations. Causes are likewise tried here by the court of Admiralty, and by that of Delegates. The epithet of *Commons* is given to this place, from the civilians commoning together as in other colleges. This edifice is situ-

ated in Great Knight-rider-street, near the college of arms, on the south side of St. Paul's cathedral. The old building, which stood in this place, was purchased for the residence of the civilians and canonists, by Henry Harvey, doctor of the civil and canon law, and dean of the arches; but this edifice being destroyed by the general devastation in 1666, they removed to Exeter-house, in the Strand, where the civilians had their chambers and offices; and the courts were kept in the hall; but some years after, the commons being rebuilt in a far more convenient and sumptuous manner than before, the civilians returned thither. The library is a spacious room, containing a great number of books of all sorts, more particularly on civil law and history. It was greatly increased by the addition of the whole library of Sir John Gibson, judge of the prerogative office, given by James Gibson, esq. one of his descendants: and it must be continually improving, as every bishop, at his consecration, gives at least 20*l*. and some 50*l*. towards purchasing books for it.

Near the south-west end of Thames-street was anciently a noble mansion called Beaumont's Inn, from a family of that name in the reign of Edward III. It was in the reign of Edward IV. granted to Lord Hastings, from whom it came to the earls of Huntingdon, and was called Huntingdon-house.

Near Paul's wharf was a house of the Scroops; and another belonging to the abbey of Fêcamp in Normandy, was given by Edward III. to Sir Simon Burlay, and called Burlay-house.

Baynard's castle, near the Thames, was built in the reign of William II. From the Baynards, it came to the Fitzwalters, banner-bearers to the city of London. In the year 1428 it was burned down, and rebuilt by Humphry, duke of Gloucester. After his death it became the residence of Richard, duke of York, and his sons, Edward IV. and Richard III. Henry VII. rebuilt it, but not as a castle. It came afterwards to the Earl of Pembroke. In the fire of

1666 it was destroyed, and never rebuilt as a mansion.

Not far from Baynard's castle was the tower of Montfichet, or Montfiquet, built by a nobleman of that name, who accompanied the Conqueror to England. Another tower was built also near Baynard's castle, by Edward II. afterwards called Legate's Inn.

In Castle-lane was a house belonging to the priory of Okeborn, in Wiltshire, suppressed by Henry V.; Henry VI. gave the house, with other lands and tenements, to King's college, Cambridge.

In the parish of St. Ben'et, in Thames-street, was Laneve Inn, a mansion of the Earl of Salisbury, and afterwards of Sir Thomas Erpingham.

Near Paul's wharf stood Woodmongers' hall, burned down at the fire. Upon Paul's wharf was anciently a spacious building called Diana's chamber, a vaulted structure, full of intricate windings, where it is said Henry II. kept his fair Rosamond, and was supposed to have a communication with Baynard's castle. On the north-west side of St. Paul's was formerly a palace of the Bishop of London.

Cheap ward, so called from the Saxon word, Chepe, which signifies a market, formerly kept here, and distinguished by the appellation of west, is bounded on the north by Coleman-street, Bassishaw, and Cripple-gate wards, on the east by Broad-street and Wallbrook wards, on the south by Cordwainers' ward, and on the west by Cripplegate and Queenhithe wards. The principal streets are Bucklersbury, the north side of Pancras-lane, part of Queenhithe, the Poultry, the south end of the Old Jewry, Ironmongers'-lane, King-street, Lawrence-lane, the east end of Cheapside as far as to the midway between the paved passage into Honey-lane market and Milk-street, and part of Cateaton-street. The most remarkable buildings are the parish churches of St. Mildred in the Poultry, St. Lawrence Jewry, Guildhall, Mercers' hall or chapel, and Grocers' hall, with the Poultry Compter. This ward has an alderman, his deputy, and eleven other com-

mon-council men. The church of St. Mildred, in the Poultry, erected since the fire of London, is a plain, substantial, stone building, strengthened with rustic work at the corners; lighted by a series of large windows: the tower has neither pinnacle, turret, nor any other ornament. The parish of St. Mary Colechurch was united to St. Mildred after the fire of London, which destroyed both churches, and that of St. Mary was never rebuilt.

The church of St. Lawrence, on the north side of Cateaton-street, is dedicated to St. Lawrence, a native of Huesca in Spain, who, after enduring the most dreadful torments under the Emperor Valerian, was cruelly broiled alive upon a gridiron, over a slow fire, till he died: the addition of Jewry it owes to its situation among Jews, to distinguish it from St. Lawrence Poultney, now demolished. It was rebuilt after the fire of London at the expence of the parish, assisted by a considerable benefaction of Sir John Langham. It has two series of windows; and at the east end is a pediment, with niches, supported by Corinthian columns. The tower, which is lofty, is terminated by a balustrade with plain pinnacles, and within the balustrade rises a kind of lantern, which supports the base of the spire. The parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, was united to this, that church not being rebuilt after the fire.

Guildhall, at the north end of King-street, Cheap-side, is the hall for holding the courts, and transacting the business of the city. The old hall in Aldermanbury being fallen to decay, the present structure was begun in the year 1411, upon a larger and more noble plan, and ten years were employed in completing it. The executors of the famous Richard Whittington, long celebrated in popular story, gave a Purbeck pavement to the hall, and glazed some of the windows, on every one of which Whittington's arms are placed: others of the aldermen glazed different windows, and

had also their arms painted on the glass. The hall, however, being much damaged by the fire of London in 1666, was repaired and beautified two years after, at the expence of 2500*l.* in so effectual a manner, that it has stood till it was again repaired about 25 years since. Guildhall chapel is a Gothic building, founded in the year 1299, by Adam Francis; and further endowed by Henry Frowick, in 1368, for a warden, priests, and called London college. It is situated between Guildhall and Blackwell-hall. It was injured by the fire of London, but afterwards repaired.

'The Mercers', the first of the twelve principal companies, was incorporated by letters patent by Richard II. in the year 1393. Mercers' hall and chapel are situated in Cheapside, between the Old Jewry and Ironmonger-lane, on the spot where anciently stood an hospital dedicated to St. Thomas of Acres, or Acons. This hospital was founded in the parish of St. Mary Colechurch, by Thomas Fitz Theobald de Helles, and Agnes his wife, sister to Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry II. to the honour of the blessed Virgin, and the archbishop, now styled saint and martyr, on a spot where the archbishop was born, being the property of his father. The hospital consisted of a master and several brethren, professing the rule of St. Augustine, but a particular order instituted at this time in the Holy Land; viz. "*Militiæ hospitalis S. Thomæ Martyris Cantuariensis de Acon*," being a branch of the templars. At the general suppression, the site of the hospital was granted to William Gonson, and afterwards to the Mercers' company, and the whole afterwards converted to a hall and chapel.

They were both destroyed by the fire of London, after which they were rebuilt by the company. The front, which is towards Cheapside, is adorned with a very handsome entrance; the door-case is enriched with the figures of two cupids mantling the company's arms, and with festoons, &c. and over it the balcony is adorned with two pilasters of the Ionic order, and a

pediment, with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and other enrichments. The inner court is adorned with piazzas, formed of columns of the Doric order: the hall room and great parlour are wainscoted with oak, and ornamented with Ionic pilasters; and the cieling with fretwork: the chapel is neatly wainscoted, and paved with black and white marble.

The Grocers' company, the second of the twelve principal, was anciently denominated Pepperers, but was first incorporated as grocers by Edward III. in 1349, and confirmed by Henry VI. in 1429. Charles I. granted a new charter in 1640, with a power of searching and inspecting the goods and weights of all grocers within the city and suburbs of London, and three miles round. They had anciently the management of the king's beam, with the right of appointing a master-weigher, and four porters to attend it.

Grocers' hall is situated in Grocers'-ally, on the north side of the Poultry, and purchased by the Grocers' company in the year 1411, of Robert, lord Fitzwalter, for 320 marks. It was used by the Bank of England for some years before the present superb structure was erected in Threadneedle-street.

In the Poultry is a prison, from the situation called the Poultry Compter. In Bucklersbury was anciently a strong tower of stone, called Cornet's Tower, appointed by Edward III. to be his exchange for money and treasury: it was afterwards given to the college of St. Stephen, at Westminster.

At the end of Cheapside, towards the Poultry, was anciently a conduit of water, brought by pipes from Paddington, and the first erected in the year 1285: it was castellated with stone, and cisterned with lead. This conduit was rebuilt in the year 1479. About the middle of Cheapside was the standard, erected in 1430, by John Wells, mayor, with a small cistern of fresh water, having one cock always running. The great cross situated in Faringdon ward was erected in 1291, in honour of Queen Eleanor, who died in Lincoln-

shire; similar memorials being erected at every place where her body rested. This cross was rebuilt in 1441.

Coleman-street ward is bounded on the north by Cripplegate and Bishopsgate wards, and Moorfields; on the east by Bishopsgate, Bread-street, and Cheap wards; on the south by Cheap ward; and on the west by Bassishaw ward. The principal streets are Coleman-street, the north part of the Old Jewry, Lothbury from Coleman-street to St. Margaret's church, on the north side; and, on the south to about twenty-seven feet beyond Prince's-street, the north side of Cateaton-street, from Basinghall-street to Coleman-street, and the south side from Ironmonger-lane. The most remarkable buildings are the parish churches of St. Stephen Coleman-street, St. Margaret's Lothbury, and St. Olave's Jewry; Founders' hall, and the Armourers' and Brasiers' hall. This ward is governed by an alderman, deputy, and six common-council men.

St. Stephen Coleman-street, situated on the west side of the street, is of great antiquity, originally a chapel to St. Olave's Jewry, and made parochial in 1456, but, together with the mother church, under the priory of Butley in Suffolk till the reformation; after which it was granted to the parishioners.

It is a plain and solid building, strengthened with rustic at the corners, and enlightened by one series of large windows. The steeple is a square tower, crowned with a lantern; which has four faces.

Mr. Munday, in his edition of Stow's Survey, mentions several monumental inscriptions in this church, among which are the following:

Our life is all but death; time that ensueth

Is but the death of time that went before:

Youth is the death of childhood; age, of youth.

Die once to God, and then thou diest no more.

Agnes, the wife of Leonard Darr, whose sight

By sickness much impair'd, in heav'nly light

Look'd, liv'd, and died, as dimness her were giv'n

That her soul's eyes might better look to heav'n.

In this church Munday himself lies buried with the following inscription on his tomb :

To the memory of that ancient servant to the city, with his pen in divers employments, especially the Survey of London, Master Anthony Munday, citizen and draper of London.

He that hath many an ancient tombstone read—
Th' labour seeming more among the dead—
To live, than with the living—that survey'd
Abstruse antiquities, and o'er them laid
Such vive and beauteous colours with his pen,
That, spite of time, those old are new again,
Under this marble lies interr'd; his tomb
Claiming (as worthily it may) this room.
Among those many monuments his quill
Has so revived, helping now to fill
A place (with those) in his survey, in which
He has a monument, more fair, more rich
Than polish'd stones could make him; where he lies,
Though dead, still living, and in that ne'er dies.

St. Olave Jewry, situated on the west side of the Old Jewry, is dedicated to St. Olaus, or Olave, a christian king of Norway; called also St. Olave Upwell. Here was a parish church as early as 1181. The present structure was erected after the fire of London, and consists of a well-enlightened body. On the upper part of the tower, which is very plain, rises a cornice, supported by scrolls; and upon this plain attic course, on the pillars at the corners, are placed the pinnacles, standing on balls, and each terminated on the top by a ball.

The church of St. Martin Pomary, or St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane, being destroyed by the fire, was not rebuilt, and the parish was added to St. Olave's.

The Armourers' company was incorporated by Henry VI. in the year 1423, and that prince honoured the company by becoming one of the members. These and the braziers have one common hall, which is an old plain brick building, near the north-east corner of Coleman-street.

The Founders' company was incorporated by King James I. in the year 1614. Their hall is situated in Founders'-court, in Lothbury.

The Excise-office, which was kept for some years in the Old Jewry, in a house formerly Sir John Frederick's, is now removed to Broad-street. The Old Jewry takes its name from an ancient synagogue of the Jews, defaced by the citizens of London in the reign of Henry III. afterwards granted to an order of friars, called De penitentia Jesu, or Fratres de Sacca, from wearing sackcloth, who now made their first appearance at London, in the year 1257:—an order afterwards interdicted by the council of Lyons, in 1307. At the west end of St. Margaret's church, in Lothbury, was a handsome conduit, built at the charge of the city in the year 1546, which was supplied with water from springs between Hoxton and Islington. Near the north end of Coleman-street was Moor-gate, first erected in the year 1415, and rebuilt in the year 1674. This gate was pulled down in the year 1760.

In the reign of Edward II. the tract called Moorfields was of so little value, that the whole let at four marks a year. It could only be passed over on causeways, raised for the benefit of the travellers. In the year 1414, Thomas Fawconer, mayor, opened a postern in the wall, called Moor-gate, to give the citizens a passage into the country, and began to drain the marshy land. On the north side of the field was the dog-house, or kennel, for the city hounds.

Cordwainers' ward takes its name from the occupation of its principal inhabitants, who were cordwainers, or shoemakers, curriers, or other workers in leather: it is bounded on the north by Cheap ward, on the east by Wallbrook ward, on the south by Vintry ward, and on the west by Bread-street ward. The principal streets and lanes are Bow-lane, Queen-street, Budge-row, Little St. Thomas Apostles, Pancrass-lane, with a small part of Watling-street, and Basing-lane; and the most remarkable buildings are the pa-

rish churches of St. Antholin, St. Mary Aldermary, and St. Mary le Bow. This ward has an alderman, deputy, and seven common-council men.

St. Anthony, vulgarly called St. Antholin, in Budge-row, is a plain well-proportioned church, with a neat spire, erected in 1682, after the destruction of the old church in 1666.

St. Mary Aldermary, on the east side of Bow-lane, has the epithet of Aldermary, or Eldermary, from being the most ancient church in this city dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The last church, which was erected at the expence of Henry Keeble, was destroyed by the fire of London in 1666; but it was afterwards erected at the expence of Henry Rogers, esq. who generously gave 5000*l.* towards rebuilding it. It is a Gothic edifice, well lighted with large windows. The wall, well contrived, has buttresses and battlements; these buttresses run up pilaster fashion, in two stages, not projecting in the old manner from the body of the building. The tower, which is full of ornament, consists of five stages, each of which, except the lowest, has one Gothic window; and the pinnacles, which are properly so many turrets, are continued at each corner down to the ground, divided into stages as the body of the tower, and cabled with small pillars, bound round it with a kind of arched work, and sub-divisions between.

St. Mary le Bow, near the corner of Bow-lane, Cheapside, received the epithet of le Bow from its being the first church in this city built with arches: for so early as in the time of William the Conqueror a church of the same name stood in this place; a massy Gothic pile, decorated with lofty arches, which the vulgar of that time called bows, and this name has been continued through all its succeeding changes. Here the court of arches used to meet, and from these arches it received its name. In the history of the ancient edifice we find, that in the year 1271 a great number of people were destroyed, and many more maimed, by

the falling of the steeple, after which it remained without one till the year 1512, when it was finished upon the old plan, with stone brought from Caen in Normandy; and thus continued till it was destroyed in 1666.

The present edifice, which was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, and finished in 1673, is a handsome structure, chiefly admired for the elegance of its steeple, which is extremely light in its aspect, and though very high, and full of openings, is secure from any second fall by the geometrical proportion and lightness of its several parts; it is thought to be the most beautiful thing of its kind in Europe. The tower is square from the ground, and in this form rises to a considerable height, but with more ornament as it advances. The principal decoration of the lower part is the entrance, which is a lofty, noble, and well-proportioned arch, on two of the sides, faced with a bold rustic, and raised on a plain solid course from the foundation. Within the arch is a portal of the Doric order; the freeze ornamented with triglyphs, and with sculpture in the metopes: over this arch is an opening, with a small balcony, which answers to a window on the other face. The first stage is terminated by an elegant cornice, over which again rises a plain course, where a dial projects into Cheapside. "The steeple," says the author of the *Critical Review of Public Buildings*, "is a master-piece in a peculiar kind of building, which has no fixed rules to direct it, nor is it to be reduced to any settled laws of beauty: without doubt, if we consider it only as a part of some other building, it can be esteemed no other than a delightful absurdity; but if either considered in itself, or as a decoration of a whole city, in prospect, it is not only to be justified, but admired. That which we have now mentioned is beyond question as perfect as human imagination can contrive or execute; and till we see it outdone, we shall hardly think it to be equalled."

Cornhill ward is bounded on the north by Broad-

street ward, on the east by Bishopsgate ward, on the south by Langborn ward, and on the west by Cheap ward. This ward contains only one principal street, Cornhill, so called from the corn market anciently kept there. The chief buildings are the Royal Exchange, and the churches of St. Michael and St. Peter. It is governed by an alderman, a deputy, and five other common-council.

The Royal Exchange was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, who proposed, that, if the city would prepare a proper spot, he would erect the building at his own expence. This proposal was accepted by the lord mayor and citizens, who purchased some houses between Cornhill and Threadneedle-street, and having caused them to be pulled down, and cleared away, the foundation of the new building was laid on the 7th of June, 1566, and carried on with such expedition, that it was finished in November, 1567. This edifice was called the Bourse, but it soon after changed its name; for on the 22d of January, 1570, Queen Elizabeth, after dining with Sir Thomas Gresham, caused this edifice to be proclaimed in her presence, by a herald and trumpet, the Royal Exchange. The original building stood till the fire of London in the year 1666, when it perished amidst the general havoc; but it soon arose with greater splendor than before. The model of the present structure was first shewn to King Charles II. who was well pleased with it; it was however debated whether they should build after that model or not, for fear of launching out into too great an expence: but the majority desiring to have it a magnificent structure, and imagining that the shops above and below stairs would in time reimburse them, had the present edifice erected, at the expence of 80,000*l*. The ground-plot of this building is 203 feet in length, 171 feet in breadth, and the area in the middle is 61 square perches. This area is surrounded with a substantial and regular stone building, wrought in rustic. In each of the principal fronts is a piazza, and in the centre are the grand en-

trances into the area, under an arch, which is extremely lofty and noble : on each side that of the principal front, which is in Cornhill, are Corinthian demi-columns, supporting a compass pediment ; and in the intercolumniation on each side, in the front next the street, are the figures of King Charles I. and his son Charles II. in Roman habits, and well executed. Over the aperture on the cornice, between the two pediments, are the king's arms in relievo. On each side of this entrance is a range of windows, placed between demi-columns, and pilasters of the composite order, above which runs a balustrade. The height of the building is fifty-six feet ; and from the centre of this side rises a lantern and turret, 178 feet high, on the top of which is a fanè in the form of a grasshopper, of polished brass, esteemed a very fine piece of workmanship—a grasshopper being the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham's arms. The north front of the Royal Exchange is adorned with pilasters of the composite order, but has neither columns nor statues on the outside ; and, instead of the two compass pediments, has a triangular one. Within the piazzas of these two fronts are two spacious staircases, with iron rails and black marble steps ; these lead into a kind of gallery, that extends round the four sides of the building, and in which were about two hundred shops, that have been let from 20*l.* to 60*l.* a year each, and a very considerable trade was carried on here ; but it has long declined, and all the shops are deserted. One side of this gallery is employed as auction rooms for furniture, and in other apartments above stairs are the Royal Exchange Assurance office, &c. and in the vaults are the pepper warehouses of the East-India company. The inside of the area is surrounded with piazzas, like those of the south and north fronts, forming ambulatories for the merchants to shelter themselves from the weather. Above the arches of these piazzas are twenty-four niches, nineteen of which are filled with the statues of the kings and queens of England, standing erect, dressed in their

robes, and with their regalia; except the statues of Charles II. and George II. which are dressed like the Cæsars. Under the piazzas within the Exchange are twenty-eight niches, all vacant, except two; one in the north-west angle, where is the statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, and another at the south-west of Sir John Barnard, who is perhaps the only citizen of London that has had his statue erected in his life-time, merely on account of his merit. In the area on the inside of the Royal Exchange, merchants meet every day at twelve at noon, and a prodigious concourse of those of all nations continue there till two, in order to transact business; but soon after that hour the gates are shut up, and not opened again till four. For the readier dispatch of business, and that every particular merchant may be easily found, they are disposed in separated classes, each of which have their particular station, called their walk.

The church of St. Michael's, Cornhill, is a handsome Gothic edifice, built since the fire of London. The height of the roof is thirty-five feet, and of the tower one hundred and thirty. The author of the Critical Review of Public Buildings observes, that this tower is very magnificent, and justly deserves to be esteemed as the finest thing of that sort in London.

St. Peter's, Cornhill, is a plain neat church, erected since the fire of London. The body is plain, with a single row of windows. The tower, 140 feet in height, has a window in every stage; and the dome, which supports the spire, is of the lantern kind: this spire supports a ball, whence rises the fane in the form of a key.

In Pope's-head-ally King John is said to have had a palace, and kept his court. In the year 1282 a conduit was built of stone in Cornhill, to be a prison for night-walkers and suspicious persons, and from its form was called the Tun: on the side was a stream of water, flowing out of a pipe. This tun was in the year 1401 converted into a cistern or reservoir, for water brought

from Tyburn, and a prison annexed. In the year 1582, in consequence of the engine being erected at London-bridge, a water standard was erected, which at every tide afforded water plentifully from four spouts placed four ways: this standard was erected at the east end of Cornhill, supposed to be the highest ground in London.

Cripplegate ward, which takes its name from the north-west gate of the city, is bounded on the north by the parish of St. Luke's Old-street, on the east by Moorfields and Coleman-street ward, on the south by Cheap ward, and on the west by Aldersgate ward. The principal streets, &c. within the walls are, Milk-street, Aldermanbury, Love-lane, Wood-street, Silver-street, Addle-street, and a very small part of Cheap-side, containing 170 feet eastward, from Wood-street. The chief places without the walls are, Fore-street, Moor-lane, Whitecross-street, to beyond Beech-lane, Redcross-street, Beech-lane, part of Barbican, and all Bridgewater-square. The principal buildings in this ward are the parish churches of St. Giles's Cripplegate, St. Alphage, St. Alban's Wood-street, St. Michael's Wood-street, and St. Mary Aldermanbury; Lamb's chapel, Sion college, Doctor Williams's library, and the halls of the haberdashers, wax chandlers, plasterers, brewers, curriers, loriners, bowyers, parish clerks, and barbers. This ward is governed by an alderman, and within the gate are eight common-council men, including a deputy; without the gate there are four, including a deputy.

Cripplegate is said to have been so named from some cripples who anciently sat there to beg. It was several times rebuilt. The last structure, erected in the year 1663, was taken down in the year 1760. Barbican owes its name to a high watch-tower, so called, from which the whole city might be viewed, erected near Redcross-street. In the church of St. Giles's Cripplegate, a Gothic edifice, erected before the fire of London, were buried, Speed the historian, Robert Glover, Somerset Herald a celebrated

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antiquarian, John Fox the martyrologist, and John Milton.

The church of St. Alphage, in Aldermanbury, near London-wall, is a mean structure, erected before the fire of London.

The church of St. Alban's Wood-street is dedicated to St. Alban, the British proto-martyr, who suffered under the persecution of Dioclesian. The first church in this place was erected in the year 936, and dedicated to the same saint; after various repairs, the old church was pulled down in 1634, and another erected, which was destroyed by the fire of London, thirty-two years after, when the present edifice was built from the same model as the former: it is entirely in the Gothic style, and consists of a spacious body, and a handsome tower with pinnacles.

Munday, in his edition of Stowe, mentions several uncommon epitaphs in this church, from which we have only selected the following:

Hic jacet Tom Shorthose,
Sine tombe, sine sheet, sine riches,
Qui vixit sine gowne,
Sine cloake, sine sheet, sine breeches.

St. Michael's Wood-street is situated on the west side of Wood-street, and was built after the fire of London: and the parish of St. Mary Staining, whose church was destroyed at the same time, was united to it. The church at the east end is ornamented with four Ionic columns, raised on a continued pedestal, with arches between, and supporting a handsome pediment, in the middle of which is a circular window. Between the columns are three upright arched windows that fill the whole space: the rest of the body is plain. The tower consists of three plain stages, with large windows: from the top rises a ball that supports the fane.

The church of St. Mary Aldermanbury, by the north-east corner of Love-lane, has a fine situation, with a large area, besides the church-yard in the front.

A church of the same name appears from ancient records to have been situated there so early as about the year 1300; however, great part of the old structure was taken down in 1633, and rebuilt at a considerable expence; but thirty-three years afterwards it was destroyed by the fire of London, and ten years after that dreadful event it was finished in the present form. It is a plain stone building, likely to stand for ages: the body is well enlightened by a range of large well-proportioned windows, and the corners are wrought with rustic: it has a plain solid tower, constructed in the same manner as the body of the church; and the angles in the upper stage are adorned with rustic: the cornice is supported by scrolls, and above it is a plain Attic course: in this rises a turret with a square base, that supports the dial; this turret is arched, but the corners are massy: its roof is terminated in a point, on which is placed the fane.

Lamb's chapel, situated in a court to which it gives its name, at the north-west corner of London-wall, was founded in the reign of Edward I. and dedicated to St. James, when it was distinguished from other places of religious worship of the same name by the denomination of *St. James's Chapel*, or *Hermitage on the Wall*, from its being erected on or near the city wall in Monkwell-street. At the dissolution of religious houses, King Henry VIII. granted this chapel to William Lamb, a rich cloth-worker, who bequeathed it, with other appurtenances, to the company of which he was a member, and from him it received its present name. In this chapel the Clothworkers' company have four sermons preached to them upon four principal festivals in the year; viz. upon the feast of the Annunciation, the feast of St. John Baptist, the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and on that of St. Thomas the Apostle.

At the union of the parishes of Aldermanbury and St. Alphage, a college was founded by William Elsing, citizen and mercer, in the year 1329, for a warden,

secular priests, and two clerks; and an hospital furnished for lodging one hundred old blind and poor of both sexes; blind, paralytic, and disabled priests to be preferred. In the year 1340 the college of seculars were changed to a prior and Augustine canons regular. At the general suppression it was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir John Williams, master of the king's jewels, and the next year it was destroyed by fire. After that, Sion college was erected on the spot for the improvement of the London clergy: this college, which is situated near to the church of St. Alphage, London-wall, owes its foundation to Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West, who, among other charities, left 3000*l.* to purchase and build a college for the use of the London clergy, with alms-houses for twenty poor people, ten men and ten women. He also gave 160*l.* a year for ever to the college and alms-houses, 120*l.* for the support of the alms-houses, and 40*l.* per annum for the expences of the foundation. The ground was purchased in the year 1627, but the library was not appointed by the founder; for a clergyman observing to Mr. Simson, one of Dr. White's executors, that a convenient library might be erected over the alms-house which was then building, Mr. Simon took the hint, and erected it at his own expence. The work being finished in pursuance of the will, a charter was procured under the great seal of England, in the sixth year of King Charles I. for incorporating the clergy of London, by which all the rectors, vicars, lecturers, and curates, are constituted fellows of the college. And in the year 1632, the governors and clergy being summoned, agreed upon a common seal, which had the good Samaritan, with the inscription *Vade et fac similiter*; and round it, *Sigillum Collegii de Sion Londini*. The books were given by many benefactors, whose names were preserved in a large vellum book, and the library much augmented by that of the old cathedral of St. Paul's, which was brought to the college in the year 1647. However, the dreadful fire of London, which con-

fumed so many other public structures, also destroyed this, and burnt a third part of the books, with the alms-houses, several convenient chambers for students, besides those reserved for the meeting of the governors and fellows, and for the clerk and the library-keeper to dwell in. The whole edifice was however afterwards rebuilt, except the chambers for the students; that part of the ground being let out on building leases: the expence of erecting the library and alms-houses amounted to above 1300*l.* and the hall, with the other buildings, to 2000*l.* more. The edifice is extremely plain, and consists of brick buildings surrounding a square court. The library is surveyed twice a year, and had at first a librarian, an under librarian, and a door-keeper: but now one serves for all. The alms-houses consist of twenty rooms, for ten men within the college, and ten women without it.

Dr. Williams's library in Redcross-street, Cripplegate, for the use of the dissenting ministers of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist persuasions, was founded by Daniel Williams, D.D. a presbyterian divine, who in 1711 bequeathed his valuable collection of books and manuscripts, with a handsome salary for a librarian and a housekeeper; and in pursuance of his will a neat building was erected in Redcross-street, with a genteel apartment for the librarian, &c. and a spacious room capable of containing 40,000 volumes. This library is under the direction of twenty-three trustees, fourteen of whom are ministers, and nine of them lay gentlemen, but all of the presbyterian denomination, with a secretary and a steward. In this library is a register, wherein parents may enter the birth of their children.

The Haberdashers' company, one of the twelve principal companies of the city of London, was incorporated by Henry VI. in 1407. Their hall is a good brick building, situated at the end of Staining-lane. The Wax chandlers' company, incorporated by Richard III. in 1483, have an ancient hall in Maiden-lane. The

Plasterers' company was incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1501: they have a hall on the north side of Addle-street. The Brewers' company was incorporated by Henry VI. in 1438: their hall is not far from that of the plasterers. The Curriers' company is of great antiquity, though not incorporated till the year 1605: they have a hall near Cripplegate, in a court called Curriers'-court. The Loriners', or Bitt-makers', though an ancient company, was not incorporated till the reign of Queen Anne: they have a hall at the end of Basinghall-street, near London-wall. The Bowyers, or makers of long and cross-bows, an ancient company by prescription, were, however, not incorporated till the year 1620, long after the use of bows and arrows had been laid aside: they had formerly a hall in a court on the south side of Hart-street, but have none at present. The Parish Clerks were incorporated, by the name of the Fraternity of St. Nicholas, in 1233, by Henry III. The present company owes its charter to James I. in 1611. Their hall is in Wood-street.

Barbers' hall is a very handsome structure on the west side of Monkwell-street. The hall is the work of Inigo Jones, and is reckoned a master-piece. The art of surgery was anciently practised in this city by none but the barbers, who were incorporated by letters patent, granted by King Edward IV. in the year 1461, and in 1512 an act was passed to prevent any persons besides the barbers practising surgery within the city of London, and seven miles round. At length several persons who were not barbers being examined and admitted as practitioners in the art of surgery, the parliament united them in the thirty-second year of the reign of King Henry VIII. by the appellation of the Masters or Governors of the Mystery or Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of the city of London; and by this act all persons practising the art of shaving are strictly enjoined not to intermeddle with that of surgery, except what belongs to drawing of teeth. Thus this company obtained the name of Barber-surgeons, which they

continued to enjoy till the eighteenth year of the reign of George II. when the surgeons applying to parliament to have this union dissolved, were formed into a separate company, though the barbers were left in possession of the hall and theatre, and were constituted a body politic under the name of the Master, Governors, and Commonalty, of the Mystery of Barbers of London. In Wood-street is a prison called Wood-street Compter, built in the year 1555, for the reception of prisoners from Bread-street.

In Aldermanbury the first Guildhall was built, and the aldermen met here till 1410. In the time of Richard II. Sir Henry Percy, son of Percy, earl of Northumberland, had a house in Wood-street. Near Cripplegate church was a fraternity of our blessed Lady, or Corpus Christi, and St. Giles's, founded by John Bellancer, in the reign of Edward III. At the east end of this church a conduit was erected, which conveyed water from Highbury. In Whitecross-street was an old French hospital, by the name of St. Giles's without Cripplegate, founded in the reign of Edward I. In this street was a white cross, and near it an arch of stone, under which was a water-course to the moor now called Moorfields. In Redcross-street was a plat of ground, called the Jews' garden, being the only place in England allowed to the Jews to bury their dead, till the year 1177, when a special place was allotted in every quarter where they inhabited. In Beech-lane was formerly the town-house of the abbot of Ramsey. Near Barbican was a mansion called Garter-house, with a chapel at the top, built by Sir Thomas Writhe, or Wriothesley, alias Garter, principal king of arms, uncle to the first Thomas, earl of Southampton.

Dowgate ward, so called according to some from Dourgate, or Watergate; according to others from its declivity, quasi Downgate, is bounded on the north by Wallbrook ward, on the east by Candlewick and

Bridge wards, on the south by the Thames, and on the west by Vintry ward. In this ward is the parish church of Allhallows the Great; and also Plumbers' hall, Watermens' hall, Joiners' hall, Innholders' hall, Skinners' hall, and Tallow-chandlers' hall; Merchant Taylors' school, and the Steel-yard. It has an alderman, his deputy, and seven other common-council men.

The church of Allhallows the Great, situated on the south side of Thames-street, was anciently denominated Allhallows the More, and Allhallows ad Focum in the Ropery, from its vicinity to a hay wharf or market, and situation among rope-makers. The old church, with a large cloister on the south side, was consumed in the general conflagration in 1666, and the present edifice arose in 1683. It was built on Sir Christopher Wren's plan, but in some parts the mason has taken inexcusable liberties. It is built of stone, and there runs through the whole an apparent strength and solidity. The walls are plain and massy, the ornaments are few and simple; and the apertures, though large, in order to enlighten so considerable a breadth, are not numerous. The tower is plain, square, and divided into five stages, but terminates absolutely square and plain, without spire, turret, or pinnacles. The cornice is supported by scrolls, and over these rises a balustrade of solid construction, very proper for the rest of the building.

Among the funeral monuments in this church, before its being burnt, was one in memory of Queen Elizabeth, with the following inscriptions:

If royal virtues ever crown'd a crown;
 If ever mildness shin'd in majesty;
 If ever honour honour'd true renown;
 If ever courage dwelt with clemency;
 If ever princes put all princes down,
 For temperance, prowess, prudence, equity;
 This, this was she, that in despite of death
 Lives still admir'd, ador'd Elizabeth.

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.

In the figure of a book above her picture.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Sion, which shall not be removed.

On the right side.

Spain's rod, Rome's ruin, the Netherland's relief,
Heaven's gem, earth's joy, world's wonder, nation's chief.

On the left side.

Britain's blessing, England's splendor,
Religion's nurse, and Faith's defender.

And beneath.

I have fought a good fight—I have finished my course, &c.
Queen Elizabeth died the 24th of March, 1602.

The Plumbers' company was incorporated by James I. in the year 1611. Their hall is in Chequer-yard, Dowgate-hill. The Watermen are under the power and command of the lord mayor, and for the regulation of this company several statutes have been enacted, with respect to their fares and conduct. Their hall is a handsome brick building, fronting the Thames, near London-bridge. The Joiners' company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1565; they have a convenient hall in Friar's-lane, Thames-street, remarkable for a curious screen, finely carved, at the entrance. The great parlour is wainscoted with cedar. The Innholders' company was incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1515. They have a handsome and convenient hall in Elbow-lane. The Skinners' company was incorporated by Edward III. in 1327, and farther confirmed by Henry VI. in 1438. They have a handsome hall on Dowgate-hill: their parlour is wainscoted with cedar. The Tallow-chandlers were incorporated into a company by Edward IV. in 1463. This society anciently dealt not only in candles, but also in oil, vinegar, butter, hops, and soap; when great frauds being committed by adulterating oil, they were empowered to search for and destroy all that should be found bad;

but no reward being allowed to the searchers, it was soon neglected. Their hall, situated on Dowgate-hill, is a large building, with piazzas formed by arches and Tuscan pillars.

Merchant Taylors' school, in Suffolk-lane, Thames-street, was founded by the company of taylors in the year 1568, for the education of boys. It was anciently kept in a house which belonged to the Duke of Buckingham, and was called the manor of the Rose; but that edifice being destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the present structure was erected upon the same spot. The school is a long and spacious building, supported on the east by many stone pillars, that form an handsome cloister, within which are apartments for the three ushers. Adjoining to the school is a library, supported only by stone pillars, and well furnished with books, and on the south of the library is the part called the chapel. Contiguous to these is a large house appropriated to the use of the head master. The school consists of eight forms, in which near three hundred boys have their education; an hundred of whom, according to the constitutions of the company, are taught gratis; an hundred more at 5s. and fifty at 2s. 6d. a quarter. Several of the scholars are annually sent to St. John's college, Oxford, which seems to have been founded by Sir Thomas White chiefly for their use, as they have no less than forty-six fellowships in that college. The Steel-yard is situated in Thames-street, above the bridge. Here was originally the hall of the Anseatic merchants, and the warehouses where they used to stow their steel, flax, hemp, pitch, tar, masts, cables, linen cloth, wheat, and other grain; and there are still warehouses for iron in bars, &c. In the year 1568 a conduit was erected on Dowgate-hill; between which and the Thames the channel rose so high, by a sudden fall of rain, on the 4th of September, 1574, that a young man, 18 years of age, endeavouring to leap over it, was carried away by the stream, and drowned. Lower

down on Dowgate-hill was formerly a house or college of priests, called Jesus Commons. On the east side of Dowgate-hill was formerly a large house called the Erber, given to Geoffry Scroop by Edward III. It afterwards belonged to the Nevils; and in the reign of Richard III. was a royal palace. It was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Pullison, and was inhabited by Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated navigator. Cold-harbour-lane received its name from a magnificent structure called Cold Herbergh, that is, Cold Inn, probably so denominated from its vicinity to the river. This building, which extends into the place now called Cold-harbour-lane, was given by King Henry IV. to his son the Prince of Wales.

Faringdon ward Within, and Faringdon ward Without, had originally but one alderman, and that not by election, but by inheritance or purchase, vested in the family of Farendon or Faringdon. Two aldermen were first appointed in the reign of Richard II.

Faringdon ward Within is bounded on the north by Aldersgate and Cripplegate wards, and St. Martin's le Grand; on the east by Castle Baynard and Cheap wards; on the south by Castle Baynard ward and the Thames; and on the west by Faringdon Without. The principal streets and lanes are Newgate-street, the west side of Warwick-lane, Ave Mary-lane, Pater-noster-row, Ivy-lane, St. Paul's church-yard, Ludgate-street, and Black-Friars. The most remarkable buildings are St. Paul's cathedral, St. Vedast in Foster-lane, Christ church in Newgate-street, St. Martin's Ludgate, St. Matthew's Friday-street, and St. Austin's Watling-street; the college of Physicians, Stationers' hall, Apothecaries' hall, Sadlers' hall, Embroiderers' hall, and Scots' hall; St. Paul's school, and Christ-church hospital. This ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, and 16 other common-council men.

St. Paul's was first built in the area of the Roman prætorian camp, and probably destroyed in the general persecution under Dioclesian. In the year 675 it was

rebuilt by Erkinwald, the fourth bishop from Mellitus; this was burned down in the year 961, and repaired the same year. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was consumed by fire a second time, after which it was constructed with greater magnificence, but not completed till the year 1240, when it was consecrated as a new church by Roger Niger in the presence of King Henry III. the pope's legate, and many of the nobility.

Under this cathedral was the church of St. Faith's, but no records shew when divine worship was performed in it. In the year 1444 it was damaged by lightning, and about 100 years after almost destroyed by a fire, owing to the carelessness of a plumber. And it seems to have been much neglected till the year 1632, when Inigo Jones, his majesty's surveyor-general, was ordered to begin the repairs. That celebrated architect prosecuted the work with such diligence, that in nine years' time the whole was finished both within and without, except the steeple: but the flames of civil war soon after breaking out, a period was put to this great design. The revenues were now seized, the famous pulpit cross in the church-yard was pulled down, the scaffolding of the steeple was assigned by parliament for the payment of arrears due to the army; the body of the church was converted into saw-pits; part of the south cross was suffered to tumble down; the west part of the church was converted into a stable; and the stately new portico into shops for milliners and others, with lodging rooms over them. At the restoration, being incapable of any substantial repair, it was resolved to raze the foundations of the old building, and to erect on the same spot a new cathedral; and Sir Christopher Wren, surveyor-general of all his majesty's works, was ordered to prepare a model. Contributions came in so extremely fast, that in the first ten years above 126,000*l.* was paid into the chamber of London: a new duty for the carrying on of the work was laid on coals, which at a medium produced 5000*l.* per annum; and his majesty generously

contributed 1000*l.* a year towards carrying on the work.

The general form of St. Paul's cathedral is a cross; the walls are wrought in rustic, and strengthened as well as adorned by two rows of coupled pilasters, one over the other; the lower Corinthian, and the upper Composite. The spaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with a great variety of curious enrichments, as are those above. The west front is graced with a most magnificent portico, a noble pediment, and two stately turrets, and when one advances towards the church from Ludgate, the elegant construction of this front, the fine turrets over each corner, and the vast dome behind, fill the mind with a pleasing astonishment. At this end there is a noble flight of steps, of black marble, that extend the whole length of the portico, which consists of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight of the Composite order above; these are all coupled and fluted. The upper series supports a noble pediment crowned with its acroteria. In this noble pediment is a very elegant representation, in bas-relief, of the conversion of St. Paul, by Bird. A magnificent figure of St. Paul is placed on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right, and St. James on his left. The four Evangelists, with their proper emblems, are on the front of the towers. To the north portico, there is an ascent by twelve circular steps of black marble: and its dome is supported by six large Corinthian columns, forty-eight inches in diameter. Upon the dome is a large and well-proportioned urn, finely ornamented with festoons; and over this is a pediment supported by pilasters in the wall, in the face of which are the royal arms with the regalia, supported by angels. And, lest this view of the cathedral should appear void of sufficient ornament, the statues of five of the apostles are placed on the top at proper distances. The south portico answers to the north, and is placed directly opposite to it. This, like the other, is a dome supported by six noble Corinthian co-

lums; but as the ground is considerably lower on this than on the other side of the church, the ascent is by a flight of twenty-five steps. This portico has also a pediment above, in which is a phoenix rising out of the flames, with the motto *Resurgam* underneath it, as an emblem of rebuilding the church after the fire. At the east end of the church is a sweep or circular projection for the altar, finely ornamented with the orders and with sculpture, particularly a noble piece in honour of King William III. The dome, which rises in the centre of the whole, appears extremely grand.

This noble fabric, which is 2292 feet in circumference, and 340 feet in height to the top of the cross, is surrounded, at a proper distance, by a dwarf stone wall, on which is placed a magnificent balustrade of cast-iron. In the area of the grand west front, on a pedestal of excellent workmanship, stands a statue of Queen Anne, formed of white marble, with proper decorations. The highest or last stone on the top of the lantern, was laid by Mr. Christopher Wren, the son of the great architect, in the year 1710; and thus was this noble fabric, lofty enough to be discerned at sea eastward, and at Windsor to the west, begun and completed in the space of thirty-five years, by one architect, Sir Christopher Wren; one principal mason, Mr. Strong; and under one bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton. The whole expence of erecting this edifice, on deducting the sums expended in fruitless attempts to repair the old cathedral, amounted to 736,752l. 2s. 3d.

Sir Christopher Wren had the satisfaction to find his work approved by the best masters in Europe, who allowed that the church of St. Peter's at Rome, which is the most stupendous structure in the world, only exceeds St. Paul's with respect to its huge dimensions; its rich mosaic work, the beautiful marble of which both its outside and inside entirely consist, the latter in different colours, its statues, paintings, gildings, altars, and oratories.

Had the inside of St. Paul's been adorned in the like profuse and pompous manner, it would have attracted the admiration of superficial critics; so that they would never have been able to discover the faults which they can only attribute to the plainness of its materials. But harmony, proportion, and beauty, are the same, whether the building is executed in stone, or the most beautiful marble; whether the carvings or mouldings be gilt or not; the recesses or pannels in the walls be curiously painted, or plain.

In the year 1707 the house of commons had it under consideration, whether the cupola should be covered with copper or lead; and upon enquiry into which was most expedient, and least expensive; it appeared that the covering of lead would amount to about 170 tons, and the expence thereof, including workmanship, was estimated at 2500l.

The copper covering was computed at eleven tons 303 quarters and odd pounds; and the expence was estimated at 3050l. Upon which the house fixed upon a copper covering.

But when the bill, which had a clause in it for that purpose, went up to the lords, their lordships left out the clause; upon which the commons desired a conference, alleging, that copper was preferable to any other covering, as well in respect of duration as lightness; for that lead being subject to frequent repairs, the necessary scaffolding for that purpose, at any one time, would exceed the difference of charge between that and copper: besides, that frequent scaffolding would very much prejudice the building. But the sessions closing the same day, put an end to the affair, and there were no conferences; though the preceding reasons were what the commons intended to offer, if there had been one.

It very probably was upon this occasion that Sir Christopher is said to have declared his opinion, when some gentlemen doubted whether the cupola would bear the leaden covering, that it was able to bear 7000

tons more than what is now upon it; and that he would undertake to raise a spire of stone upon the whole, 100 feet higher than the cross now stands.

The expence of this magnificent structure, as it was laid before the parliament anno 1711, including the building of the chapter-house near it, purchasing of property, together with the estimate of what was necessary to complete the whole, in which was included a ring of twelve bells, not yet put up, nor cast, as also the furniture for the choir, amounted to 810,380l. 4s.

These things, that were not so easy for every one to know, we have thought it necessary to enlarge upon. Our bounds will not permit to say all that the subject requires, and we would not dwell upon points which every one knows, or may easily inform himself of by his own observation, or from other writers, in relation to this famous structure.

But one thing it will be requisite to observe further, which every one does not know, and which therefore I shall mention.

This able architect, Sir Christopher Wren, at the first setting about the church, would have had its situation removed a little to the north, to stand just on the spot of ground which is taken up by Paternoster-row, and the buildings on either side: so that the north side of the church should have stood open to Newgate-Street, and the south side to the ground on which the church now stands.

By this situation, the east end of the church would have looked directly down the main street of the city, Cheapside; and for the west end, Ludgate having been removed a little north, the main street, called Ludgate-street, and Ludgate-hill, would only have sloped a little WSW. as they do now irregularly two ways, one within, and the other without the gate; and all the street beyond Fleet-bridge would have received no alteration at all.

By this situation, the common thoroughfare of the city would have been removed at a little further distance

from the work, and we should not then have been obliged to walk just under the very wall, as we do now, which makes the work appear out of all perspective, and is the chief reason of the objections as to the outside appearance; whereas, had it been viewed at a little distance, the building would have been seen infinitely to more advantage.

Had Sir Christopher been allowed this situation, he would then also have had more room for the ornament of the west end, which, though a most beautiful work, would then have been much more so; and he would have added a circular piazza to it, after the model of that at Rome, but much more magnificent; and an obelisk of marble in the centre of the circle, exceeding any thing that the world can shew of its kind, of modern work.

But the circumstance of things hindered this noble design; and the city being almost rebuilt before he obtained an order and provision for laying the foundation, he was prescribed to the narrow spot where it now stands, in which the building, however magnificent in itself, stands with great disadvantage as to the prospect of it. The inconveniences of this were so apparent when the church was finished, that leave was at length, though not without difficulty, obtained to pull down one whole row of houses on the north side of the body of the church, to make way for the noble ballustrade of cast-iron, raised upon an handsome stone wall of above a yard high, that surrounds the church-yard; and, indeed, to admit light into the church, as well as to preserve it from the danger of fire.

That admirable architect met with no better success in a plan which was one of the most beautiful that could enter into the mind of man, and would have made this city the noblest on earth: this I shall relate in the words of a curious author; viz.

“The fire of London furnished the most perfect occasion that can ever happen in any city to rebuild it with pomp and regularity. This Sir Christopher Wren

forefaw; and, it is faid, offered a fcheme which would have made it the wonder of the world. He propofed to have laid out one large ftreet from Aldgate to Temple-Bar; in the middle of which was to have been a large fquare, capable of containing the new church of St. Paul's, with a proper diftance for the view all round: whereby that huge building would not have been cooped up, as it is at prefent, in fuch a manner, as no-where to be feen to advantage; but would have had a long and ample vifta at each end, to have reconciled it to a proper point of view, and give it one great benefit, which, in all probability, it muft now want for ever. He farther propofed to rebuild all the parifh churches in fuch a manner, as to be feen at the end of every vifta of houfes, and difperfed at fuch diftances from each other, as to appear neither too thick nor thin in profpect, and give a proper heightening to the whole bulk of the city, as it filled the landfcape: Laftly, he propofed to build all the houfes uniform, and fupported on a piazza, like that of Covent-Garden: and by the water fide, from the bridge to the Temple, he had planned a long and broad wharf, or quay, where he had designed to have ranged all the halls that belong to the feveral companies of the city, with proper warehouses for merchants between; to vary the edifices, and make it at once one of the moft beautiful and moft ufeful ranges of ftructure in the world. But the hurry of rebuilding, and the difputes of property, prevented this glorious fcheme from taking place.

When this great man found he could not carry this point, he propofed what we have already mentioned; but, as we have obferved, with as little fuccefs as the above grand fcheme; private property, on this occafion, as it does on moft others, getting the better both of public utility and public fpirit.

The church of St. Vedaft is fituated on the eaft fide of Fofter-lane. A church has flood for many centuries in the place where this is fituated; but not under the

same tutelage: the first building was dedicated to St. Foster, and from that the lane in which it stands was called Foster-lane; but afterwards the church being rebuilt, was put under the patronage of St. Vedast, bishop of Arras in France, who died in the year 550. This church was so far destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, that nothing was left standing but the steeple and the walls; but these being repaired, continued till the year 1694, when they were taken down, and the present edifice of stone was finished in 1697. It is well enlightened by a range of windows, placed so high, that the doors open under them: the tower is plain, and the spire, which is short, rises from a double base. The author of the Critical Review of the Public Buildings mentioning this steeple, says, it is not a glaring pile that strikes the eye at the first view with an idea of grandeur and magnificence; but then the beautiful pyramid it forms, and the just and well-proportioned simplicity of all its parts, satisfy the mind so effectually, that nothing seems to be wanting, and nothing can be spared. The church of St. Leonard, Foster-lane, which was destroyed in 1666, not being rebuilt, the parish was united to St. Vedast.

The church of St. Martin Ludgate is situated on the north side of the street near where Ludgate stood, and was erected after the fire of London: the body is not seen from the street; but it receives a good share of light: the steeple consists of a plain tower, and a pretty lofty spire raised on a substantial arcade, appearing at once strong and light. The following epitaph is inserted in Strype's edition of Stow, on Florence Caldwell, citizen and haberdasher, and Mary his wife, the latter of whom died June 19, 1590:

Earth goes to earth as mold to mold,
 Earth treads on earth, glittering in gold,
 Earth as to earth return neare should,
 Earth shall to earth go ere he would,
 Earth upon earth consider may,
 Earth goes to earth naked away,

Earth, though on earth be stout and gay,
Shall from earth pass poore away :
Be merciful and charitable,
Relieve the poor as thou art able ;
A shroud to thy grave
Is all thou shalt have.

The church of St. Matthew, Friday-street, is a plain stone building, erected after the fire of London. The steeple, at the east end, consists of a square brick tower, void of all ornament.

The church of St. Augustine, or St. Austin, situated at the north-west corner of Watling-street, was built after the fire of London, and the parish of St. Faith then united to it.

The college of physicians was at first in Knight-rider's-street, given by Dr. Linacre, physician to King Henry VIII. from whence they afterwards removed to Amen-corner, where they had purchased an house. Here the great Dr. Harvey, who immortalised his name by discovering the circulation of the blood, built them a library and public hall in the year 1652, which he granted for ever to the college with his library, and endowed it with his estate, which he resigned to them while living, assigning a part of it for an anniversary oration, in commemoration of their benefactors, and to promote a spirit of emulation in succeeding generations. However, this edifice being consumed by the fire of London, and the ground being only upon lease, the fellows erected the present structure. The college of physicians is a very noble edifice, situated near the north-west corner of Warwick-lane. It is built with brick and stone. The entrance, which is grand, is under an octangular theatre, finishing in a dome, with a cone on the top, making a lantern to it. The inside is elegant, finely enlightened, and very capacious. This was built by Sir Christopher Wren. The central building, which is well worthy of observation, is the design of Inigo Jones, and contains the library and other rooms of state and convenience. The college of

physicians, a building of great delicacy, and eminently deserving to be considered among the noblest ornaments of this city, is yet so unlucky in its situation, in a narrow and dirty part of the lane, that it can never be seen to advantage.

The Stationers' company was incorporated by Philip and Mary in 1557. This company has stock of about 15000*l.* denominated the English stock, which is employed in printing almanacks, horn-books, primmers, psalters, and some school-books; the sole printing whereof is confirmed to them by letters patent, granted by several kings. This stock consists of twenty whole shares of 320 pounds each, which are generally possessed by those who are of the court of assistants: the second are forty half shares of 160*l.* each; the third are eighty quarter shares of 80*l.* each; and the fourth are one hundred and sixty half-quarter shares of 40*l.* each: all which are divided among those who have fined for, or served the office of renter-warden. Upon the death of any of the married possessors of this stock, the profits arising from his share devolve to his widow, which she enjoys during her widowhood, or life: but at the expiration of either, another person is chosen to enjoy the profits of her share; and he is no sooner elected than he pays the deposit money to the late widow, her husband, or executors. The dividends upon the stock are made at Christmas, and increased or decreased according to the expence of the preceding year; however, it is seldom less than forty pounds upon a whole share, or 320*l.* The master and warden of the company are always in the direction of the stock, to whom are joined six other members annually elected; who adjust all accounts relating to it, and at Christmas report the state thereof to the board, who regulate the dividends accordingly. Stationers' hall is a spacious brick building, near Amen-corner. There is an ascent to it by a flight of steps, and the light is thrown in by two series of windows, the lower large and upright, and the upper of an elliptical form. Un-

derneath it, and at the north end are the warehouses for the company's stock. This hall has but few ornaments; but it is however extremely convenient. The hall was new fronted in the year 1800.

The Apothecaries were incorporated with the Grocers by James I. in 1611, but formed into a distinct company in 1617, at which time there were only 104 apothecaries' shops in the city and suburbs. Their hall, situated in Blackfriars, has a pair of gates leading into an open court handsomely paved with broad stones; at the upper end of which is the hall, built with brick and stone, and adorned with columns of the Tuscan order. The ceiling of the court-room and hall is ornamented with fret-work, and the latter wainscoted fourteen feet high. In the hall-room is the portraiture of King James I. and also the bust of Dr. Gideon Delaun, that king's apothecary, who was a considerable benefactor to the company. In this building are two large laboratories, one chemical, and the other for galenical preparations, where vast quantities of the best medicines are prepared for the use of the apothecaries and others, and particularly of the surgeons of the royal navy, who here make up their chests. The apothecaries' company have a spacious and beautiful physic garden at Chelsea, which contains almost four acres, and is enriched with a vast variety of plants both domestic and exotic. This was given by Sir Hans Sloane, bart. on condition of their paying a quit rent of 5*l.* per annum, and annually delivering to the president and fellows of the Royal Society, at one of their public meetings, fifty specimens of different sorts of plants, well cured, and of the growth of this garden, till the number of specimens amounted to 2000.

The Sadlers' company is very ancient, and was incorporated by Edward I.: they have a handsome hall in Cheapside. The Embroiderers, or Broderers, were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1591: they have a small convenient hall in Gutter-lane.

The Scots' corporation, for the relief of poor and necessitous people of that country, owes its origin to James Kinnier, a Scotchman, and merchant of the city, who, on his recovery from a long and dangerous illness, resolved to give part of his estate towards the relief of the aged and necessitous of his country, within the cities of London and Westminster; and, having prevailed with a society of his countrymen who composed a box club to join their stock, applied for a charter, by which he and his coadjutors were, in the year 1665, constituted a body politic and corporate, with several privileges, which King Charles II. confirmed the following year. All matters relating to the corporation are managed by the governors without fee or reward; for they not only upon all such occasions spend their own money, but contribute quarterly for the support of the society, and the relief of the poor; they provide for the sick; to the reduced and aged they grant pensions; they bury the dead, and give money to such as are disposed to return to Scotland. The sums disbursed by the society amount to about 600*l.* per annum.

St. Paul's school, at the east end of St. Paul's church-yard, was founded by Dr. John Collet, dean of St. Paul's, in the year 1509, for a master, an usher, and chaplain, and a hundred and fifty-three scholars; for the teaching of whom the founder appointed a salary of 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the upper master; for the under master 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and for the chaplain, or third master, 8*l.* per annum. He appointed the company of mercers trustees of this school; and, by the improvement of the estate since that time, the good management of the company, and some additional sums left to this foundation, the salaries of the masters are become considerable; the upper master having 300*l.* a year, besides the advantage of additional scholars and boarders; the second master 250*l.* a year, and the third 90*l.* a year. The original building was consumed by the fire of London, and soon after the present structure was raised in its place. It is a very singular,

and at the same time a very handsome edifice. The central building, in which is the school, is of stone : it is much lower than the ends, and has only one series of windows, which are large, and raised a considerable height from the ground. The centre is adorned with rustic, and on the top is a handsome pediment, in which are the founder's arms placed in a shield : upon the apex stands a figure representing Learning.

Christ hospital, for the education and support of the fatherless children of freemen, is an establishment of considerable antiquity ; for Henry VIII. in the last year of his reign, gave the city both the priory of St. Bartholomew's and the convent of Gray Friars, which anciently belonged to that priory, for the relief of the poor ; and some years after, King Edward VI. being extremely moved at a sermon preached by Bishop Ridley, wherein that good prelate expatiated on the obligations of the rich to assist the poor and miserable, his majesty, by the bishop's advice, immediately caused a letter to be wrote to the lord mayor, to obtain his assistance. The chief magistrate was pleased with the honour done the city ; and, after several consultations with the aldermen and common-council, several charitable plans were formed for the carrying on of this and other charities ; and while the diseased were provided for at St. Thomas's, and the idle at Bridewell, it was resolved that the young and helpless should be educated at Christ church. This being reported to the king, his majesty voluntarily incorporated the governors of these houses by the title of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, of the city of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods, of the hospitals of Edward VI. king of England, &c. as his majesty desired to be esteemed their chief founder and patron. To promote and continue this work, he granted the city certain lands that had been given to the house of the Savoy, founded by King Henry VII. for the lodging of pilgrims and strangers, but which was now only used by vagabonds and strumpets. These lands amount

to the yearly value of 600*l*. He also commanded, that after reserving a sufficient quantity of the linen which has been used in the times of popery to each church within the city and suburbs of London, the remaining superfluous great quantities should be delivered to the governors of this hospital, for the use of the poor children under their care. And one of the last actions of that good prince's life was signing a licence for this corporation to purchase lands in mortmain. This charity is so very extensive, that there are sometimes above a thousand children supported here at a time. The youngest, for whom there is not room in the house, and who are not of an age to understand the lessons taught there, are, at the expence of the charity, sent to Hertford and Ware, where there are schools erected, and masters employed at handsome salaries for that purpose: as the eldest are put out apprentices, and these grow more fit for the place, they are brought in.

Among the ancient buildings is an old cloister, which was a part of the priory. This was repaired by the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, and serves both for a thoroughfare and place of recreation for the boys, especially in rainy weather. There is a spacious hall, built at the expence of Sir John Fenwick after the fire of London, in which the boys dine and sup. At the upper end of this room is a large picture representing King James II. sitting with his nobles, the governors, &c. with the half figures of King Edward VI. and Charles II. hanging as pictures in the same piece: there is also a good painting representing the mathematical school, done by Verrio. At the other end is a large piece representing King Edward VI. delivering the charter to the lord mayor, who kneels, with the aldermen behind him: the young king is accompanied by Bishop Ridley, and several others who stand about him. Here is also a fine piece of the pool of Bethesda, which is very large, and painted in a masterly style by Mr. Hogarth. 12 or 1300*l*. a year is expended in salaries to the officers, clerks, and servants; and the sum expended

for the support of the hospital amounts to between 11, and 12,000*l.* a year. To defray this expence the hospital has a great annual revenue in houses and lands; the benefit of licencing; and looking after the carts allowed in the city, each of which pays a certain sum for sealing. The hospital has likewise a duty of about three farthings upon every piece of cloth brought to Blackwell-hall, where clerks are kept to receive it. The governors amount to about three hundred. The building of this hospital is partly Gothic, and partly modern, being built at various times, and has very little regularity.

The priory of St. Bartholomew, above mentioned, was founded by one Rahere, a remarkable person in the court of Henry I. who built a church or monastery for black canons between the years 1123 and 1133.

In Newgate-street, in Bagnio-court, was the first warm bath for public use in London; over the entrance is a small sculpture in stone, of William Evans, the gigantic porter to Charles I. and of Geoffry Hudson, the dwarf. In Pannier-ally, between Newgate-street and Paternoster-row, is the figure of a naked boy sitting on something like a pannier carved in stone; and underneath is this inscription:

When you have sought the citty round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.

Augt. 27. 1688.

The cross in Cheapside was noticed in Cheap ward. In Silver-street was formerly a mansion called Nevil's Inn, belonging to that family at least till the reign of Henry VII. In 1603 it belonged to Lord Windfor.

Newgate-market originally was held in Newgate-street; and a church once stood at the corner of Butcher-hall-lane, called St. Nicholas' Shambles. The convent of Grey Friars, or Friars Minors, was near the north-west corner of Newgate-street, founded in the year 1225, by John Ewin, mercer, who became

a lay brother among them. At the dissolution the church was made parochial, and called Christ church, by Henry VIII. and the rest of the building afterwards appropriated to Christ hospital by Edward VI. The Old 'Change was formerly the place of exchange for all bullion. On the north side of St. Paul's church, in the parish of St. Gregory, was formerly a college, founded by Roger Holmes, chancellor of the cathedral, who died in the year 1395, for seven chaplains, with lodgings, and a common-hall.

In the same parish was another college, founded by Henry IV. and the executors of John of Gaunt, called Lancaster college, with a common-hall for charity-priests to officiate in a chapel, on the north side of the choir of St. Paul's. On the north side of St. Paul's church-yard was a large charnel-house for the bones of the dead, and over it a chapel, pulled down in the year 1549; and it is said that a thousand cart-loads of bones were conveyed to Finsbury-fields, and laid on a moorish ground. The chapel and charnel-house were converted into dwelling-houses. In the middle of the church-yard was a pulpit cross of timber, mounted on steps of stone, and covered with lead, at which sermons were preached every Sunday in the forenoon. Paternoster-row was so called on account of the number of stationers, or text writers, dwelling there, who wrote and sold books then in use with the paternoster, ave-maria, creed, graces, &c. Here also dwelled turners of beads, who were called paternoster makers. At the north end of Ave-Maria-lane was a great house belonging to John, duke of Bretagne and earl of Richmond, which afterwards becoming the property of the Earl of Pembroke, was called Pembroke's Inn. It again changed its name to Abergavenny-house, belonging to the lords of that name, and since that time, being purchased by the stationers, was converted into a hall. In Black-friars was a monastery of that order, otherwise called preaching friars. This monastery and church were erected by Robert Kilwarby,

archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 1276. King Edward I. and Queen Eleanor were great benefactors, and even the reputed founders. This church was large, and richly furnished with ornaments. In the monastery several parliaments were held, and the Emperor Charles V. who was also King of Spain, lodged there in the year 1522. There the ancient kings had their records and charters kept as well as at the Tower; and though this monastery was dissolved with the rest by King Henry VIII. yet, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Black-friars was inhabited by many noblemen and gentlemen; parliaments still continued to be often held there, and being a place of refuge, malefactors frequently took shelter in its liberties, and the inhabitants were free from arrests: but these pernicious privileges have been many years lost; and as it has been lately made part of the ward of Faringdon Within, the shopkeepers and tradesmen are obliged to be free of the city: two common-council men are annually elected out of it. Near the north-east corner of Warwick-lane, formerly called Eldenese-lane, there was a parish church dedicated to St. Owen, or St. Ewen, given by Henry VIII. towards Christ church. At the north-west corner of this ward, and west end of Newgate-street, stood Newgate, used as a common gaol for felons so early as the year 1218. It was much damaged by the fire of London, and then rebuilt. In the year 1776 it was taken down, after another prison had been erected a little more to the south in the Old Bailey. The present building, though built of stone, and uncommonly strong, the infatuated mob of 1780 attacked and broke into: they actually let the prisoners loose, plundered the keepers' apartments, and set fire to the inside; nor, but for the interference of an armed force, is it probable, that they would have quitted the place before they made it a heap of ruins. The present building joins the sessions-house, so that the prisoners may be conveyed from the prison to their

trial and back without being made a public spectacle in the street. And a method is also contrived for putting the convicts to death on the spot, without conveying them as formerly to Tyburn. A little to the north of the spot on which Newgate once stood, a large place of confinement has been erected called the New Compter.

Ludgate formerly stood in the street immediately below St. Martin's church, between Ludgate-street and Ludgate-hill, where the two wards of Faringdon meet. The name has been fabulously attributed to King Lud, but it was more probably so named from its situation near the rivulet called Flood, Flud, Vloet, or Fleet, which ran into Fleet ditch. This gate was in the year 1373 constituted a prison for poor debtors who were free of the city. It was for the last time rebuilt in the year 1586, and finally pulled down in the year 1760.

Faringdon ward Without, originally united to Faringdon Within, till the reign of Richard II. is bounded on the north by Charterhouse-square, the parish of St. John Clerkenwell, and part of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, without the city; on the east by the wards of Aldersgate and Faringdon Within; on the south by the Thames; and on the west by High Holborn and the parish of St. Clement Danes. The principal places are Smithfield, Cloth-fair, Bartholomew-close, Snow-hill, and all Holborn up to the bars; Hatton-garden, Leather-lane, and Brook-street; the Old Bailey, Shoe-lane, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, Whitefriars, and Salisbury-court. The most remarkable buildings are the churches of St. Bartholomew the Great and the Less, St. Sepulchre, St. Andrew Holborn, St. Dunstan's in the West, and St. Bride's. The Temple, Serjeant's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Barnard's Inn, and Thavies Inn; Temple Bar, Bridewell Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Fleet Prison. This ward being so very extensive is parted into three divisions, and is governed by an alderman, two deputies, and fourteen other common-council men.

Smithfield, or West Smithfield, though west is never used but to distinguish it from East Smithfield, near Little Tower-hill, is the greatest market for black cattle, sheep, and horses, in Europe; and also a considerable market for hay and straw, for the sale of which it was famous five hundred years ago. Maitland derives its name from its being originally a smooth or level field; and observes that it was anciently much larger than at present, it being greatly diminished by the buildings with which it is inclosed; the whole west side extended as far as the sheep market does at present, and was called *the Elms*, from the many elm-trees growing there: this was the place of execution for offenders in the year 1219, and it seems long before. King Henry II. granted to the priory of St. Bartholomew the privilege of a fair to be kept annually at Bartholomew-tide, on the eve, the day, and the morrow, to which the clothiers of England and the drapers of London repaired, and had their booths and standings in the church-yard, within the priory, which was separated from Smithfield only by the walls and gates, that were locked every night and watched, for the safety of the goods deposited there; and the narrow street, or lane, afterwards built where the cloth was sold, still retains the name of Cloth-fair. This fair, which was appointed to be kept three days, was at length prolonged to a fortnight, and became of little other use, but for idle youth and loose people to resort to it, upon which it was again reduced to the original standard; and the booths for drolls and plays in the middle of Smithfield, by the falling of which many persons had lost their lives, were ordered to be no longer permitted. Smithfield was also used in very early times for jousts and tournaments, to which the king and nobility resorted, of which we find upon record several instances in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. and Edward IV. In short, in the middle part of Smithfield, and the space now enclosed with rails, many martyrs

were burnt at the stake for adhering to the dictates of their own consciences.

White-friars, containing a number of lanes, alleys, and passages, from Water-lane to the Temple, and from Fleet-street to the Thames, took its name from the White Friars, or Carmelites, who had their house in this place next to Fleet-street, and their garden probably extended from thence to the water side. They were clothed in white, and, having made a vow of poverty, lived by begging. Their convent was founded by Sir Richard Gray, knt. ancestor to the Lord Gray of Codnor in Derbyshire, in the year 1241, and afterwards rebuilt by Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonshire, about the year 1350. In the conventual church were interred many persons of distinction. This convent and its church were surrendered to Henry VIII. in the thirtieth year of his reign, when they were valued at no more than 26l. 7s. 3d. and being soon after pulled down, other houses were built in their room. In the year 1608 the inhabitants obtained several liberties, privileges, and exemptions, by a charter granted them by King James I. and this rendered the place an asylum for insolvent debtors, cheats, and gamesters, who gave to this district the name of Alfatia: but the inconveniences the city suffered from this place of refuge, and the riotous proceedings carried on there, at length induced the legislature to interpose, and to deprive them of privileges so pernicious to the community.

The church of St. Bartholomew the Great is a large, plain building, with a turret tower, erected before the fire of London; it is situated on the north-east side of Smithfield, near the end of Duck-lane. St. Bartholomew the Less is situated near to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and originally belonged to the priory. It is a low building, composed of brick and rough stone plastered, erected before the fire of London.

St. Sepulchre's, on the north side of the top of Snow-hill, is so named in commemoration of Christ's sepulchre at Jerusalem. It is of great antiquity, and

was probably founded during the time when all Europe was employed in crusades to the holy land ; however, about the beginning of the twelfth century, it was given by the Bishop of Salisbury to the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield. The present structure was much damaged, though not destroyed, by the fire of London ; after which it was thoroughly repaired in 1670, when nothing of the old building, except the walls, was suffered to remain, and not those entirely. The whole length of the side is in a manner taken up by a row of very large Gothic windows, with buttresses between, over which runs a slight cornice, and on the top a plain and substantial battlement work. The steeple is a plain square tower, crowned with four pinnacles. The wall of this church-yard, till very lately, extended so far into the street, all along the south side of the church, as to render the passage narrow and dangerous ; but after the church-yard on that side had been shut up about fourteen years, it was levelled and laid open to the street in the beginning of the year 1760.

Munday, in his edition of Stowe's Survey, mentions the following monumental inscription in this church :

Qualis vita, finis ita.

Here under lyes the wonder of her kinde,
 The quintessence of nature and of grace,
 Wit, beauty, bounty, and (in noble race
 The rarest jewel) a right humble minde ;
 Here lyes her body, but her soule refin'd
 Above the empyreal hath imperial place,
 In blis, so boundless, as no words embrace,
 Nor art can feigne, nor mortal heart can finde ;
 Her fame remains a monument of honour,
 Built by her virtue, gilt with purest gold,
 With lily flowers, and roses strewed upon her.

Her Epitaph.

Urania thus enroll'd :

Milde childe, chaste mayden, and religious wife :
 The even crownes the day, Joane Essex death her life.

In the year 1605 Mr. Robert Dew gave, by deed of gift, fifty pounds to this parish, on condition that, for ever after, a person should go to Newgate in the still of the night before every execution-day, and standing as near the cells of the condemned prisoners as possible, should, with a hand-bell, which he also gave for that purpose, give twelve solemn tolls with double strokes, and then, after a proper pause, deliver with an audible voice the following words :

“ You prisoners that are within,

“ Who, for wickedness and sin,

“ After many mercies shown you, are now appointed to die to-morrow in the forenoon, give ear and understand that to-morrow morning the greatest bell of St. Sepulchre’s shall toll for you in form and manner of a passing bell, as used to be tolled for those at the point of death ; to the end that all godly people hearing that bell, and knowing it is for your going to your deaths, may be stirred up heartily to pray to God to bestow his grace and mercy upon you whilst ye live : I beseech you, for Jesus Christ’s sake, to keep this night in watching and prayer, for the salvation of your own souls, while there is yet time and place for mercy ; as knowing to-morrow you must appear before the judgment seat of your Creator, there to give an account of all things done in this life, and to suffer eternal torments for your sins committed against him, unless, upon your hearty and unfeigned repentance, you find mercy through the merits, death, and passion, of your only mediator and advocate, Jesus Christ, who now sits at the right hand of God to make intercession for as many of you as penitently return to him.”

He likewise directed the great bell of St. Sepulchre’s to toll till after the execution, and that as the criminals passed by the church, the same bellman should look over the wall and say, “ All good people pray heartily unto God for these poor sinners who are now going to their death ; for whom this great bell doth toll.

“ You that are condemned to die repent with lamentable tears : ask mercy of the Lord, for the salvation of your own souls, through the merits, death, and passion, of Jesus Christ, who now sits at the right of God, to make intercession for as many of you as penitently return unto him.

Lord, have mercy upon you ;
Christ, have mercy upon you ;
Lord, have mercy upon you ;
Christ, have mercy upon you.”

The church of *St. Andrew*, Holborn, is a plain, not inelegant, building, situated on the south side of Holborn, at the end of Shoe-lane : the old church being found too ruinous to be repaired, was pulled down, and the present structure erected in its stead in 1687, but the tower was not finished till 1704. There is a large space before, which is entered by iron gates : the inside is neat and well finished.

The church of *St. Dunstan in the West*, dedicated to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the south side of Fleet-street, narrowly escaped destruction in 1666, the fire stopping at three houses off it : the buildings project very disagreeably, so far into the street, as to render the passage narrow and inconvenient, considering the great number of carriages continually going that way. It consists of a large body and a small tower, every way disproportioned. The clock projects into the street, and two human figures, in a kind of Ionic oggia, strike the hours and quarters on two bells hung over them.

The church of *St. Bride*, or *St. Bridget*, situated behind the houses on the south side of Fleet-street, was erected after the fire of London, and is superior to most of the parish churches in delicacy and true beauty : it has a plain and regular body, the openings all answering one another, the roof is raised on pillars, and the altar-piece magnificent : the circular pediment over the lower part is supported by six Corinthian

columns. The steeple is a spire of delicate workmanship, raised on a solid but light tower.

The *Temple*, two of the inns of court, thus denominated from the edifice being founded by the knights-templars in England, who had a house in Holborn, and afterwards settled here in the reign of Henry II. when it was dedicated to God and the Blessed Virgin, in the year 1185, by Honorius, patriarch of the church of the Holy Resurrection, in Jerusalem. These templars took their rise in the following manner: several of the crusaders settled at Jerusalem, about the year 1118, formed themselves into an uniform militia, under the name of templars, or knights of the temple, a name they assumed from their being quartered near a church built on the spot where Solomon's temple had stood; these first guarded the roads, in order to render them safe for the pilgrims who came to visit the holy sepulchre; and some time after they had a rule appointed them by Pope Honorius II. who ordered them to wear a white habit; and soon after, they were farther distinguished by having crosses made of red cloth on their upper garments: in a short time many noblemen in all parts of christendom became brethren of this order, and built themselves temples in many cities and great towns in Europe, and particularly England, where this in Fleet-street was their chief house. In the thirteenth century the templars in Fleet-street were in so flourishing a situation, that they frequently entertained the nobility, the pope's nuncio, foreign ambassadors, and even the king himself; and many parliaments and great councils have been held there. However, in the year 1308, all the templars, both in England and the other parts of christendom, were apprehended and committed to prison; and five years after, Edward II. gave Aimer de la Valence, earl of Pembroke, this house of the templars, with all their possessions within the city of London: at his death it reverted to the crown; and in 1324 it was given to the knights hospitallers of the

order of St. John, of Jerufalem, who had driven the Turks out of the Ifle of Rhodes, and had their chief houfe where St. John's-square is now fituated; thefe knights foon after let this edifice to the ftudents of the common law, in whole poffeffion it has remained ever fince. The Temple, which contained all that fpace of ground from the White-friars, weftward, to Effex-houfe, is divided into two inns of court, the Inner-temple and the Middle-temple: thefe inns have feparate halls, but both houfes refort to the Temple church; and yet the buildings, which have been erected at very different times, with very little order or regularity, are perfectly united; and it is impoffible for a ft ranger to know where the Inner-temple ends, and the Middle-temple begins, except at the entrances, which are the only vifible fronts to the ftreet. Backwards there are many courts of handsome new-built houfes; and, behind them, the buildings of the temple have gardens and walks fronting the Thames. The Middle-temple gate next Fleet-ftreet is built in the ftyle of Inigo Jones; it was erected in 1684; and there is here a graceful front, but it is extremely narrow. In the treasury chamber of the Middle-temple is preferved a great quantity of armour, which belonged to the knights-templars; confifting of helmets, breaft and back pieces, together with feveral pikes, a halberd, and two very beautiful fhields, with iron fpiques in their centres. In Garden-court, in the Middle-temple, is a library, founded by Robert Afhley, efq. in the year 1641.

The Inner-temple is fituated to the eaft of Middle-temple-gate, and has a cloifter, a larger garden, and more fpacious walks than the other.

The Middle-temple joins the Inner-temple on the weft, and is denominated from its having been the middle or central part of the ancient temple or priory of knights-templars. The firft church here was founded in the year 1185, by the knights-templars; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but was more generally called by the name of the founders than the

protectress. In 1240 the old structure was taken down, and another erected after the same model: the present edifice was one of those that escaped the fire of London in 1666; but in 1695 the south-west part was new built, and in 1706 the whole was thoroughly repaired.

The whole edifice is stone, firmly put together, and enriched with ornaments; it consists of a long body with a turret, and a round tower at the west end, that has much the air of a piece of fortification. The length of the church from the altar to the screen is eighty-three feet, its breadth sixty feet, and the height of the roof thirty-four: the round tower is forty-eight feet high, its diameter at the floor fifty-one feet, and its circumference one hundred and sixty feet: the windows which enlighten the body of the church are large and well proportioned: they are composed of three Gothic arches, a principal, and a lower on either side; these windows stand so close, that there are but very slender piers left between them to support a very heavy roof, they are therefore strengthened with buttresses; but these buttresses, as in most other Gothic structures, exclude more light than the piers would have done had they been larger, and the windows considerably smaller. The tower, which is very massy, has few windows, and those small, yet there are buttresses carried up between them: the top is crowned with plain square battlements, and from the centre rises a fane. The turret upon the body of the church is small and plain, and serves to receive a bell. In short, what can be seen of the outside has a venerable aspect, but nothing either grand or elegant; the principal beauties are to be seen within: on entering the round tower, you find it supported with six pillars, wainscoted with oak six feet high, and adorned all round, except the east part, which opens into the church, with an upper and lower range of small arches and black apertures; but what is most remarkable in this part is, that there are the tombs of eleven of the

knights templars who lie interred here, eight of which are covered with the figures of armed knights; of these five, to shew the veneration they had for the cross of Christ, lie cross-legged, and these had made a vow to go to the Holy Land, in order to make war on the infidels. Three of these are the tombs of the Earls of Pembroke;—William Marshall the elder, who died in 1219; his son, who died in 1231; and Gilbert Marshall, his brother, who was slain in a tournament, at Hartford, in 1241: the other effigies lie straight-legged, and the rest of the tombs are only coped stone; but both the effigies and these stones are all grey marble. This tower is divided from the body of the church by a very handsome screen, in the modern taste: on passing this screen, we find the church has three roofs, supported by tall and slender pillars of Suffex marble. The windows are all adorned with small neat pillars of the same stone, and the floor paved with black and white marble: the aisles, five in number; three as usual, running east and west, and two cross-aisles: the walls are neatly wainscoted with oak, above eight feet high; and the altar-piece, which is of the same wood, is much higher, finely carved, and adorned with four pilasters and two columns of the Corinthian order; it is also ornamented with cherubims, a shield, festoons, fruit, and leaves. In the church are the tombs of many judges, masters in chancery, and eminent lawyers. Since the reign of Henry VIII. there has been a divine belonging to this church, named a master, or custos, who is constituted by his majesty's letters patent, without institution or induction.

Serjeant's Inn, on the south side of Fleet-street, almost opposite to the end of Fetter-lane, consists of a court, surrounded with handsome buildings; among which are the society's chapel and hall, and a very handsome edifice belonging to the Amicable society.

Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, near the end, next

Fleet-street, consists of two courts, a small hall, and a convenient kitchen; but the buildings are low and mean.

Clifford's Inn, one of the inns of chancery, is situated behind St. Dunstan's church, in Fleet-street, and is much improved by new buildings: it has three courts, and a garden adorned with rows of lime-trees, set round grass plats, with gravel walks. This inn took its name from its being anciently the house of the Lord Clifford.

Barnard's or Bernard's Inn, on the south side of Holborn, near Fetter-lane, was anciently called *Mackworth's Inn*: it is an inn of chancery.

Thavie's Inn, near St. Andrew's church, in Holborn, is one of the inns of chancery, and so called from *John Thavie* its founder, in the reign of Edward III.

Temple Bar, at the end of Fleet-street, and at the extremity of the liberties of the city, is a very handsome gate, where anciently were only posts, rail, and a chain, such as at Holborn, Smithfield, and White-chapel bars; afterwards a house of timber was erected across the street, with a narrow gate-way, and an entry through the south side of it; but since the fire of London, the present structure was erected, and is the only gate at the extremity of the city liberties. This gate has two posterns, one on each side, for the use of foot passengers: it is built entirely of Portland stone, of rustic work below, and of the Corinthian order. Over the gateway, on the east side, in two niches, are two statues, of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. with the king's arms over the key-stone: and on the west side are statues of King Charles I. and Charles II. in Roman habits. Since the erection of this gate, it has been particularly distinguished by having the heads of such as have been executed for high-treason placed upon it.

Bridewell, so called from its being near a spring, called *St. Bridget's* or *St. Bride's well*, situated on the

West side of Bridge-street, near the Thames, was anciently a royal palace, where several of our kings resided; and here Henry VIII. built a magnificent house for the reception of the emperor Charles V. who before lodged at Black-friars. At length, at the solicitation of Bishop Ridley, King Edward VI. gave the old palace of Bridewell to the city for the lodging of poor way-faring people, the correction of vagabonds, strumpets, and idle people, and for finding them work. In the following reigns, granaries and storehouses for coals were erected at the expence of the city, within this hospital; and the poor were employed in grinding corn with hand-mills, which were greatly improved in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when a citizen invented a mill, by which two men might grind as much corn in a day as could be ground by ten men with other mills; and being to be worked either by the hands or feet, if the poor were lame in the arms, they earned their living with their feet, and if they were lame in their legs, they earned their living with their arms. In the year 1666 this edifice was entirely consumed by fire, and likewise all the dwelling-houses in the precinct of Bridewell, from whence had arisen two thirds of its revenue: the hospital, however, was rebuilt in 1668. In this hospital are generally about a hundred youths, that are apprenticed to glovers, flax-dressers, weavers, &c.: they are clothed in blue doublets and white hats: and having faithfully served their apprenticeship, are not only free of the city, but they have 10*l.* towards enabling them to carry on their respective trades. This hospital is likewise used as a house of correction for all strumpets, night-walkers, pick-pockets, vagrants, and incorrigible and disobedient servants, who are committed by the lord mayor and aldermen; as are also apprentices by the chamberlain of the city, who are obliged to beat hemp, and if the nature of their offence requires it, to undergo the correction of whipping. All the affairs of this hospital are managed by the governors, who

are above three hundred, besides the lord mayor and court of aldermen, all of whom are likewise governors of Bethlem hospital; for these hospitals being one corporation, they have the same president, governors, clerk, physician, surgeon, and apothecary.

There are several other places, also called Bridewell; as in Clerkenwell, St. Margaret's-hill, and Tothill-fields; but as these are merely houses of correction, they do not deserve a particular description.

St. Bartholomew's hospital was originally founded by one Rahere, in the reign of Henry I. about the year 1102, for the cure of the poor, sick, and lame, belonging to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield; but both the priory and hospital being dissolved by King Henry VIII. that monarch, in the last year of his reign, founded the hospital anew, and endowed it with the annual revenue of 500 marks, upon condition that the city should pay the same sum, which proposal was readily embraced; and the managers of this foundation were incorporated by the name of The Hospital of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, Governors for the Poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near West-Smithfield. Since that time, the hospital has received prodigious benefactions from great numbers of charitable persons. The ancient hospital, which escaped the fire of London, becoming ruinous, it was found absolutely necessary in the year 1729 to rebuild it; a plan for that purpose was designed to form a grand quadrangle, the which is now completed; and this hospital altogether forms a very elegant structure of detached buildings, for the sides which compose the quadrangle do not join at the angles as is usual, but by four walls, each having a large gate, which admits carriages into the area. Here is a staircase painted and given by Hogarth, containing two pictures with figures, large as the life, representing The good Samaritan and The Pool of Bethesda.

Fleet-market, situated upon the canal called Fleet-

ditch, was opened on the 30th of September, 1737. Instead of stalls, there are two rows of shops of a great length, from north to south, with a walk between, into which light is thrown by windows placed along the top.

Fleet-prison is situated on the east side of Fleet-market, and a little to the south of Fleet-lane, and was originally so called from the river Fleet running by it; it is very large, and reckoned the best prison in the city for good rooms and other conveniences, having the benefit of an open yard, which is enclosed with a very high wall. This prison belongs to the court of common pleas, and hither persons are committed for contempt of orders, &c. in the high court of chancery; or upon debt, when by a writ of habeas corpus they remove themselves thither from any other prison. The rules or liberties of the Fleet are, all the north side of Ludgate-hill, and the Old-bailey, up to Fleet-lane, down that lane into the market, and then turning the corner on the left, all the east side along by the Fleet-prison, to the bottom of Ludgate-hill: all that space from Holborn-bridge to the Thames was formerly a part of the town ditch, called Fleet-ditch, and open till by the erection of Fleet-market it was covered as far as Fleet-street, and the rest on the erection of Black-friars-bridge.

Surgeons'-hall, in the Old-bailey, was erected by the company when they separated from the barbers. The respectable body of surgeons have been lately incorporated by a new charter, under the title of College; and they have purchased a large house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, for the purpose of a hall.

A little to the south, but adjoining Newgate, in the Old-bailey, is the sessions-house for the trial of criminals committed for the cities of London and Westminster, and county of Middlesex.

Holborn was anciently a village on the side of a brook, or bourn, and at length extended in a straight line, westward, to St. Giles's.

Opposite St. Andrew's church was formerly Scroop's or Serjeants' Inn, now Scroop's-court; and a little higher up was Ely-house, or as it was anciently called Ely's Inn, the town residence of the bishops of Ely. It was first bequeathed to the see by Bishop Kirkeley, in the year 1290, and further increased and enriched by future benefactors. Stowe, in his Annals, speaks of the gardens, as famous for strawberries; and Shakspeare, in his play of King Richard III. has copied the idea:—

My Lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good strawberries in your grace's garden there;
I do beseech you send for some of them.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the whole, consisting of buildings, pastures, gardens, &c. contained upwards of twenty, Maitland says forty, acres: at this time Christopher Hatton, afterwards lord chancellor, obtained a lease of the greater part at a small rent; and on the death of Bishop Cox, obtained a grant from the crown to himself and his heirs for ever. By this grant, the premises of Ely-house were reduced to a narrow compass, and became a dark and inconvenient mansion, with little appearance of grandeur, except the chapel and ancient hall. In the year 1531 a grand entertainment was given at this house, by eleven gentlemen of the law, on being promoted to the coif, at which the king and queen were present, together with the foreign ministers, lord mayor, judges, aldermen, &c. In the year 1633 the committee sat here for the management of the grand masque given by the gentlemen of the four inns of court to Charles I. and his queen. During the civil war it was converted into an hospital, for the use of the sick and maimed soldiers. The buildings had undergone many alterations, repairs, and additions; at length, after remaining in the see near 486 years, during which time six bishops died there, being much decayed, and on a survey deemed incapable of repair, an act

of parliament was passed in the year 1772, enabling the bishop to alienate it, which was accordingly. Out of the money accruing from the sale, a clear annual income of 200*l.* per annum was settled on the see; and a house called Clarendon, or Albemarle-house, in Dover-street, Piccadilly, purchased, on which a new palace has been erected for the bishops' town residence. The chapel was left standing, and now serves as a place of worship for the inhabitants of some good houses, erected on the site of the ancient mansion, called Ely-place.

The story of Lord Hatton's grant is otherwise related: as that when Bishop Cox refused to grant a lease to him, the queen compelled the bishop to mortgage the premises to herself for 1800*l.* which mortgage was by her transferred to Hatton; some attempts were made to recover the property, but it was finally adjusted by Bishop Patrick, who accepted, in lieu of all other claims, one hundred pounds a year, settled on the see. The chancellor built a house on this part, which was called Hatton-house, and the whole Hatton-garden: the house has been pulled down many years, and several streets built on the site of gardens; as Hatton-street, Kirby-street, Great and Little Charles-street, and Cross-street: Hatton-street, till within this few years, was called and only known by the name of Hatton-garden.

At the south end of Shoe-lane, a water conduit was erected in the year 1453, which received its supply from Paddington.

At the east side of St. Bride's church, and north side of Bridewell, was formerly a palace of the bishops of St. David's; and at the west end another belonging to the bishops of Salisbury, whence Salisbury-court is so called.

At the lower end of Dorset-street, towards the Thames, was erected a magnificent theatre, in which plays were acted, till the abdication of James II.

Langborn or Langbourn ward, so named from a rivulet, or long bourn of water, which ran down in

many streams through part of the city, is bounded on the north by Aldgate and Lime-street wards; on the east by Aldgate ward; on the south by Tower, Billingsgate, Bridge, and Candlewick wards; and on the west by Wallbrook ward.

The most remarkable buildings are the churches of St. Mary Woolnoth, St. Edmund the King, Allhallows Lombard-street, and St. Dionis Backchurch; the General Post-office, Pewterers' hall, and the hall belonging to the Hudson's-bay company.

This ward is governed by an alderman, deputy, and nine other common-council men.

St. Mary Woolnoth, at the corner of Sherbourn-lane, is supposed to derive its epithet of Woolnoth from being contiguous to a staple of wool. We read of a church here in 1355: the last suffered so much by the fire, that though repaired, it was ordered to be one of the new churches erected by act of parliament. In digging a foundation for the present church, in 1716, there were discovered, at the depth of fifteen and twenty-two feet, a great variety of Roman earthen vessels, both for sacred and profane uses, but all broken, together with a considerable number of the tusks and bones of boars and goats, with several medals and pieces of metal; some tessellated work; a part of an aqueduct; and at the bottom of all a well, full of dirt, which was no sooner removed, than a fine spring arose, in which is placed a pump, with an iron basin. By the great quantity of pot-sherds, &c. found in this place, Mr. Maitland is of opinion, that here was a pottery; and from the tusks and bones, he imagines that near this place stood the temple of Concord, mentioned by the Romans. The new church was finished in the year 1719, and is a very handsome structure, built with stone. On the north side, which fronts Lombard-street, instead of windows there are three very large and lofty niches, adorned with Ionic columns, and surrounded with a rustic; the windows are on the south side, where the edifice is entirely surrounded with houses. It would be impossible, perhaps,

to find a place in the whole city where the principal ornaments of a building could be more completely concealed. The tower can no-where be seen to advantage, and can scarce any-where be seen at all, except on the roofs of the neighbouring houses and the opposite garret windows; a great deal of expence has therefore been here thrown away in ornaments to very little purpose.

The church of St. Mary Woolchurch-law, which stood on the east side of Stock's-market, and received its name from a beam in the church-yard for the weighing of wool, being destroyed in 1666, was not rebuilt, and the parish united to St. Mary Woolnoth.

The church of St. Edmund the King, so called from Edmund, king of the East Angles, who was murdered by the Danes in 870, is situated on the north side of Lombard-street, was also at one time called Grass church, from an herb-market near it, but this name is now disused. It was built after the fire of London, and finished 1690: the altar is placed at the north end.

The church of St. Nicholas Acons, which stood on the west side of Nicholas-lane, being destroyed by the fire in 1666, and not rebuilt, the parish was added to that of St. Edmund the King.

The church of Allhallows, Lombard-street, situated in Bell-ally, is a plain, well-proportioned edifice; erected after the fire of London. It has a single row of large windows, and the tower is terminated with a plain battlement.

St. Dionis Back-church, situated near the south-west corner of Lime-street, owes its name to St. Dionis, or Dionysius the Areopagite, and first Bishop of Athens, converted by St. Paul; (who in the legendary tale, is said to have carried his head in his arms two miles after it was cut off!) the epithet of Back-church it receives from being built behind a row of houses. It was built after the fire of London.

The General Post-office is a commodious building, situated at the south-west end of Lombard-street. Anciently the management of the foreign mails was under the direction of a stranger, who, by the permission of the government, was chosen by the foreigners dwelling in this city, who even pretended to have a right by prescription of choosing their own post-master. However in the year 1568, a difference arising between the Spaniards and Flemings in London, each chose their separate post-master, and this contest occasioned a representation from the citizens to the privy-council, to beseech her majesty, Queen Elizabeth, to fill that important post with one of her English subjects. By the first accounts we find of the posts established for the convenience of this kingdom, it appears to have been managed by several private officers, who had their respective districts; but great inconveniences arising from their different methods of proceeding, they were suppressed, and a certain number of public officers erected in their room; but these also not answering the end proposed, a general post-office was erected by act of parliament, in the 12th of King Charles II. in the year 1660, to be kept within the city of London, under the direction of a post-master appointed by the king. By this act, the general post-master was empowered to appoint post-houses in the several parts of the country, hitherto unprovided, both in post and by roads. The postage of letters to and from all places therein mentioned was not only ascertained, but likewise the rates of post-horses to be paid by all such as should ride post. At length, upon the union of the kingdoms England and Scotland, a general post-office was established by act of parliament, in the year 1710, not only for the united kingdom of Great Britain, but likewise for that of Ireland, and her Majesty's plantations in North America and the West Indies. Within the last twenty years, Mr. Palmer, of Bath, planned a mode of conveyance by means of coaches, which depart regularly from the post-office every evening,

at the proper hours, for the different parts of the kingdom, and arrive every morning. These coaches travel with great expedition and regularity; and being furnished with guards, well armed, are established on all the principal roads in the kingdom.

The company of Pewterers was incorporated by Edward IV. in 1474: their hall is in Lime-street.

The Hudson's-bay company was incorporated by Charles II. in 1670; and carries on a considerable trade, by a joint stock, under the direction of a governor, deputy-governor, and assistants. Their hall stands back on the south side of Fenchurch-street; it is a handsome brick building, adorned with pilasters, architraves, &c.

In Fenchurch-street was formerly a mansion called Denmark-house, where the Russian ambassador lodged in the reign of Queen Mary.

Lombard-street is so called from the inhabitants, who were bankers, chiefly Italians, from Lombardy, whence the name of Lombards and bankers were sometimes synonymous.

Lime-street ward, which owes its name to the street so called, is bounded on the north and east by Aldgate ward, on the south by Langborn ward, and on the west by Bishopsgate ward. It is observable that there is no church nor whole street in this ward, though it runs through several parishes. Its principal buildings are Leadenhall and the East-India-house. To this ward belong an alderman and four common-council men, including the deputy.

Leadenhall was a very ancient building of freestone, on the south side of Leadenhall-street, within which were warehouses for the selling leather, the Colchester baize-hall, the meal warehouse, and the wool hall.

Leadenhall-market, the largest market in the city of London, and perhaps in Europe, consists of five considerable squares, or courts; the first of which opens into Leadenhall-street; this court is surrounded with

sheds for butchers, tanners, &c. As there is but little meat sold here, except beef; this is called the beef-market: this square is on Tuesday a market for leather; on Thursday the waggons from Colchester and other parts come with baize, &c. and the felmongers with wool; on Fridays it is a market for raw hides, and on Saturdays for beef. Behind this market are two others separated by a range of buildings, of considerable length, with shops and rooms on each side: in both these are principally sold small meat, as mutton, veal, lamb, and pork, and some of the shops sell beef. In the easternmost of these markets is a market-house, supported on pillars, with vaults underneath, and rooms above, with a clock and a bell tower; and underneath are sold various sorts of provision. Beyond these is a very spacious market for fowl. There is another called the herb-market, which has an entrance into Leadenhall-street. The passages into the above markets from Lime-street and Gracechurch-street are filled with the dealers in provisions of various kinds. The front of Leadenhall has lately been taken down and rebuilt. Sir Simon Eyre, merchant, who had been some time lord mayor of London, about the year 1419, built a handsome chapel on the east side of the quadrangle, and gave three thousand marks to the company of drapers in London, upon condition that they should, within one year after his decease, establish and endow a master or warden, with five secular priests, six clerks, and two choristers, to sing daily service, by note, in this chapel; as also three schoolmasters for grammar, writing, and singing. If the drapers refused to do this within one year, then the three thousand marks were to be paid to the prior and convent of Christ church, to establish and endow the same. This was never done; but about the year 1466 a fraternity of sixty priests, besides brothers and sisters, was founded here by William Rouse, a priest, and two others.

The East-India-house on the south side of Leadenhall-street, and a little to the west of Lime-street, was

built on the place where anciently stood the city house of the Lord Craven and his ancestors. The present structure was erected by the company in the year 1726, and has lately been much enlarged, and a magnificent front, with emblematical sculptures, erected towards Leadenhall-street. The figures are Commerce, represented by Mercury, attended by Navigation, and followed by tritons and sea horses; is introducing Asia to Britannia, at whose feet she pours out her treasures. The king is holding the shield of protection over the head of Britannia and of Liberty, who is embraced by her. By the side of his Majesty sits Order, attended by Religion and Justice. In the back ground is the city barge, &c. near to which stand Industry and Integrity. The Thames fills the angle to the right hand, and the Ganges the angle towards the east. The architect was Mr. Jupp. It extends far backwards, and is very spacious, having large rooms for the use of the directors, and offices for the clerks. It has a spacious hall and court-yard for the reception of those who have business, and who attend on the company on court days, which are every Wednesday. There also belongs to it a garden, with warehouses in the back part towards Lime-street, to which there is a back gate for the entrance of carts to bring in goods. These warehouses were rebuilt in a very handsome manner in the year 1725, and are now greatly enlarged.

The company have likewise warehouses in Seething-lane, and other places. At the Royal Exchange they have spacious cellars, entirely for pepper. In Lime-street was formerly a palace of the king's, called the King's Artifice, and a mansion belonging to Lord Nevil. In St. Mary Axe was formerly a parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, St. Ursula, and the 11,000 virgins, commonly called the church of St. Mary at the Axe, from the sign of the Axe near it. This parish in the year 1565 was united to St. Andrew Under-shaft, and the church converted into a warehouse.

At the north end of St. Mary Axe was another church, called St. Augustine in the Wall. In this parish, the Earl of Oxford had an inn in the year 1403.

Portoken ward (portoken signifies, says Maitland, a franchise at the gate), is bounded on the north by Bishopsgate ward; on the east by the parishes of Spitalfields, Stepney, and St. George's in the East; on the south by Tower-hill; and on the west by Aldgate ward. This ward is situated entirely without the walls. Its principal streets are Whitechapel up to the bars, the Minories, and Houndsditch; and its most remarkable buildings the parish churches of St. Botolph's Aldgate, and Trinity Minories. The government is under an alderman and five common-council men, including the deputy. This ward was granted, about the year 967, to certain military knights, by King Edgar, for their gallant conduct in the service of their country.

Whitechapel is a spacious street, the south side of which is chiefly occupied by butchers; and a market for hay and straw is held here three times a week. The church of St. Mary was originally erected as a chapel of ease to the church of St. Dunstan, Stepney; and from its external appearance, probably, received the additional epithet of *White*. We read of this church in 1329, and the first chapel was probably of much greater antiquity. The church was anciently denominated *St. Mary Matfellow*, a name which some have ridiculously supposed was derived from the women of the parish having killed a Frenchman, about the year 1428, for murdering and robbing his benefactress, a religious widow, who had generously brought him up almost from his infancy: but this church was known by this name above an hundred years before this bloody catastrophe. Mr. Strype, therefore, in his edition of Stowe's Survey, with greater appearance of reason, derives the name from the Hebrew or Syriac word *Matfel*; which signifies a woman who has lately brought forth a son; alluding to Mary's being delivered of our Saviour: however, this name has given

way to the more ancient one of Whitechapel, which is even given to the long street. The old church being in a very ruinous condition in 1673, it was taken down and rebuilt in the present form. It is a coarse and very irregular building. The body, which is built with brick, is ornamented with stone rustic work at the corners. The body has many windows, which are of various forms and different sizes; a sort of Venetian, oval and square. The square windows have ill-proportioned circular pediments; and the oval, or more properly elliptic, windows (some of which stand upright, and others crosswise), are surrounded with thick festoons. The steeple, which is of stone, and appears to be a part of the old structure, rises above the principal door, and is crowned with a plain square battlement; in the centre of which rises a small turret with its dome and fane.

Houndsditch receives its name from being built over the city ditch, into which filth of every kind, especially dead dogs, were thrown. King Canute is said to have thrown the traitor Edrick, who had killed Edmund Ironsides, into this ditch, as a reward of his treason. The church of St. Botolph Aldgate is situated on the east side of Houndsditch, fronting the Minories: the old church escaped the fire of London, but becoming ruinous, it was taken down in 1741, and the present edifice erected. It is a plain, large, but elegant building of brick, with a lofty and well-proportioned steeple, formed as a tower, and a spire. In this parish formerly some of the nobility had houses for the sake of the country air. Cromwell, the minister of Henry VIII. had a seat here; and the celebrated Gondamor likewise had a villa.

Goodman's-fields, in the time of Stowe, formed a farm, kept by one Goodman, whose son leased it out: the spot still preserves the name, although no longer a field. It principally consists of four streets, with a square in the centre, used as a tennis ground, and which, being surrounded by houses, is excluded from open view. Here was formerly a theatre, built by one

Odel, in the year 1728, in which the celebrated Garrick first made his appearance in 1741.

In the Little Minories was formerly a convent of nuns, of the order of St. Clara, or Minorelles, founded by Edmund, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. in the year 1293; when suppressed, it was granted by the king to John Clark, bishop of Bath and Wells; and in the year 1552 it was the residence of the Earl of Suffolk, by a patent from Edward VI. and a small church was erected on the site dedicated to the Trinity, to which the name of Minories, corrupted from the monastery, has been added.

Near East-Smithfield, a monastery of Cistercians was founded by Edward III. in the year 1359. It was dedicated to our Lady of Grace, and was called the New Abby, and the Abby of Graces. At the dissolution, it was granted to Sir Arthur Darcy, and the Victualling-office was afterwards erected on its site. Near the Tower was an hospital, or free chapel, dedicated to the honour of St. Catherine; founded by Matilda, wife of King Stephen, and further endowed by Eleanor, wife of Edward I. and other princely benefactors, for a master, three brethren, chaplain, three sisters, ten poor women, and six poor clerks. In this hospital the celebrated Raimond Lully wrote his *Testamentum Novissimum*. The church remains with the brethren and sisters, but the choir was dissolved. It is now surrounded by houses, and has bounds similar to a parish; and within these bounds was formerly a place of privilege, called Jewry.

Queenhithe ward, which takes its name from the hithe or harbour, is bounded on the north by Breadstreet ward, on the east by Vintry ward, on the south by the Thames, and on the west by Castle Baynard ward. The principal streets and lanes are Queenhithe, a part of Thames-street, from St. Bene't's-hill to Townsend-lane; Lambert-hill, Fish-street-hill, Five-foot-lane, Breadstreet-hill, Huggen-lane, Little Trinity, with the south side of Great Trinity-lane, and Old Fish-street. The most remarkable buildings are

the parish churches of St. Nicholas Cole Abby, St. Mary Somerset, and St. Michael's Greenhithe; painters' hall and blacksmiths' hall. This ward is governed by an alderman and six common-council men.

Queenhithe, situated in Thames-street, was a hithe or harbour for large boats, lighters, barges, and even ships, which anciently anchored at that place, as they do now at Billingsgate, the drawbridge being drawn up for their passage through; Queenhithe being then the principal key for lading and unlading in the heart of the city. Hither vast numbers of these vessels came laden with corn, as the barges do now with malt and meal, this being the great meal-market of the city.

St. Nicholas Cole Abby, on the south side of Old Fish-street, receives its name from St. Nicholas, a citizen of Lycia, and bishop of Myræa: the additional epithet is supposed by some to be a corruption of Golden Abby; but by others derived from Cold Abby or Coldbey, from its bleak situation. It was built after the fire of London; and the parish of St. Nicholas Olave, which was not rebuilt, united to it.

St. Mary Somerset, opposite Broken wharf in Thames-street, is supposed to owe its additional epithet to its situation near Sumner's het, or hithe, a small port or haven, resembling Queenhithe. The present structure was erected since the fire of London. It is lighted with lofty arched windows, and has a well-proportioned square tower, which rises high, with a handsome turret. To this parish was united that of St. Mary Mounthaw, which was burned down in 1666, and not rebuilt.

The church of St. Michael, Queenhithe, situated on the north side of Thames-street, was, about the year 1181, denominated St. Michael de Cornhithe, of which probably Queenhithe is a corruption. The present church was built since the fire of London: the tower is plain, but well proportioned, and terminated by a spire crowned with a fane, in the form of a ship. The parish of Trinity was united to it, that church not being

rebuilt as a parish church: a Lutheran church was afterwards erected on its site.

The Painterstainers were incorporated into a company by Queen Elizabeth, in 1582. Their hall, situated in Little Trinity-lane, is adorned with a handsome screen, arches, and pilasters, of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry, with gilt capitals; the pannels are of wainscot and the cieling is finely painted by Fuller: there are several other paintings in the hall, parlour, and court room. Mr. Camden, the antiquarian, whose father was a painter in the Old-bailey, gave the painterstainers a silver cup and cover, which they use every St. Luke's-day, at the election of new master and wardens.

The Blacksmiths were an ancient guild or fraternity, but not incorporated as a company till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Their hall is on Lambeth-hill.

Near Broken wharf was a large house, which in the reign of Henry III. belonged to Hugh de Bigot, and in the reign of Henry VI. to the Duke of Norfolk: in this ward was a large house, belonging to the Earl of Cornwall: in the reign of Edward III. another belonging to Radulph, bishop of Hereford, which, about the year 1234, he gave to the see of Hereford, for the successors. On the north side of Nicholas Cole Abby church, a cistern of stone and lead for Thames water, conveyed by pipes, was built for the convenience of the inhabitants.

Tower-street ward, which takes its name from the principal street, is bounded on the north by Langborn ward, on the east by Aldgate ward and Tower-hill, on the south by the Thames, and on the west by Billingsgate ward: it contains Tower-street, a part of Thames-street, Seething-lane, Mark-lane, Mincing-lane, Hart-street, Idle-lane, St. Dunstan's-hill, Harp-lane, Water-lane, and Beer-lane, with many others, and a considerable number of courts and allies. The principal buildings in this ward are the churches of

St. Olave Hart-street, St. Dunstan's in the East, Allhallows Barking, Allhallows Staining, and the Custom-house, Trinity-house, and Corn-exchange in Mark-lane. This ward is governed by an alderman and twelve common-council men, one of whom is the deputy.

St. Olave Hart-street escaped the fire in 1666, and has been several times repaired. It is built partly of stone and partly of brick; the windows are large and Gothic, and every thing plain, except the portico, added in 1674, which is formed of Corinthian pilasters, with an arched pediment. The tower, which consists of a single stage, is plain, and the turret well proportioned.

Mr. Weaver in his *Funeral Monuments*, mentions the following for Dame Anne Ratcliffe :

Qu	A	D	T	D	P
os	nguis	irus	rifi	ulcedine	avit
H	Sa	M	Ch	M	L

Mr. Munday mentions another of a different kind :

As I was, so ye be ; as I am, ye shall be.

What I gave, that I have ; what I spent, that I had.

Thus I count all my cost ; what I left, that I lost.

John Organ, Objt An. Dom. 1591.

The church of St. Dunstan in the East, situated on the west side of St. Dunstan's-hill, Thames-street, suffered greatly by the fire in 1666, but not being totally destroyed, was repaired in the course of eighteen months, but the steeple, which is 125 feet high, and well built in the Gothic manner, was delayed ten years longer. The tower, which is extremely light and elegant, was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and is crowned by a lofty spire, on the top of four arches.

The church of Allhallows Barking, situated at the

east end of Tower-street, anciently belonged to the abbey of Barking; it escaped the fire of London, and was built when the science of architecture was not very well understood in England. It has a plain tower with a turret.

The church of Allhallows, Staining, situated near the north end of Mark-lane, is said to receive the name of Staining from the corruption of the word stony, because first built of stone, while the other churches, dedicated to all the saints, were of wood. It escaped the fire in 1666. The body is well lighted with Gothic windows; and the square tower is crowned with a small turret.

The Custom-house, a commodious building, erected for the receipt of his Majesty's customs, on goods imported and exported. It is situated near the east end of Thames-street, and its front opens to the wharfs and river. In ancient times, the business of the custom-house was transacted in a more irregular manner, at Billingsgate; but in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a building was erected here for this purpose; for in the year 1559, an act being passed that goods should be no-where landed but in such places as were appointed by the commissioners of the revenue, this was the spot fixed upon for the entries in the port of London; and here a custom-house was ordered to be erected: it was however destroyed by fire with the rest of the city in 1666, and rebuilt with additions, two years after, by Charles II. in a much more magnificent and commodious manner, at the expence of 10,000*l.*; but that being also destroyed in the same manner, in 1718, the present structure was erected in its place. This edifice is built with brick and stone, and is calculated to stand for ages: it has underneath, and on each side, large warehouses, for the reception of goods on the public account; and that side of the Thames, for a great extent, is filled with wharfs, quays, and cranes for landing them. The custom-house is 189 feet in length, the centre is 27 feet deep, and the wings con-

siderably more: the centre stands back from the river; the wings approach much nearer to it; and the building is judiciously and handsomely decorated with the orders of architecture: under the wings is a colonade of the Tuscan order, and the upper story is ornamented with Ionic columns and pediments. It consists of two floors, in the uppermost of which is a magnificent room, fifteen feet high, that runs almost the whole length of the building; this is called the long room, and here sit the commissioners of the customs, with their officers and clerks. The inner part is well disposed, and sufficiently enlightened; and the entrances are so well contrived, as to answer all the purposes of convenience. The government of the custom-house is under the care of nine commissioners, who are entrusted with the whole management of all his majesty's customs in all the ports of England, the petty farms excepted, and also the oversight of all the officers belonging to them: each of these commissioners has a salary of 1000*l.* a year; and both they and several of the principal officers under them hold their places by patent from the King; the other officers are appointed by warrant from the lords of the treasury. The Navy-office for many years was held at a large house in Crutched-friars, but is now removed to Somerset-house, in the Strand.

The Trinity-house, which was formerly in Waterlane, Thames-street, is now removed to Tower-hill. On the north side of the church of Alhallows Barking was a chapel, founded by Richard I.; and, according to some, the heart of the founder was buried behind the high altar. Richard III. new built this chapel, and founded there a college of priests, consisting of a dean and six canons.

The Tower of London was most probably founded by William the Conqueror, who erected the white tower, to keep the citizens in awe: it was surrounded with walls and a ditch by his son, William Rufus. Additions were made by several princes; and Henry I.

built a church. At present, besides the white tower, are the offices of ordnance, of the mint, of the keepers of the records, the jewel-office, the Spanish armoury, the horse armoury, the new or small armoury, barracks for the soldiers, handsome houses for the chief officers residing in the tower, and other persons; so that the Tower now seems rather a town than a fortress: lately new barracks were also erected on the tower wharf, and the ditch was in the year 1758 railed round. The Tower is in the best situation that could have been chosen for a fortress, it lying only 800 yards to the eastward of London-bridge, and consequently near enough to cover this opulent city from invasion by water: it is to the north of the river Thames, from which it is parted by a convenient wharf and narrow ditch, over which is a draw-bridge, for the readier taking in or sending out ammunition and naval or military stores. Upon this wharf is a line of about sixty pieces of iron cannon, which are fired upon days of state. The principal officer of the Tower is the constable, who has a salary of 1000*l.* a year: under him are a lieutenant and deputy lieutenant, a tower major, a chaplain, a physician, a gentleman porter, a yeoman porter, gaoler, four quarter gunners, and forty wardens. The gates are shut every night and opened every morning with great formality. Among the curiosities shewn, are the wild beasts in the lion's tower. In the white tower are the small armoury; the Spanish armoury, containing the arms taken from the Spanish armada; and the royal artillery: a little to the east of this, is the horse armoury. Other parts shewn, are the jewel-office, where the jewels belonging to the crown are deposited; the mint, where the current money of the kingdom is coined; the office of ordnance, and the record-office. The jewels are the crown of gold, enriched with diamonds and other precious stones; the globe, about six inches in diameter, edged with pearls, and enriched with precious stones; the golden sceptre with its cross, very rich with diamonds, emeralds, and

rubies; St. Edward's staff of gold, carried before the king at the coronation; the crown of state, worn by the king in parliament, in which there is an emerald seven inches in circumference, a pearl, and a ruby of inestimable value. Besides these are a crown belonging to the Prince of Wales: the curtana or sword of mercy: the golden spurs: the ampulla or eagle of gold, which holds the anointing oil, &c. In the reign of Charles II. an attempt was made to steal the crown, the globe, and sceptre; and but for the great care and resolution of the keeper would have been successful: Blood, an Irish ruffian, who had made an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Ormond, contrived, under the disguise of a clergyman, to make an acquaintance with and court the daughter of Talbot Edwards, the keeper; after many visits, with the assistance of several other associates, he seized on the old man, whom he had requested to shew the jewels to his friends, gagged him, and on his resisting, struck him on the head with a mallet, and gave him several stabs; Edwards thought it prudent to counterfeit death; Blood put the crown under his parson's gown, another put the globe into his breeches, a third, not being able to conceal the sceptre by reason of its length, broke off the rich ruby, and put it into his pocket: as soon as they were gone, Edwards forced out the gag, and gave the alarm: they were instantly pursued, and three of them soon taken. Blood was afterwards pardoned, received into favour, had a pension of five hundred a year, and was perpetually seen at court, enjoying the smiles of majesty, and even successfully employing his interest as a most respectable patron. The innocent Talbot Edwards, so far from receiving the grateful reward of his fidelity and sufferings, got with great difficulty a pension of two hundred a year; and his son, who was active in taking Blood, one hundred more: but the order of the pensions was so long delayed, and the expences attending the cure of the good old man's wounds so

great, that he was forced to sell his order for a hundred pounds ready money, and his son his for fifty.

On Tower-hill was formerly a gate called Postern-gate, at the east end of Postern-row : it was erected soon after the conquest, with stones brought from Kent and Normandy, for the convenience of the neighbouring inhabitants, both within and without the walls : but in the second year of the reign of Richard I. William Longchamp, bishop of Ely and chancellor of England, having resolved to enlarge and strengthen the tower of London with an additional fortification, he caused a part of the city wall, which extended about 300 feet from the tower to this gate, to be taken down, in order to make way for a strong wall and spacious ditch, by which means the postern being deprived of its support on that side, fell down in the year 1440 : it was afterwards replaced by a mean building of timber, lath, and loam, with a narrow passage ; but this also decayed, and has been many years removed quite away ; nothing remaining at present to preserve the name, but a few posts to guard a narrow foot-way from the encroachment of horses and carriages. A little to the south of the place where the gate stood, is a descent by several stone steps, to an excellent spring, called the Postern spring.

Vintry ward, which takes its name from a part called Vintry occupied by vintners or wine-merchants, is bounded on the north by Cordwainers' ward, on the east by Dowgate ward, on the south by the Thanes, and on the west by Queenhithe ward. The principal streets are, a part of Thames street, from Little Elbow-lane in the east to Townsend lane in the west ; a part of Queen-street, Great St. Thomas Apostles, Garlick-hill, Great and Little Elbow lane, &c. and the most remarkable buildings are the parish churches of St. Michael Royal, and St. James Garlick-hithe ; vintners' hall, cutlers' hall, and plumbers' hall. The government of this ward is by an alderman and nine common-council men, one of whom is the alderman's deputy.

The church of St. Michael Royal owes its epithet of Royal to its ancient situation near the Tower Royal. It was a parish church before the year 1285, when it was under the prior and canons of Canterbury, till converted into a college by Sir Richard Whittington, mercer, and four times lord mayor, who rebuilt the church; but even then, the monks presented a person nominated by the masters and wardens of the mercers' company. This church being consumed by a fire, the present structure was erected in the room, and the parish of St Mary Vintry annexed to it. It is a plain, decent, and substantial stone building, receiving light from large arched windows. The tower consists of three stages, and at the top is surrounded with carved open work, instead of a balustrade; from hence arises a light and elegant turret, adorned with Ionic columns, and ending in a fine diminution which supports the fane.

Sir Richard Whittington, in 1424, founded likewise alms-houses for thirteen men. The college was suppressed at the reformation, but the alms-houses remain under the mercers' company.

St. James Garlickhithe, so named from its situation near a garlick market, is a stone church, built since the fire of London. The tower is divided into three stages, with a turret of four stages; all the parts are regular, and even elegant, but the whole is too massy.

The vintners, anciently denominated merchant wine tunners of Gascogne, were of two sorts, the *veneatrii*, who imported wine, and *tabernarii*, who sold it by retail, either keeping taverns or wine-cellar. They were incorporated by the name of Vintners by Henry VI. in the year 1437. They have a hall in Thames-street, formerly the house of Sir John Stody, who gave it to the company. The Cutlers were incorporated by Henry V. in 1417, and afterwards united to the haft and sheath makers. They have a neat and convenient hall in Cloak-lane, Dowgate-hill. The Plumbers' company was incorporated by King James I. in 1611.

They have a small hall in Chequer-yard, Dowgate-hill.

Tower Royal owes its name to a fortress or tower, situated at the upper end, which belonged to some of our kings. In the reign of Richard II. it was called the queen's wardrobe, but was a place of defence, and when the rebels advanced to London, the king lodged there. It was granted to the first duke of Norfolk by Richard III. West of the church of St. Thomas Apostle was Ipres Inn, built by William de Ipres, a Fleming, who came to the assistance of King Stephen. Opposite to Ipres Inn, in Knight-riding-street, was Ormond-place, the mansion of the earls of Ormond.

Walbrook ward, which takes its name from the street so called, is bounded on the north by Cheap ward, on the east by Langbourn ward, on the south by Dowgate ward, and on the west by Cordwainers' ward. The principal streets and lanes are, Walbrook, Cannon-street on both sides the way from Green Lattice-court to Abchurch-lane, the east end of Bucklersbury, St. Swithin's-lane almost as far as Bearbinder-lane, a small part of Lombard-street, and almost all Bearbinder-lane. The most remarkable buildings are, the fine church of St. Stephen Walbrook, and St. Swithin's; the Mansion-house, for the residence of the lord mayor; 'falters' hall; and that remarkable piece of antiquity called London-stone. This ward is governed by an alderman and eight common-council men, one of whom is the alderman's deputy.

Walbrook is a street which runs down from the south-west corner of the Mansion-house to Cannon-street and Budge-row. This street, which is chiefly inhabited by merchants and tradesmen, especially furriers, took its name from a rivulet called Walbrook, on account of its entering the city through the wall between Bishops-gate and Moor-gate, and, after many turnings and windings, ran down this street, and emptied itself into the Thames, near Dowgate: the loss of this rivulet was owing to the many bridges built over it,

which increased to such a number, covered with houses, that whole streets were erected over it, and the channel of the river became a common sewer.

St. Stephen Walbrook is situated behind the Mansion-house: we read of a church near the same spot in 1135, but it then stood on the other side of the street. However, about the year 1428, Robert Chichely, mayor of London, purchased the ground of the present church and cemetery of the grocers' company, and the first stone of the new structure was laid in 1429; but the work advanced so slowly, that it was not finished till the year 1439: the old structure was destroyed by the fire of London in the year 1666, and the present noble edifice was erected in its place, by the great Sir Christopher Wren. The steeple rises square to a considerable height, and is then surrounded with a balustrade, within which rises a very light and elegant tower, in two stages; the first adorned with Corinthian, and the second with composite columns, and covered with a dome, whence rises the vane. The outside of the church is plain and void of ornaments, but in the centre of the roof is a large dome, which cannot be seen to advantage, on account of its being in a manner hid by the Mansion-house. The principal beauties of the justly-admired edifice are in the inside, where this dome, which is spacious and noble, is finely proportioned to the church, and divided into small compartments, decorated with great elegance, and crowned with a lantern; while the roof, which is also divided into compartments, is supported by very noble Corinthian columns, raised on their pedestals: it has three aisles and a cross-aisle; is seventy-five feet in length, and thirty-six in breadth; the height of the middle roof is thirty-four feet, and of the cupolo and lantern, fifty-eight feet: on the sides, under the lower roofs, are only circular windows, but those which enlighten the upper roof are small arched ones: at the east end are three very noble arched windows. In the opinion of some persons, this is Sir Christopher

Wren's master-piece ; it is even thought that Italy itself can produce no modern structure equal to this in taste, proportion, elegance, and beauty. It is certain that foreigners, to whom it is well known, might justly condemn our judgment, were we not to allow it as much merit as they have bestowed upon it. It is one of the happy productions of Sir Christopher Wren's great genius, with a strict observance of the rules of art. It has a very striking effect at entering ; every part coming at once to your eye, except the bases of the columns, which are injudiciously hidden by the carving on the tops of the pews, and not the design of the architect. Over the communion-table is a beautiful painting of the Burial of St. Stephen, painted by Mr. West, at the expence of Dr. Wilson the rector, who lies buried in the chancel ; and on a beautiful mural monument, enriched with emblematical figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, are the following inscriptions :

Sacred to the Memory of
Mrs. MARY WILSON,
the beloved and much-
lamented wife of

THOMAS WILSON, D.D.

She died the fourth of
November, A.D. 1772,

Aged 79,

In the 40th year of
their happy Marriage.

To the Memory of
THOMAS WILSON, D.D.
Citizen of London, and
Rector of this Parish

upwards of 46 years.

He died 15 April, A.D. 1784,
Aged 80.

Only Son of THOS. WILSON,
late Lord Bishop of
Sodor and Man.

The church of St. Swithin, dedicated to Swithin, chancellor to King Egbert, and bishop of Winchester, is situated in Cannon-street ; the body well lighted, the windows arched and well proportioned ; the tower is plain, solid, and cut off at the top, to give the easier diminution between that part and the base of the spire, which is surrounded by a balustrade. It was built after the fire of London.

The Mansion-house is a magnificent structure, erected on the spot where Stock's-market was formerly

held, begun in the year 1739, and finished in the year 1753. Sir Crisp Gascoigne being the first lord mayor who resided there. This edifice is very substantially built of Portland stone, and has a portico of six lofty fluted columns, of the Corinthian order, in front; the same order being continued in pilasters, both under the pediment and on each side. The basement story is very massy, and built in rustic: in the centre of this story is the door, which leads to the kitchens, cellars, and other offices; and on each side rises a flight of steps of very considerable extent, leading up to the portico, in the middle of which is the door, leading to the apartments and offices where business is transacted. The stone balustrade of the stairs is continued along the front of the portico, and the columns, which are wrought in the proportions of Palladio, support a large angular pediment, adorned with bas-relief, representing the dignity and opulence of the city of London, by Mr. Taylor. The building is an oblong, and its depth is the long side; it has an area in the middle, and the farthest end is an Egyptian hall, which is the length of the front, very high, and designed for public entertainments. To make it regular in flank, the architect has raised a similar building on the front, which is the upper part of a dancing gallery; this rather hurts than adorns the face of the building.

The Salters', one of the twelve principal companies, and ninth in order of precedence, had the grant of a livery from Richard II. in 1394, but was not incorporated till the reign of Elizabeth, in 1558. Their hall is in Swithin's-lane.

On the south side of Cannon-street, under the south wall of St. Swithin's church, stands London-stone, supposed to have been placed there by the Romans, as in the centre of the ancient city, from whence the miles on the great roads were computed.

Stocks-market, which was formerly kept on the side of the Mansion-house, owes its name to a pair of stocks, erected there for the punishment of evil-doers,

and was first instituted about the year 1282. Near the stocks was a stone conduit, set up by the inhabitants.

The charitable institutions, besides those already noticed, are numerous and important in every part of the city and suburbs; and there are many valuable and extensive libraries, public and private.

London returns four members to the British parliament. The number of inhabitants has been variously estimated at 700,000 and 800,000, and even so high as 1,000,000.

A recent publication says, "the situation of London with respect to navigation is peculiarly favourable, being neither too high nor too low. Had it been placed lower down on the river, it would not only have been annoyed by the marshes, but more liable to insults from foreign foes; and if it had been higher, it would not have been accessible, as it is at present, to ships of large burthen. But its actual position is such as to give it every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without any of its dangers. It also enjoys, by means of its noble river, a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, that supply it with every species of the necessaries of life, and receive from it, in return, those articles of commerce which they may respectively require."

It is plentifully supplied with the very great and important article of fuel, by the navigation of its river from the northern collieries, which branch of commerce forms a principal nursery for seamen, independent of foreign trade; and is a very distinguished source of its naval superiority. With equal ease are corn and various other articles conveyed to it from all the maritime ports of the kingdom, as well as from foreign parts, whenever it is found necessary; in which great numbers of coasting vessels are constantly employed, and ships in foreign commerce occasionally exercised. The vast East-India trade, with those to Turkey, and Hudson's Bay, are wholly confined to this port.

WESTMINSTER is situated on the left bank of the Thames, and so united to London as to appear one city. It is said to take its name from the abby or minster situated to the west of St. Paul's, or the city of London. In early times, this noble part of the great metropolis of the kingdom was a little, mean, unhealthy place, with nothing worthy notice but its minster or abby, situated in a marshy island, called Thorney, surrounded on one side by the Thames, and on the others by a branch of the river called Long-ditch.

In this situation was the abby, minster, or monastery, founded; for the convenience of which a few houses were probably first erected; and these, at length, grew into a small town, in ancient books called the town of Westminster. It was thus, for many ages, a place entirely distinct from London, and there was a large space between them.

The Strand was the road which led from London to that town, and it was open on either side to the Thames and to the fields. In the year 1385 we find that this road was paved as far as the Savoy; and many years after Sir Robert Cecil building a house at Ivy-bridge, his interest brought the pavement of the road to be extended thither.

Westminster abby is supposed, with the greatest appearance of truth, to have been founded by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and consecrated by Mellitus, bishop of London, to St. Peter. This monastery and church were afterwards repaired and enlarged by Offa, king of Mercia; but being destroyed by the Danes, they were rebuilt by King Edgar, who endowed them with lands and manors, and in the year 969 granted them many ample privileges. The church and monastery having again suffered by the ravages of the Danes, were rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, who pulled down the old church, and erected a most magnificent one for that age in its room, in the form of a cross.

which afterwards became a pattern for that kind of building, and filled it with Benedictine monks:—this monastery was finished in the year 1065, and consecrated with the greatest pomp and solemnity:—and by several charters, not only confirmed its ancient rights and privileges, but endowed it with many rich manors and additional immunities; ordained that all its lands and possessions should be subject to none but its own jurisdiction, and the convent be free from the authority of the Bishop of London: and the church, by a bull of Pope Nicholas I. was constituted the place for the inauguration of the kings of England; in short, he gave it a charter of sanctuary, in which he declares that any person whatsoever, let his crimes be ever so great, who takes sanctuary in that holy place, shall be assured of life, liberty, and limbs. William the Conqueror, to shew his regard to the memory of his late friend, King Edward, no sooner arrived in London, than he repaired this church, and offered a sumptuous pall, as a covering for his tomb: he also gave fifty marks of silver, together with a rich altar-cloth, and two caskets of gold: and the Christmas following was solemnly crowned there; his being the first coronation performed in that place.

The next prince who improved this great work was Henry III. who in the year 1200 began to erect a new chapel to the Blessed Virgin; but about twenty years after, finding the walls and steeple of the old structure much decayed, he pulled them all down, with a design to enlarge and rebuild them in a more regular manner; but he did not live to accomplish this great work, nor was it completed till the year 1285, about fourteen years after his decease, and this is the date of the building as it now stands.

About the year 1502 King Henry VII. began that magnificent structure which is now generally called by his name: for this purpose, he pulled down the chapel of Henry III. already mentioned, and an adjoining house, called White Rose Tavern: this chapel,

like the former, he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and designed it for a burial place for himself and his posterity. He carefully ordered in his will, that none but those of royal blood should be permitted to lie there.

At the general suppression of religious houses, the abbey was surrendered to Henry VIII. by William Benson, the abbot, and seventeen of the monks, in the year 1539, when its revenues amounted to 3977l. 6s. 4³/₄d. per annum: and though the abbey was only the second in rank, yet in all other respects it was the chief in the kingdom; and its abbots, having episcopal jurisdiction, had a seat in the house of lords. The abbey thus dissolved, that prince erected it first into a college of secular canons, under the government of a dean, an honour which he chose to confer on the last abbot; and two years after into a bishopric, which was dissolved after the death of the first bishop, by Edward VI. who restored the government by a dean. Queen Mary, on her accession to the crown in 1557, restored it to its ancient conventual state: but Queen Elizabeth again ejected the monks; and in 1560 erected Westminster abbey into a college, under the government of a dean, and twelve secular canons or prebendaries, a school-master, usher, and forty scholars, denominated the queen's, to be educated in the liberal sciences, preparatory to the university; and to have all the necessaries of life, except clothing, of which they were to have only a gown every year. To this foundation also belonged choristers, singing-men, an organist, twelve alms-men, &c. The abbey church, which was stripped of many of its decorations by Henry VIII. and was much damaged, both within and without, during the unhappy civil commotions, that defaced the ancient beauty of most religious houses in this kingdom, has continued from the death of Henry VII. almost to the present time without any other considerable repairs, and was gra-

dually falling to ruin, when the parliament interposed, and ordered a thorough reparation at the national expence.

This venerable fabric has been accordingly new coated on the outside, except that part called Henry the Seventh's chapel, which is indeed a separate building; and the west end has been adorned with two new stately towers, that have been lately rebuilt, in such a manner, as to appear like the ancient building. The extent of the building is very considerable, for it is 360 feet within the walls, at the nave it is 72 feet broad, and at the cross 195. The Gothic arches and side aisles are supported by 48 pillars of grey marble, each composed of clusters of very slender ones, and covered with ornaments. The grand entrance into the choir is by a pair of fine iron gates, on each side of which is a very magnificent tomb: the floor is paved with the finest black and white marble: the ancient stalls are covered with Gothic acute arches, supported by small iron pillars.

Besides the chapel of Henry VII. there are several others, in which are the tombs of eminent persons deceased; and the open parts of the abbey are crowded with monuments erected to the memory of statesmen, commanders in the military and navy, divines, lawyers, men of science, physicians, and poets.

Westminster never had but one bishop, the see being translated to Norwich, by Edward VI. in the year 1550; though, by courtesy, it has still retained the title of city.

It contains two parishes, St. Margaret's and St. John's, and seven others within its liberties, viz. St. Martin's-in-the-fields, St. James's, St. Ann's, St. Clement's Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. George's Hanover-square, and St. Paul's Covent-garden, with the precinct of the Savoy; each of which contains so great a number of inhabitants, that a moiety of them could not attend divine service, if there were not like-

wife many chapels of ease and other places of worship.

King Edward the Confessor designing to rebuild the conventual church of Westminster, in the year 1064, caused another church to be erected on the north side, for the use of the neighbouring inhabitants; dedicated it to St. Margaret, the virgin and martyr of Antioch: this church was rebuilt by the parishioners and merchants of the staple, in the reign of Edward I. except the chancel, which was erected at the expence of the abbot of Westminster. In the year 1735 the church was beautifully repaired, and the tower new cased and mostly rebuilt, at the expence of 3500*l.* granted by parliament, on account of its being, in some measure, a national church, for the use of the house of commons, with a seat for the speaker.

It is a plain neat Gothic structure, receiving light from a series of large windows: the steeple consists of a tower of considerable height, crowned with a turret at each corner, and a small lantern, much ornamented with carved work in the centre, whence rises a flag-staff.

In the year 1758 this church again underwent a thorough repair; on the inside a new vault was built through the whole body of the edifice. At the east end is a large and beautiful painted window; the main design intended to represent the crucifixion: and an engraving was made, at the expence of the society of Antiquarians, at the bottom of which we are told that it was made by order of the magistrates of Dort in Holland, and by them intended as a present to King Henry VIII. for his chapel at Westminster; but he dying before this window was finished, it was set up in the church of Waltham abby, and there remained till the dissolution, when it was removed to New-hall, in Essex, part of the estate of General Monk, and was there, by his vigilance, preserved from injury during the civil wars: some years since, John Olmius, esq. the then possessor of New-

hall, sold this window to Mr. Conyers, of Copt-hall, in Essex, from whom the inhabitants of St. Margaret, Westminster, purchased it, in the year 1758, for the sum of 400 guineas. The figures kneeling at the bottom of the two side pannels represent Henry VIII. and his queen, and were taken from original pictures sent to Dort for that purpose. Over the king is the figure of St. George; and above him, a white rose within a red one: over the figure of the queen stands that of St. Catharine of Alexandria; and in a pannel over her head appears a pomegranate vert in a field, for the arms of the kingdom of Grenada.

The parish of St. John, Westminster, was taken out of St. Margaret's, and the church built in 1728. The chief aim of the architect was to give an uncommon, yet elegant, outline; and to shew the orders in their greatest dignity and perfection: and indeed the outline is so variously broken, that there results a diversity of light and shadow, which is very uncommon and very elegant. The principal objections against the structure are, that it is so much decorated that it appears encumbered with ornament; and that the compass being too small for the design, it appears too heavy. In the front is an elegant portico, supported by Doric columns, which order is continued in pilasters round the building. Above the portico are two towers, crowned with well-proportioned turrets, and adorned with columns of the Corinthian order, which are supported on pedestals, and stand free, with corresponding columns behind.

The government of both city and liberties is under the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs; and their authority extends to the precinct of St. Martin's-le-grand, near Newgate-street, in the city of London, and in some places in Essex, that are exempted from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury; but the management of the

civil part has, ever since the reformation, been in the hands of laymen, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the dean and chapter.

Of these magistrates, the principal is the high-steward, who is usually a nobleman: this great officer is chosen by the dean and chapter: his post is not unlike that of chancellor of an university, and he holds it during life; but upon his death, or resignation, a chapter is called for the election of another, in which the dean sits as high-steward, till the election be over. The next great officer is the deputy-steward, who is chosen by the high-steward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. This officer, who also holds his post during life, supplies the place of a sheriff, for he keeps the court-leet with the other magistrates, and is always chairman at the quarter-sessions. The high-bailiff, who is next in rank, is nominated by the dean, and confirmed by the high-steward: he likewise holds his office for life, and has the chief management in the election of members of parliament for Westminster, and all the other bailiffs are subordinate to him. He summons juries, and, in the court-leet, sits next to the deputy-steward. To him all fines, forfeitures, and strays, belong, which renders his place very beneficial; but it is commonly executed by a deputy, well versed in the laws.

There are also sixteen burgeses and their assistants, whose office, in all respects, resembles that of aldermen's deputies of the city of London, each having his proper ward under his jurisdiction: and out of these are elected two head burgeses; one for the city, and the other for the liberties, who take place in the court-leet next to the head bailiff. There is also a high-constable, who is also chosen by the court-leet, and has all the other constables under his direction.

Thus the government of Westminster has but a little resemblance to that of an opulent and noble city; it being much more like that of a little country borough, since its representatives are chosen by its

householders, and it has not the power of making freemen, has no trading companies, nor any other courts, besides those of the leet, the sessions, and the court of requests. Two members are returned to the British parliament.

Whitehall was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, who in the 1243 bequeathed it to the black friars, in Chancery-lane, Holborn, in whose church he was interred: but in 1248, these friars having disposed of it to Walter de Grey, archbishop of York, he left it to his successors, the archbishops of that see, for their city mansion, and hence it obtained the name of York-place. However, the royal palace at Westminster suffering greatly by the fire in the reign of Henry VIII. and that prince having a great inclination for York-place, purchased it of Cardinal Wolsey, in the year 1530: Henry had no sooner obtained the possession of this palace, than he enclosed the park, for the accommodation of both palaces, and built the beautiful gate opposite the Banqueting-house, which has been lately pulled down; and from this time Whitehall continued the royal residence of the sovereigns of England. In the reign of King James I. the old Banqueting-house, which was then used for public entertainments, being much decayed, that prince formed the design of pulling down the whole palace of Whitehall, and erecting in its room an edifice worthy the kings of England. A most noble plan was actually drawn for that purpose, by the celebrated Inigo Jones, and this plan being finished, the old Banqueting-house was demolished, and the present elegant structure erected in its room. This was to have been but a small part of the intended work, but it was all that was performed; and the old palace continued still the residence of our kings, till it was destroyed by fire in 1697, and has never yet been rebuilt. As this was esteemed the principal palace, and that of St. James's only an additional, though there have been long no remains of it left, and there are several houses

of the nobility and other buildings scattered about the place where it stood, it is still considered in the same light, the great offices are kept in some of these detached edifices, and all public business is still dated from Whitehall.

On the place where St. James's Palace stands was once an hospital dedicated to St. James, originally founded by the citizens of London for only fourteen maids afflicted with the leprosy, who were to live a chaste and devout life; but afterwards new donations increased the extent of the charity, and eight brethren were added to minister divine service. This hospital is mentioned in a manuscript found in the Cotton library, so early as in the year 1100. Henry VI. granted the perpetual custody of it to Eton college; but Henry VIII. obtaining in exchange other lands, it was at length suppressed, and the sisters allowed pensions during the term of their lives. The edifice was then taken down, and a royal palace erected in its room, which retained the name of the hospital, and is still standing. In this edifice our kings have resided ever since Whitehall was consumed by fire in the year 1697, until the reign of his present Majesty, who has chiefly abode at Buckingham-house, otherwise called the Queen's Palace: however, court-days are kept at St. James's: but though it is pleasantly situated on the north side of the park, and has very convenient, and not inelegant apartments, it is an irregular brick building, without having one single beauty on the outside to recommend it. St. James's Park was in the reign of Henry VIII. a wild wet field; but that prince, on his building St. James's palace, inclosed it, laid it out in walks, and collected the waters together. It was afterwards much enlarged and improved by King Charles II. who added to it several fields, planted it with rows of lime trees, laid out the mall, and formed the canal, with a decoy and other ponds for water fowl. Succeeding kings allowed the people the privilege of walking in it, and King William III. in 1699, granted

the neighbouring inhabitants a passage into it out of Spring Gardens.

Buckingham-house is situated on the west side of the park. Near the spot once stood a house called Tart-hall, built in the year 1638, by Nicholas Stone, for Alatheia, countess of Arundel; at whose death it became the property of her son William, lord Stafford, who fell a sacrifice to the violence of party, and the perjured evidence of Oates, Dugdale, and Tuberville. Here were kept the poor remains of the Arundelian collection: they were buried during the madness of the papist plot, as the mob would have mistaken the statues for popish saints. In the year 1720 the marbles were sold, and the house pulled down. Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington, one of the celebrated cabal, had a house near, which went by his name: it was afterwards purchased by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, who obtained an additional grant from the crown, and rebuilt it in the year 1703. He gives a minute account of its beauties, as well as his manner of living there, in a letter he wrote to the Duke of Shrewsbury; but, says Mr. Pennant, he omitted his constant visits to the gaming-house at Marybone, the resort of all the infamous sharpers of the time. His grace always gave them a dinner at the conclusion of the season, and his parting toast was, May as many of us as remain unchanged next spring meet here again. After the death of the duke and duchess it came to Charles Herbert Sheffield, a natural son of the duke. It has since been purchased by the crown, and is dignified with the title of the Queen's Palace.

Westminster-hall was first built by William Rufus as an addition to the palace, and that prince at his return from Normandy kept the high festival of Christmas in this room, which, for several reigns, was used for great feasts, whenever our kings entertained in a splendid manner the nobility and clergy: of this we find many instances; but what appears most remarkable, King Henry III. on New Year's-day,

1236, gave a public entertainment to 6000 poor men, women, and children, in this hall, and the other rooms of the palace. At length this great hall becoming very ruinous, it was rebuilt by Richard II. in the year 1397, as it at present appears, together with the buildings on the east and west sides; and it was no sooner finished than it received the appellation of the new palace, to distinguish it from the old palace, where the house of Lords and Commons at present assemble.

In the year 1399 the king kept his Christmas here, during which time 10,000 persons were plentifully entertained in this spacious hall, and the other rooms of the palace; for whose supply were daily killed about eighty oxen, and three hundred sheep, besides a vast number of fowls. It is still used for our coronation feasts, and for the three great courts of justice, the chancery, king's bench, and common pleas, besides the court of exchequer, which adjoins to it. The hall itself is esteemed the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars, it being 270 feet in length, and 74 broad. The roof is admired for the excellence of the workmanship. It is paved with stone, and to the courts of justice at the end is an ascent by a flight of steps. The inside is most remarkable for being so wide, and having no columns to support a roof so large. It is a regular Gothic, and gives us a good idea of the architecture of our forefathers so early as the time of Richard II.

The House of Lords is situated near Westminster-hall: formerly the parliaments of England were held in Westminster-hall; but King Richard II. having occasion to call one in the year 1397, when that building was in a very ruinous condition, erected a house on purpose in the middle of the palace court at a small distance from the gate of the old hall. At length the present noble room was taken for the great assembly of the national senate. This room is spacious, lofty, and every thing within it is disposed with great regularity. It is hung with tapestry, representing the defeat of the Spanish armada, which is shewn in various designs; as,

the first appearance of the Spanish fleet; the several forms in which it lay at different times on our coasts, and before the comparatively handful of English which pursued it; the place and disposition of the fleet when engaged; and, in fine, its departure: these are the great subjects. The whole is excellently performed; and as the materials in that original state are perishable, the late Mr. Pine represented them in engravings. At the upper end of the room is the throne, upon which the king is seated on solemn occasions, in his robes, with the crown on his head, and adorned with all the ensigns of majesty. On the right hand of the throne is a seat for the Prince of Wales, and on the left for the next person of the royal family. Behind the throne are places for the young peers who have no votes in the house. At a small distance below the throne, on the king's right hand, are the seats of the two archbishops, and a little below them the bench of bishops. On the opposite side of the house sit those peers who rank above barons. The president of the king's council, and the lord privy seal, if they are barons, here sit above all dukes, marquises, and earls; and the marshal, lord steward, and lord chamberlain, sit above all others of the same degree of nobility with themselves. Just before the throne are the wool-packs across the room, on which are seated the dignitaries of the law. The lord high chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, sits on that nearest the throne, with his great seal and mace by him; he is speaker of the house of lords. On the other two wool-packs which are placed parallel to this, sit the lord chief justice, the master of the rolls, and the other judges. These have no vote in the house, but they are advised with in points of law, wherein a knowledge of the law is necessary.

The House of Commons, also called St. Stephen's Chapel, joins to the south-east angle of Westminster-hall. King Stephen first founded a chapel here, and dedicated it to St. Stephen the protomartyr; but Edward III. rebuilding it in the year 1347, in a

very magnificent manner, converted it into a collegiate church, the revenues of which, at its suppression, amounted to 1085l. 10s. 5d. per annum; but being surrendered to Edward VI. it was appropriated for the reception of the representatives of the Commons of England, who have ever since continued to meet there every sessions of parliament, except when summoned by the king's writs to Oxford, and is now generally called the House of Commons. It is at present a spacious room wainscoted up to the ceiling, accommodated with galleries, supported by slender iron pillars, adorned with Corinthian capitals and sconces. From the middle of the ceiling hangs a handsome branch or lustre. At the upper end the speaker is placed upon a raised seat, ornamented behind with Corinthian columns, and the king's arms carved and placed on a pediment; before him is a table, at which the clerk and his assistant sit near him on each hand, just below the chair; and on each side, as well below as in the galleries, the members are placed promiscuously.

The Admiralty-office, on the west side of Parliament-street, is built of brick and stone, with two deep wings, and is entered by a very lofty portico supported by four very large stone columns of the Ionic order, to which there is an ascent by a few steps. In this office are transacted all maritime affairs belonging to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, who here regulate the affairs of the navy, nominate admirals, captains, and other officers, to serve on board his majesty's ships of war, and give orders for the trial of those who have failed in their duty, or been guilty of other irregularities.

The Treasury is a stone building fronting the parade in St. James's Park; the whole front is rustic, and consists of three stories. The treasury business is under the government of five lords commissioners, one of whom, the first lord, has 4,000l. a-year, the others 1600l. a year each.

The Horse Guards is a noble modern edifice opposite Whitehall. It consists of a centre and two wings, and

has an air of solidity perfectly agreeable to the nature of the building. It receives its name from the horse-guards, who do duty there, two at a time being constantly mounted and completely armed, under two handsome slope porches to shelter them from the weather. This structure is equally calculated for the use of the foot as well as the horse on duty.

Carlton-house is a superb palace belonging to the Prince of Wales, situated in Pall Mall, with a front to St. James's Park.

In Piccadilly is a palace of the Duke of York, called York-house; near which is Burlington-house, the residence of the Duke of Portland: and further west are the mansions of the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Queensbury, the Earl of Egremont, and many others.

The church of St Martin-in-the-fields, near Charing Cross, was begun in 1721, and consecrated in 1726, at the expence of 36,891l. 10s. 4d. Parliament granted 33,450l. the rest was raised by subscription. King George I. gave 100 guineas to be distributed among the workmen, and some time after 1500l. to purchase an organ. It is an elegant stone edifice, with a noble portico of Corinthian columns in the west front. The decorations of the inside are fine, the roof richly ornamented with fretwork: slender Corinthian pillars, raised on high pedestals, support both the galleries and the roof. The east end is richly ornamented with fretwork and gilding, and over the altar is a large window finely painted. The parish of St. Martin is at least as ancient as the year 1222, at which time it was probably subject to the monks of Westminster.

St. James's Westminster, between Piccadilly and St. James's-square, was built in the reign of Charles II. intended as a chapel of ease to St. Martin-in-the-fields; but in 1684 separated by act of parliament, and erected into a distinct parish: the walls are of brick, supported by rustic quoins of stone; and the windows, which are large, are likewise cased with stone. The tower is crowned with a neat spire.

The church of St. George, Hanover-square, was erected in consequence of the great increase in population of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-fields, and was consecrated as a parish church in 1724. It has a plain body, with an elegant portico; the Corinthian columns are of large diameter, and the pediment has its acroteria, but without further ornament. The tower above the clock is elegantly adorned at the corners with coupled Corinthian columns, that are very lofty: these are crowned with their entablature, which at each corner supports two vases, and over these the tower still rises till it is terminated by a dome crowned with a turret which supports a ball, over which rises the weathercock.

St. Ann, Soho, owing to the increase, was taken from St. Martin's-in-the-fields, and erected into a separate parish by act of parliament in 1678. The church was built in 1686, on a spot then called Kemp's Field; the building is of brick, with rustic quoins; the tower is square, strengthened with a kind of buttresses, and at the springing of the dome which supports the lantern there are urns on the corners with flames; the lantern, formed of arches, is surrounded with a balustrade at the bottom, and a turret over it is well shaped and crowned with a globe and fane.

The Mews for the king's horses, near Charing Cross, is a place of considerable antiquity, and is thus denominated from *mews*, a term used among falconers, signifying to moult or cast feathers; for this place was used for the accommodation of the king's stables at Lomesbury, since called Bloomsbury: being destroyed by fire in the year 1537, King Henry VIII. caused the hawks to be removed, and the Mews enlarged and fitted up for the reception of his majesty's horses, where they have been kept ever since: the building going to decay, the north side was rebuilt in a magnificent manner in the year 1732.

In the lower end of the Haymarket is a magnificent theatre for the performance of Italian operas, and op-

posite to it is a small theatre opened in the summer for English plays.

On Tothill side of Westminster is Immanuel Hospital, founded by the Lady Dacre in 1601, for twenty bachelors and maids, each to have an allowance of ten pounds per annum, with the liberty of bringing up a poor child: the city of London is entrusted with the management of the charity, which is endowed with estates at Brandsburton in Yorkshire. These estates, by expiration of a long lease, have been so much increased in value, that some years since the court of lord mayor and aldermen erected at the end of the building a handsome school-house and dormitory for the reception of twenty poor boys and girls, who were first admitted in 1735. They are supplied with the necessaries of life; the boys are educated in reading, writing, and accounts; and the girls in reading, writing, and plain-work.

The communication across the Thames from Westminster to the opposite shore was by means of a ferry, till in the year 1736 an act of parliament was passed to build a bridge: accordingly the first stone was laid in the year 1739, and the whole was finished in 1747, at the expence of 389,500 l.

The Strand, formerly a village, which took its name from its being placed on the bank of the Thames; and its ancient situation was not much higher than that river, as, upon digging the foundation of the new church called St. Mary le Strand, the virgin earth was discovered at the depth of nineteen feet. In this street formerly resided many of the nobility, whose gardens extended to the Thames, among which are only now remaining Northumberland-house, and the ruins of the Savoy.

The Savoy, or Lancaster Palace, is situated to the westward of Somerset-house, between the Strand and the Thames. This place obtained the name of the Savoy from Peter, earl of Savoy and Richmond, who built it about the year 1245, and afterwards transferred

it to the friars of Montjoy, of whom Queen Eleanor, the wife of King Henry III. purchased it for her son Henry, duke of Lancaster. The duke afterwards enlarged and beautified it at the expence of 52,000 marks, at that time an immense sum. Here John, king of France, resided when a prisoner in England, in the year 1357, and upon his return hither in 1363, when it was esteemed one of the finest palaces in England. This edifice was burnt in the year 1381 by the Kentish rebels, on account of some pique they had conceived against John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was then the proprietor. But the ground afterwards devolving to the crown, King Henry VII. began to rebuild it for an hospital for the reception of an hundred distressed objects; but that prince not living to see it completed, Henry VIII. his son, not only granted his manor of the Savoy to the Bishop of Winchester and others, the executors of his father's will, towards finishing the hospital, but by his charter constituted them a body politic, and corporate, to consist of a master, five secular chaplains, and four regulars, in honour of Jesus Christ, his mother, and St. John Baptist; the foundation to be denominated the Hospital of King Henry VII. late king of England, of the Savoy. This hospital was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI. when the revenues were found to amount to 530l. per annum, which that prince gave to the city of London, towards making a provision for the hospitals of Bridewell, Christ church, and St. Thomas: but Queen Mary converted it into an hospital again; and having endowed it anew, her ladies and maids of honour completely furnished it, at their own expence, with all necessities. However, the hospital was again suppressed upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, and the revenues applied to the uses intended by her brother. Nothing here is now to be seen but the ruins of the ancient edifice, built with free-stone and flints, among which is still remaining part of a great building, in which detachments of the king's guards lie, and

where they have their marshalsea prison for the confinement of deserters and other offenders, and to lodge their recruits. A part of the Savoy was assigned by King William III. for the residence of the French refugees, who have still a chapel here, in which they conform to the church of England.

The New church, or St. Mary le Strand, is built on the place of an ancient church which existed as early as the year 1222, and was then dedicated to St. Mary and the Innocents of the Strand. When the Duke of Somerset erected his palace in the Strand, he ordered this church to be taken down; and no other was erected till in the year 1714 the first stone of the present edifice was laid, and it was consecrated in 1723. It is a superb but not an extensive building, and formed to endure for ages: the steeple is light though solid, and ornamented with composite columns and capitals. Further east, between the New church and Temple Bar, is the church of St. Clement, called also St. Clement Danes, traditionally said to have been appropriated to the use of that people. The present structure was erected in the year 1680, but the steeple was not added till several years after. The body of the church has two series of windows; the lower plain, and the upper well ornamented. The steeple is carried to a great height in several stages; in the first the Ionic order takes place, in the next the Corinthian, and above that the Composite, supporting a dome, which is crowned with a smaller, from whence rises the ball and vane.

Cecil-street in the Strand owes its name to a mansion originally the vicarage-house of St. Martin's parish, rebuilt and much enlarged by Cecil, lord Burleigh.

Salisbury-street is so called from a house belonging to the Earl of Salisbury.

In Durham-yard was a palace belonging to the bishops of Durham; and before this house, fronting the Strand, a stone edifice was built by the Earl of Salisbury, in the reign of James I. and called the New Exchange; but being forsaken by those who kept shops

there in the year 1637, it was taken down and houses erected on the site. On this spot the new buildings called the Adelphi are erected.

Near to Durham-yard was a palace of the Bishop of Norwich, which being purchased by Heath, archbishop of York, for himself and successors, was afterwards sold by Cardinal Wolsey to Henry VIII. On this spot the Duke of Buckingham erected John-street, Duke-street, Off-alley, and Buckingham-street. However, the whole together are still called York-buildings, and water-works erected for the supply of the neighbourhood are called the York-buildings water-works, and the proprietors under that title were incorporated by act of parliament in the year 1691.

In the village of Charing was formerly an hospital called St. Mary Roncevalle, founded in the reign of Henry III. by William Mareschall, earl of Pembroke, cell to a priory in Navarre, which at the suppression was granted to the Earl of Northampton, who built there the edifice since called Northumberland-house. This being one of the resting-places for the body of Queen Eleanor, Edward I. erected on the spot a magnificent cross, which was destroyed by the populace in the civil wars. After the restoration an equestrian statue of Charles I. was erected in its place. Between Charing Cross and Whitehall, anciently stood a palace for the reception of the kings of Scotland when they came to London. The spot is yet called Scotland-yard.

Near the old church of St. Mary in the Strand was formerly an inn of chancery, called from its nearness to the Bishop of Chester's palace Chester Inn, or Strand Inn. Contiguous to this inn was a palace of the Bishop of Landaff; and opposite to Catherine-street there was formerly a bridge over a water-course which run into the Thames at Somerset-stairs: this was called Strand-bridge, and near it were the palaces of the bishops of Chester and Worcester; before the former was a stone where the judges itinerant frequently used to sit to hear and determine causes.

Exeter 'Change owes its name to an ancient mansion of the Earl of Exeter.

Somerfet-house, on the south side of the Strand near the New church, was esteemed one of the royal palaces. It was built about the year 1549 by the Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. and protector of England, who demolished the palaces of the bishops of Chester and Worcester, an inn of chancery called Strand Inn, with the church of St. Mary le Strand that stood there, and building this palace with the materials, it from him obtained the name of Somerfet-house. But the duke soon after being attainted, it fell to the crown, and was usually assigned for the residence of the queen dowager. In this palace Anne of Denmark, King James the First's queen, kept her court; upon which account it was called Denmark-house during that reign, but it soon after recovered the name of its first founder. In the year 1776 this ancient building began to be pulled down to be rebuilt in a style of greater magnificence, with a design of removing thither many of the public offices, such as the stamp-office, excise-office, navy-office, victualling-office, &c. which was done in 1788. Here also are held the meetings of the royal society, the society of antiquarians, the royal academy of arts, and the annual exhibition of pictures. In the Adelphi are the rooms belonging to the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

Covent-Garden received its name from its being formerly a garden belonging to the abbot and monks of the convent of Westminster, whence it was called Convent-Garden, of which the present name is a corruption. At the dissolution of religious houses it fell to the crown, and was given first to Edward, duke of Somerset; but soon after, upon his attainder, it reverted again to the crown; and Edward VI. granted it in 1552 to John, earl of Bedford, together with a field named the Seven Acres, which being now built into a street, from its length is called Long-acre. Covent-Garden would have been, without dispute, one of the finest squares in Europe had it been finished on the plan designed for it by that excellent architect Inigo Jones. In the middle is a handsome column

supporting four sun dials, and on the west side of the square is the church of St. Paul erected by Inigo Jones, and esteemed by the best judges one of the most simple, and at the same time most perfect pieces of architecture that the art of man can produce. But the market before it diminishes the beauty of the square. In the year 1795 the church was burned down, and has been since rebuilt in the same form.

The theatre, to which it gives name, is situated between the north-east corner of the square and Bow-street. The other, which from its situation is called Drury-lane theatre, has been lately rebuilt upon a much larger and more magnificent scale.

Lincoln's Inn, one of the four inns of court, is situated on the west side of Chancery-lane, where formerly stood the houses of the Bishop of Chichester, and of the black friars, the latter erected about the year 1222, and the former about 1226; but both of them coming to Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, he built in their room a stately mansion for his city residence. It however afterwards reverted to the bishopric of Chichester, and was demised by Robert Sherbourn, bishop of that see, to Mr. William Syliard, a student there, for a term of years; after the expiration of which Dr. Richard Sampson, his successor, in the year 1536 passed the inheritance thereof to the said Syliard and Eustace his brother; and the latter, in the year 1579, in consideration of the sum of 500 l. conveyed the house and gardens in fee to Richard Kingmill, and the rest of the benchers. The whole of the inn towards Chancery-lane has lately been taken down, and rebuilt in an elegant style.

On the north side of Holborn near the Bars is Gray's Inn, so called from its being formerly the residence of the ancient and noble family of Gray of Wilton, who in the reign of Edward III. demised it to several students of the law. It is one of the four inns of court, and is inhabited by barristers and students of the law, and also by such gentlemen of independent for-

tune as choose this place for the sake of an agreeable retirement, or the pleasure of the walks. This inn has its chief entrance out of Holborn through a large gate, though it is seated far backwards, and with its gardens takes up almost all the west side of Gray's Inn-lane. It consists of several well-built courts. The hall where the gentlemen of the society dine and sup is large and commodious, but the chapel is too small; it is a Gothic structure, and has marks of much greater antiquity than any other part of the building.

St Mary le Bone is said to have been originally called Tiburn, and is of great antiquity; but the church anciently dedicated to St. John the Evangelist standing by the side of the highway, being robbed of its books, vestments, bells, images, and other decorations, the parishioners petitioned the Bishop of London for leave to erect a church elsewhere, which being readily granted, in the year 1400 they erected a new church where they had some time before built a chapel; and that structure being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, received the additional epithet of Bourn, from its vicinity to the neighbouring brook or bourn, since changed to la Bonnie, or the Good.

Oxford-house in the High-street, where Lord Oxford built a library for his books and manuscripts, is now a boarding-school.

In the reign of Queen Anne here was a tavern and bowling-green much frequented by people of fashion. It afterwards became disreputable, and Gay made it the scene of Macheath's conviviality. In the year 1740 it was opened under the name of Marybone Gardens, for public breakfasts and evening concerts.

Here was formerly a royal park, which at the death of King Charles I. was sold by the parliament, and dis-parked: the land was reclaimed at the restoration.

Besides the parish church, which was rebuilt of brick in as plain a manner as possible about the year 1741, there are seven private chapels, besides places of worship for christians of other persuasions. At the beginning

of the eighteenth century Marybone was a mile from any part of the metropolis. In the year 1739 there were 577 houses, it now contains upwards of 6,000.

St. Clement's Inn, one of the inns of chancery, is situated on the north side of Wych-street, and adjoining to it is New Inn, an appendage of the Middle Temple. Lion's Inn, also on the south side of Wych-street, is one of the inns of chancery, and a member of the Inner Temple. It was formerly a common inn, with the sign of the lion. Staple's Inn, one of the inns of chancery, is situated on the south side of Holborn near the Bars. Opposite to this, on the north side of Holborn, is Furnival's Inn, another of the inns of chancery. It is a handsome old building of great extent.

At the upper end of Wych-street, and lower end of Drury-lane, formerly stood the mansions of the noble families of Craven and Drury.

Near Milford-lane was a palace of the Bishop of Bath, which afterwards came to the Earl of Arundel.

St. Giles's in the fields was anciently a village, and had a place of religious worship as early as the year 1222. The present church is a simple and elegant modern structure, erected in the year 1732, at the expence of 10,026*l*. In this parish was an hospital for lepers, founded by Matilda, queen of Henry I. The mastership of which, in the reign of Edward I. was granted to the hospital at Burton Lazars in Leicestershire. At the dissolution it was granted to John, lord Dudley.

Bloomsbury was anciently a village, and first called Lomfbury, in which were the royal mews, till they were destroyed by fire in the year 1354.

The church dedicated to St. George is one of the fifty new churches appointed by act of parliament to be built within the bills of mortality. The portico towards the street is of the Corinthian order, and appears well, but has no affinity with the church, which is very heavy. The tower and steeple are of extraordi-

nary structure. On the top is a colossal statue of King George II. supported by a pyramid.

In Great Russel-street is the British Museum, one of the most valuable collections of curiosities in Europe, first left by Sir Hans Sloane to the public, on condition that the parliament would pay 20,000 l. to his executors; and indeed this disposition of Sir Hans was extremely well calculated to answer his generous design; for, had he given the whole to the public without any payment at all, it could have been of little use, without the assistance of parliament, to settle a fund for the support of officers, &c. Sir Hans appointed a number of trustees, on whose application to parliament an act was passed for the raising 300,000 l. by way of lottery; 200,000 l. thereof to be divided amongst the adventurers, 20,000 l. to be paid to Sir Hans Sloane's executors, 10,000 l. to purchase Lord Oxford's manuscripts, 30,000 l. to be vested in the funds for supplying salaries for officers, and other necessary expences, and the residue for providing a general repository, &c. In this act it is also ordered that Sir Hans Sloane's collection, the Cottonian library, the Harleian manuscripts, and a collection of books given by the late Major Edwards, should be placed together in the general repository, which was to be called the British Museum.

While the trustees were at a loss where to purchase or build a proper repository, an offer was made them of Montague-house, in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury; a large and magnificent building, finely ornamented with paintings, situated in the most convenient part of the whole town, and having an extensive garden of near eight acres. This they purchased for the sum of 10,000 l. Repairs, alterations, book-cases, cabinets, and all other conveniences for placing the whole collection properly, and the making apartments for the officers, cost 15,000 l. more.

George II. in consideration of its great usefulness, was graciously pleased to add thereto the royal libraries of books and manuscripts collected by the several

kings of England. Not far from the Museum in Bloomsbury-square was a house belonging to the Duke of Bedford, which, in the year 1800, was sold to be pulled down.

The Foundling-hospital is a grand building, founded in the year 1747, for the reception of exposed or deserted children, in Lamb's Conduit-fields.

Clerkenwell is a district which owes its name to a spring at the lower end of Clerkenwell-green, where the parish clerks met annually to exhibit dramatic representations. Here was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by Jordan Briset in the year 1100: the convent was granted to Sir Walter Henley and Sir John Williams, by Henry VIII. but the church at the dissolution was made parochial, and dedicated to St. James. The steeple being decayed, a part of it fell down in 1623, on which the parish contracted with a person to rebuild it; but the builder raised a new work on the old foundation, so that before it was quite finished it fell down and destroyed part of the church: both the church and steeple were repaired; but in the year 1787 a bill was brought into parliament to erect a new church, which was soon after carried, and the first stone was laid on the 17th of December, 1788.

Not far from the priory of nuns was an hospital, founded by the same benefactor, for the knights-hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, about the year 1110. This hospital was burned by the followers of Wat Tyler in the year 1381, and soon after rebuilt in a most magnificent manner. At the dissolution it was converted into a repository of martial stores, and the king's hunting equipage. In the year 1550 the Duke of Somerset, protector, removed great part of the materials to build his new palace of Somerset-house. One of the gates, called St. John's Gate, yet remains.

The Charter-house was originally a religious foundation. In the year 1349 a terrible pestilence swept off more than half the inhabitants of London; and the church-yards being unable to contain the dead, Sir

Walter Manny purchased for a burial-ground a spot of thirteen acres, where the Charter-house now stands, and 50,000 persons are said to have been buried there in the space of that year. The following year that noble benefactor built a chapel upon that spot for prayers to be said for the souls of all who had been interred there, and afterwards founded a monastery of the Carthusians in the same place. This monastery, by the corruption of the word Chartreux, by which the French mean a Carthusian house, obtained the name of Charter-house.

The monastery being dissolved at the reformation, at length fell to the Earl of Suffolk, who disposed of it to Thomas Sutton, esq. a citizen of London, for 13,000*l*. The latter then applied to King James I. for a patent for his intended charitable foundation, which was readily granted in the year 1611, and confirmed by parliament in 1628. The expence of fitting up the house, for the reception of his pensioners and scholars, amounted to 7000*l*. which, added to the purchase-money, made 20,000*l*. But this was not all, he endowed his hospital and school with fifteen manors, and other lands, to the value of above 4,490*l*. per annum, and the estate is at present improved to above 6000*l*. a year.

In this house are maintained eighty pensioners, who, according to the institution, are gentlemen, merchants, or soldiers, who are fallen into misfortunes. These are provided with handsome apartments, and all the necessaries of life except clothes; instead of which, each of them is allowed a gown, and 7*l*. per annum. There are also forty-four boys supported in the house, where they have handsome lodgings, and are instructed in classical learning, &c.

Besides these there are twenty-nine students at the universities, who have each an allowance of 20*l*. per annum for the term of eight years; others who are judged more fit for trades are put out apprentices, and the sum of 40*l*. is given with each of them. As a

farther encouragement to the scholars brought up on this foundation, there are nine ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors, who, according to the constitution of the hospital, are to confer them upon those who were educated there. The pensioners and youths are taken in at the recommendation of the governors, who appoint in rotation.

The buildings, which are extremely rude and irregular, have nothing but their convenience and situation to recommend them. The rooms are well disposed, and the square in the front is very neat, and kept in as good order as most in town. This square, and the large gardens behind, give a free air, and contribute to health.

Paddington : in this parish is Bayswater, a reservoir intended to supply Kensington palace; and the proprietors of Chelsea water-works, who purchased the property, are under engagement to keep the basin at the palace full. Water was anciently conveyed from Paddington to different parts of the city. A new church was consecrated in the year 1791.

St. Pancras is a very extensive parish, extending as far as Caen Wood, between Hampstead and Highgate. The church is an old plain Gothic structure, with a square tower, dedicated to St. Pancras, a young Phrygian nobleman who suffered martyrdom under Dioclesian. This parish likewise includes Summer's-town, originally begun in the year 1786; and Camden-town, begun in the year 1791, Tottenham-court-road, and Kentish-town.

In this parish are the Foundling hospital, the Small-pox hospital, the hospital for inoculation, Welch charity-school, a veterinary college, and three medicinal springs, called Pancras, Bagnigge, and St. Chad's Wells.

The parish of St. Luke, Old-street, was taken out of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and erected into a distinct parish by order of parliament, and 3500*l.* granted to be laid out in fee-simple for support of the rector, with a further annual stipend of 120*l.* to be paid by the church-

wardens. The church, which was finished in 1732, is a very singular structure.

In the parish of St. Luke, Old-street, is an hospital erected for lunatics, and first opened in the year 1751.

Hackney is a very large and populous village, including several hamlets. At the bottom of Hackney marsh, a few year since, were discovered the remains of an ancient Roman causeway. The village of Hackney was anciently celebrated for the numerous seats of the nobility and gentry it contained. This occasioned a great resort thither of persons of all ranks from the city of London, whereby so great a number of horses were daily hired in the city on that account, that at length all horses to be let received the common appellation of Hackney horses; which denomination has since been communicated to public coaches and chairs. Near Hackney is Kingsland, a hamlet of Islington, where there was anciently an hospital for lepers, called de Lokes, corruptly the Lock. It was long annexed to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and used as an out-ward for venereal patients till the year 1761, when the patients were brought into the house, and the site let on a building lease.

Shoreditch was formerly a village at a considerable distance from London, and owes its name to a person of the name of Sording, or Sordich, lord of the place in the year 1339, and not to Jane Shore, as is vulgarly supposed. The church dedicated to St. Leonard is an elegant structure, erected on the site of one pulled down in 1735.

Spitalfields is a large parish, originally fields belonging to the hospital of St. Mary Bethlehem, and a part of the parish of Stepney, made parochial by act of parliament in the year 1710, to accommodate some French refugees who fled from France on the repeal of the edict of Nantes. Mile-end is divided into two hamlets, Mile-end Old-town, and Mill-end New-town. Mile-end Old-town is about six miles in circumference, and contains about 1300 houses. Here are

three burial grounds for the Jews, and an hospital for Portuguese Jews. On the north side of the road are the Trinity alms-houses, for decayed commanders of ships or mates, their wives and widows. Bancroft's hospital on the same side, beyond the turnpike, founded and richly endowed by Francis Bancroft, a citizen and draper, in the year 1735. Here are likewise the Vintners' and Skinners' alms-houses. In the year 1642 entrenchments were thrown up here, towards the defence of the city. The number of houses is about 1300. In Mile-end New-town are 620 houses.

Stepney or Stebenheath is a very ancient village, and a parish originally of so great extent, that on the increase of buildings, the hamlets of Stratford le Bow, Limehouse, Wapping, Shadwell, Spitalfields, and Bethnal Green, have been separated from it and erected into independent parishes: it is now divided into four hamlets; Ratcliffe, in which the church is situated; Mile-end Old-town; Mile-end New-town; and Poplar.

It belonged to the bishops of London, who had a palace or a manor-house, till it was alienated by Bishop Ridley, who gave it to Edward VI. It had formerly a grant of a market, now held in Whitechapel. The Rev. John Colet, founder of St. Paul's school, was vicar of Stepney; he resided there when dean of St. Paul's, after he resigned the vicarage, and gave his house as a country residence for the head master of the school.

When the present church of Stepney was erected is not recorded: the wall and battlements are built of brick and wrought stone, plastered over; and the roof is covered with lead. The pillars, arches, and windows, are of the modern Gothic; and the west porch, built in 1610, has no resemblance to the rest of the building, it being of the Tuscan order. The tower, which is plain and heavy, is supported at the corners by a kind of double buttresses; it is crowned with square plain battlements, without pinnacles, and with a small

mean turret, and the same kind of battlements are carried round the body of the church. On the inside are three galleries and an organ, and the altar-piece is adorned with four Corinthian pilasters, with their entablatures and a pediment; these have gilt capitals, with the arms of Queen Anne, carved: but what is most singular, is a stone on the east side of the portico, leading up to the gallery, on which is the following inscription:

Of Carthage great I was a stone,
 O mortals, read with pity;
 Time consumes all, it spareth none,
 Men, mountains, towns, nor city;
 Therefore, O mortals! all bethink,
 You where unto you must,
 Since now such stately buildings
 Lie buried in the dust.

It is probable this stone was really brought from Carthage, otherwise this inscription would scarcely be permitted to be there; but as a modern author observes, it is to be hoped that he who ordered it to be fixed there, did not go to Carthage on purpose to fetch it. At the east end of the church-yard, near the church, is a monument of white marble, adorned with a cherub, urn, palm branch, and a coat of arms; under which is the following inscription:

Here lieth interred the body of Dame Rebecca Berry, the wife of Thomas Elton, of Stratford-bow, gent. who departed this life, April 16, 1696, aged 52.

Come, ladies, you that would appear
 Like angels fair, come dress you here;
 Come dress you at this marble stone,
 And make that humble grace your own:
 Which once adorn'd as fair a mind
 As e'er yet lodg'd in woman kind:
 So she was dress'd; whose humble life
 Was free from pride, was free from strife;

Free from all envious brawls and jars,
 (Of human life the civil wars).
 These ne'er disturb'd her peaceful mind,
 Which still was gentle, still was kind.
 Her very looks, her garb, her mien
 Disclos'd the humble soul within;
 Trace her through ev'ry scene of life,
 View her as widow, virgin, wife,
 Still the same, humble, she appears
 The same in youth, the same in years;
 The same in low and high estate,
 Ne'er vex'd with this, ne'er mov'd with that.
 Go, ladies, now, and if you'd be
 As fair, as great, as good as she,
 Go learn of her humility.

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Here are several other places of religious worship :
 the number of houses is 3100.

The hamlet of Poplar is about seven miles in circumference, and contains about 600 houses: here is a chapel erected by subscription, in the middle of the seventeenth century; and adjoining to the chapel are some alms-houses, founded by the East-India company, for the widows of inferior officers and seamen.

The Isle of Dogs, or Stepney-marsh, is a tract of land within the curve formed between Radcliffe and Blackwall, and contains 836 acres of most excellent pasture. In this island was anciently a chapel or an hermitage.

Blackwall, at the end of the parish of Stepney, has long been famous for its docks and ship-yard of great extent.

Wapping, formerly a hamlet of Stepney, situated on the north bank of the Thames, at some distance east from London, but by the increase of buildings is not only rendered a separate and distinct parish, but is entirely joined to the metropolis. The site of this parish is supposed by Maitland to have been formerly within the flux of the river Thames; but when, or by whom, it was at first imbanked is unknown; however the same author supposes it to have been first taken

from the river about the year 1544, though it was not inhabited till after 1571.

The most remarkable things in this district are, St. John's church, built in 1647, though not made parochial till 1694; a presbyterian, quakers, and French meeting-houses; a work-house for the reception of the poor, and two charity schools; one square, a yard for ship-building, and eight pair of stairs or steps to go down to and return from the river, two of which are denominated docks; the one being called Bell-dock, and the other Execution-dock; this is the common place of execution for pirates, who are here hung on a gallows which projects over the river.

Bethnal-green was separated from Stepney, and made parochial in the year 1743. Many weavers reside here, and a large cotton manufacture has lately been established. The company of drapers and the company of dyers have each an alms-house. The story of the blind beggar and his daughter is generally credited by the inhabitants.

Limehouse was also a hamlet of Stepney, and erected into a parish in the year 1730. A navigable cut from the river Lee, at Bromley, enters the Thames at this place. Here are three dock-yards, chiefly for the repairing of vessels: the number houses is 910.

Shadwell or Chadwell was formerly a hamlet of Stepney, but made a distinct parish in the year 1669, and from the increase of buildings joined to the metropolis. It is only 910 yards in length and 760 in breadth, chiefly inhabited by tradesmen connected with shipping: there is a distillery and a brewery. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in the year 1656. Here are some water-works, which supply 800 houses; the water is raised by means of a steam-engine. In the parish is a medicinal spring.

The parish church of Spitalfields, called Christ church Spitalfields, was begun to be erected in the year 1723, and finished in four years.

Having thus taken a view of London, Westminster, and some of the adjoining villages, we shall cross the water, and say something of the borough of Southwark.

SOUTHWARK, or the Borough, that is, the borough of Southwark, is situated in the county of Surry, on the right side of the Thames, opposite the city of London, to which it may be considered as a fauxburgh or suburb. It contains four parishes, and for its number of houses and inhabitants is equal to many cities. Southwark was governed by its own bailiffs till the year 1327. The city, however, found great inconveniences from its neighbourhood, malefactors escaping thither out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates. This made the city long desirous of getting Southwark under her subjection, and a grant was made of that town to the city in the last-mentioned period, when the mayor of London was constituted bailiff of Southwark, and impowered to govern it by his deputy. The inhabitants some time after recovered their former privileges, but in the fourth year of the reign of Edward VI. the crown granted it to the city of London, for the sum of 647l. 2s. 1d. and within about a month after the passing of that patent, in consideration of the further sum of 500 marks, paid to the crown by the city, Southwark was made one of the city wards, named Bridge ward Without; when the number of aldermen being increased from twenty-five to twenty-six, a new one was chosen to govern the Borough. In virtue of the above grant, Southwark has ever since been subject to the lord mayor, who has under him a steward and bailiff; the former of whom holds a court of record every Monday at St. Margaret's-hill, for all debts, damages, and trespasses, within his limits. There are several prisons in Southwark; and two hospitals, that of St. Thomas and Guy's.

Southwark is mentioned in history in the year 1052, when Earl Godwin arrived there with a powerful fleet, and having cast anchor till the return of the tide, passed London-bridge without opposition, in order

to engage the royal navy, which consisted of fifty ships of war, and then lay opposite to Westminster; but matters being accommodated between the king and Earl Godwin, the latter returned, and repassed the bridge, which was then of wood. Southwark sends two members to the British parliament.

Opposite to St. George's church was anciently a magnificent house belonging to the Duke of Suffolk, which coming to Henry VIII. he erected a mint in it, from which that neighbourhood is still denominated. This place was for many years a famous asylum for debtors, who fled thither with their effects, in order to defraud their creditors; till this was carried to such a height, that the parliament found it necessary to take away the privilege of sanctuary, in order to destroy this nest of spoilers.

In the parish of St. Olave was formerly a palace of the Abbot of Battle, and another of the Prior of Lewis.

In St. Saviour's or St. Mary Overie's parish, opposite the church, was a palace belonging to the bishops of Winchester, now converted into warehouses. Adjoining to Winchester-house was another palace, belonging to the Bishop of Rochester; and a little to the west was the Bankside, anciently notorious for the public stews, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, with particular rules for their conduct and behaviour. These houses were plundered by Wat Tyler, at which time they were kept by Flemish bawds. The ladies who inhabited the house were called the Bishop of Winchester's geese.

In the place where the church now stands is said to have been anciently a priory of nuns, founded by one Mary, a virgin, the owner of a ferry over the river Thames, before the building of London-bridge. Some time after, the priory was converted into a college of priests; but that establishment, as well as the former, proving of no long duration, it was, in the year 1166, founded by two Norman knights and the Bishop of Winchester for canons regular, and from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its situation, was called St.

Mary Overie, that is St. Mary over the River. This edifice was destroyed by fire about the year 1207; but it being soon after rebuilt, Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, added to it a spacious chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; and this being afterwards appointed for the use of the inhabitants, it at last became their parish church. The monastery and church were rebuilt in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. but at the general suppression of religious houses, were surrendered to Henry VIII. in the year 1539, upon which the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret purchased the conventual church of King Henry, and were, the next year, united by act of parliament; and the church being then repaired, was called by the new name of St. Saviour, though the name of St. Mary Overie still generally prevails.

When St. Mary Overie's church was destroyed by fire in the year 1207, the canons erected, at a small distance, an occasional edifice, to answer the same purpose, till their monastery could be rebuilt: which being accomplished, Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, for the greater convenience of air and water, pulled it down in 1215, and erected it in a place where the Prior of Bermondsey had, two years before, built an almonry or alms-house, for the reception of indigent children and necessitous profelytes: and having dedicated the new structure to St. Thomas the Apostle, he endowed it with land, to the amount of 343l. a year, from which time it was held of the Abbot of Bermondsey; and ever since an hospital has continued in the same place.

In the year 1551 the lord mayor and citizens having purchased of King Edward VI. the manor of Southwark with its appurtenances, for the sum of 647l. 2s. 1d. a part whereof being this hospital, the city immediately repaired and enlarged it, at the expence of about 1100l.; and in November following, receiving

into it two hundred and sixty poor sick and helpless objects, the hospital still retained its ancient name, St. Thomas's: and in 1553 the king incorporated a society of persons for its government, in common with the two other great charities, Bridewell and Christ's hospital.

Not far from St. Thomas's hospital is another, founded by Mr. T. Guy, a citizen and bookfeller of London, who, from a small beginning, amassed an immense fortune, by his industry and frugality; and more particularly by purchasing seamen's tickets in the reign of Queen Anne, and by his success in buying and selling South-sea stock, in the year 1720.

The expence of erecting and furnishing this hospital amounted to the sum of 18,793*l.* 16*s.* great part of which he expended in his life-time; and the sum he left to endow it amounted to 219,499*l.*; both together amounting to 238,292*l.* 16*s.*: a much larger sum than was ever before left in this kingdom by one single person to charitable uses.

In the year 1701 Mr. Guy built and furnished, at his own expence, three wards on the north side of the outer court of St. Thomas's hospital, and gave to those wards 100*l.* a-year, for eleven years immediately preceding the foundation of his hospital. To many of his relations he gave, while living, a settled allowance of 10*l.* or 20*l.* a-year; and to others money to advance them in the world. At his death he left to his poor aged relations the sum of 870*l.* a-year, during their life; and among his younger relations, who were very numerous, and his executors, he left the sum of 75,589*l.* He left the governors of Christ's hospital a perpetual annuity of 400*l.* for taking in four children annually, at the nomination of the governors; and bequeathed 1000*l.* for discharging poor prisoners within the city of London, and the counties of Middlesex and Surry.

In the Borough High-street is the Talbot-inn: originally the sign of the Tabard; a coat without

sleeves, open on both sides, with a square collar, and winged at the shoulders; anciently worn by persons of rank in the wars, with their arms of distinction painted on them, now used only by heralds. This place was the rendezvous of the pilgrims who went to pay their devotions before the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury; and gave rise to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

Befelle that in that feson on a day,
In Southwerk, at the Tabard, as I lay,
Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devoute courage,
At night was come into that hostlerie
Wel nine-and-twenty in a compaignie,
Of fundry folk, by aventure yfalle,
In felowship, and pilgrims were they alle
That toward Canterbury wolden ride,
The chambres and the stables weren wide,
And wel we weren esed atte beste.

}

Bermondsey is a parish separate from Southwark, and is a place of great trade, especially rope-makers, anchor-smiths, boat-builders, tanners, fellmongers, curriers, leather-dressers, &c.

In the year 1739 there were 2111 houses, and in the year 1796, 3100. In that parish is a medicinal spring, called Bermondsey-spa, and the gardens were lately opened for public amusement.

Here was formerly a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abbey at La Charité sur Loire, founded by Alwin Child, in the year 1582, which was in the reign of Richard II. erected into an independent abbey. Robert Wharton, alias Parsfew, the last abbot, was also bishop of St. Asaph; and at the surrender of his abbey, translated to Hereford. There are very small traces now visible. The old gate-way, of which Captain Grose has given a representation, has been taken down about forty years.

Rotherithe, or Redriff, was formerly a village at some distance, but now joined to Southwark, on the

side of the Thames. There are eleven dock-yards in this parish, some of them for East-Indiamen, others for vessels of a smaller size. A trench, said to have been cut by Canute, to besiege the city of London, and likewise to turn the current of the river when London-bridge was built, in the year 1178, begun here.

In the vestry of this church is a portrait of Charles I. in his robes, kneeling and holding a crown of thorns; and in the church-yard is a monument, erected to the memory of Lee Boo, prince of Pelew, who accompanied Captain Wilson to England, and died of the small-pox in the year 1784.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

T. Davison,
White-Friars.

I N D E X

TO THE

FIRST VOLUME.

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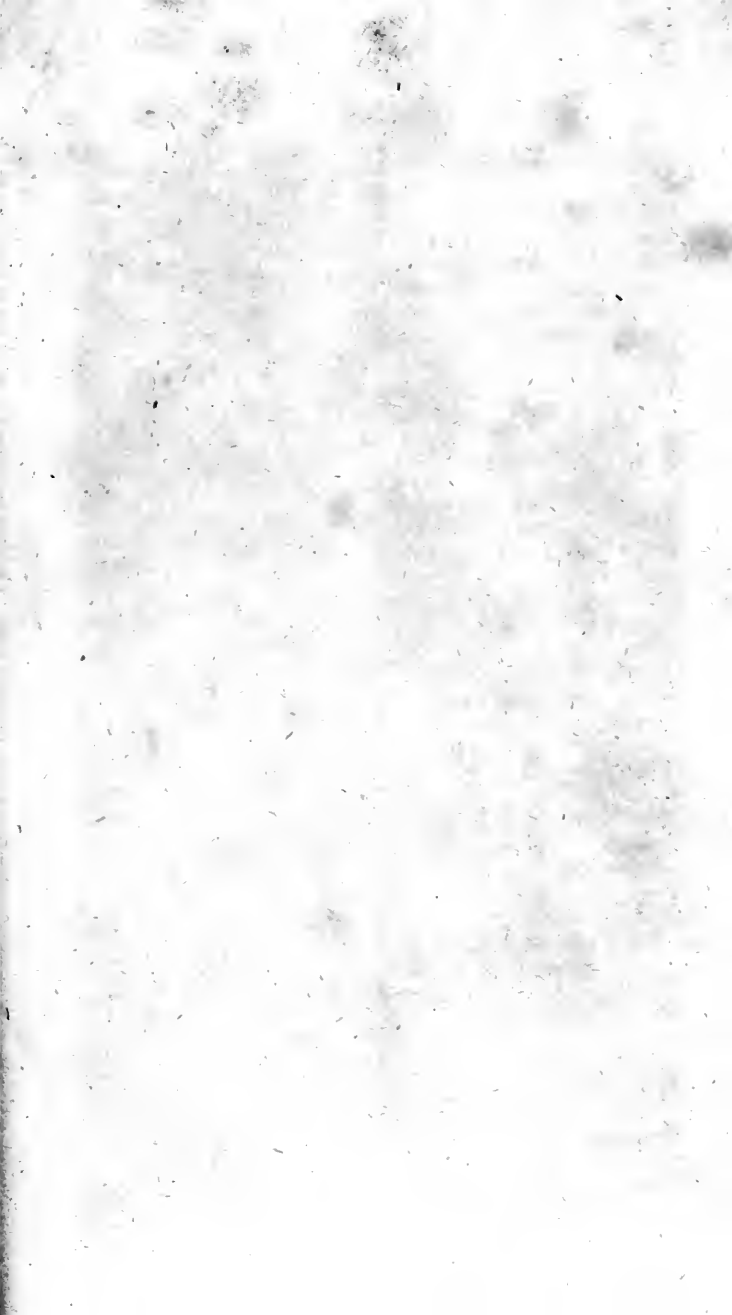
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